

PART 3.—FINANCE.

166. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1893; the excess of the latter over the former; the debit balance brought forward from 1891-2, and that carried forward to 1893-4 :—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1892-3.*							
(Exclusive of recoups and special receipts and expenditure.†)							
					£	s.	d.
Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	6,959,228	16	7‡
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	7,989,756	15	5
Expenditure in excess of receipts ...	...	...	...	...	1,030,527	18	10
Debit balance from 1891-2 ...	...	...	...	...	960,187	19	4
Debit balance ...	...	...	...	...	1,990,715	18	2§

167. During the financial year under review the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £1,030,528, adding which to the debit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £960,188, there results a debit balance to be carried forward to 1893-4 of £1,990,716, which was by far the largest on record. This is only the third debit balance which has occurred during the last twelve years.

168. In order to provide temporarily for this deficit, Acts were passed authorizing the issue of temporary Treasury-bonds for £750,000 on the 23rd December, 1892, and for £1,250,000 on the 3rd November, 1893; but bonds for only £750,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., were actually floated prior to the 30th June, 1893, which realized

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1894, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the approximate revenue of 1893-4 was £6,719,623, and the approximate expenditure £7,384,961, the latter thus exceeding the former by £665,338, which amount, being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £2,656,054, which, being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, results in a total debit balance of £3,158,592, of which £738,867 is covered by the issue of temporary Treasury-bills. The estimated population at the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,174,006; so that the revenue per head was £5 14s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £6 5s. 10d. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this Part.

† For particulars of special expenditure, see table following paragraph 198 *post*.

‡ Exclusive of £738,867 derived from the sale of £750,000 Treasury-bonds.

§ This debit balance would be increased to £2,493,533 if the balance to the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund were included. See paragraph 199 *post*.

£738,867, the principal being repayable in three equal annual instalments commencing with the 1st January, 1896.* If the proceeds arising from the sale of these bonds be set off against the deficiency at the end of 1892-3 the debit balance would be reduced to £1,251,849, thus:—

Actual debit balance at end of 1892-3	...	...	£1,990,716 †
Treasury-bonds (net proceeds)	...	...	738,867
Floating debit balance (as shown in Treasurer's finance statement)			<u>£1,251,849</u>

Net revenue and expenditure.

169. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the eleven financial years ended with 1892-3; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1882-3 TO 1892-3. ‡

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.§			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885	- 41,819	+ 102,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+ 281,285	+ 384,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+ 168,797	+ 552,871
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+ 455,737
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+ 172,575	+ 628,312
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+ 320,447	+ 948,758
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+ 756,088	+ 1,704,846
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	- 1,126,578	+ 578,268
1890-91	8,343,588	9,128,699	- 785,111	- 206,843
1891-2	7,729,572	8,482,917	- 753,345	- 960,188
1892-3	6,959,229	7,989,757	- 1,030,528	- 1,990,716

Years of highest and lowest surplus and deficiency, &c.

170. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in five and a deficiency in six of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were larger than the surpluses by more than two millions sterling, as the credit balance amounting to £103,000 carried forward at the end of the first year has disappeared, and its place at the end of the last year has been supplied by a debit balance of £1,991,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue ever received was in 1888-9 (£756,000), when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling

* For further particulars, see paragraphs relating to loans floated, *post*.

† See footnote (§) on previous page.

‡ For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 268.

§ For amounts of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 187 and 195 *post*.

that in 1881-2 (£444,000), which was the next largest. The largest deficiencies of revenue were in 1889-90, 1892-3, 1890-91, and 1891-2, in the order named; but it should be noted that in the first named of these years the deficiency was more than provided for out of the surplus revenue carried forward from previous years. It should be pointed out, however, that the deficit in those years would have been less by over half-a-million sterling but for the system, in vogue for some years, of charging forward expenditure from one year to another having been abandoned with the view of placing the accounts on a sounder basis.*

171. In view of the increasing annual deficits the Government were forced in 1892-3 to either raise further revenue by means of fresh taxation or retrench the expenditure until both sides of the public account balanced. Both these expedients were tried. Fresh taxation took the form of increased protective duties, estimated by the Treasurer of the day to bring in an additional revenue of £240,000, but, as pointed out elsewhere,† they signally failed to augment the revenue; also a beer excise duty, and increased excise (spirit), probate, and stamp duties. On the other hand, retrenchment was effected in the public service by retiring sexagenarians, by dispensing with surplus officers and men, and by lowering the salaries and wages of those who remained. According to the Treasurer's Budget statement of July, 1892, the number of sexagenarians retired about that period was 363, whose former salaries amounted to £85,968, and their pensions to £37,945; the annual saving (assuming the vacant places not filled up) thus being £48,023, of which £25,197 was in the Railway Department, and £22,826 in other branches of the service; whilst the number still remaining was 211, with salaries amounting to £52,993, and whose pensions would amount to £22,056. With regard to reductions in the staff (which were widespread over all departments), it may be remarked that in the Railway Department alone 55 permanent and 586 casual hands were dispensed with, at a saving of £50,000, in addition to which a scheme was proposed by which savings amounting to £62,467 would be effected in working expenses. The third form of retrenchment took the form of a graduated scale of percentage reductions (limited to the year 1892-3) on salaries of £150 and upwards, viz., 2½ per cent. for salaries of £150 and under £300, 5 per cent. for those of £300 and under £750, and 7½ per cent. for those of £750 and upwards. These percentage reductions were by the Retrenchment Acts

Retrenchment in public service, 1892-3.

* See issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 267.

† See table following paragraph 248 *post*.

passed made applicable to all officers and other persons employed by the State, including Ministers, members and officers of Parliament—the Governor, the Supreme Court Judges, and officers brought from outside the colony under special agreements alone being exempted; and thereby was effected a saving for the year of £60,349, of which £15,914 was drawn from members of the railway service and £44,435 from those in other branches of the public service.* The following is a summary of the savings referred to :—

SAVINGS EFFECTED IN PUBLIC SERVICE, 1892–3.

	Annual Savings.
Sexagenarians retired	£48,023
Members of the railway staff dispensed with ...	50,000
Percentage reductions in salaries	60,349*
Total	£158,372

172. During the year 1892–3 four of the heads of taxation were considerably affected by legislation. First, the rates of Customs duty were considerably raised about the 29th July, 1892, especially on spirits, wine, beer, live stock, woollens, &c., probably with the view of adding to the revenue; but the actual result showed, on the contrary, a falling-off, as compared with the previous year, of £630,000 under this head, owing to an unusual contraction in the import trade. Then an excise duty on beer was imposed, for the first time since 1882, on the 1st September, 1892, which brought in during the year £125,386, equivalent to about £150,500 per annum; moreover, the duties on estates of deceased persons were raised on the 3rd October, 1892, by, first, the adoption of a more graduated scale on estates valued at over £6,000, and, second, by remitting in regard to estates valued at over £50,000 the concession of half duty formerly allowed to widows and children, the result for the financial year being an addition of about £8,900 to the amount that would have been receivable at the old rates; but, notwithstanding this, the actual receipts (probably owing to a depreciation in the value of

* In 1893-4 the percentage reductions were increased to a higher and more graduated scale, varying from 5 to 15 per cent., and an Act was passed enforcing them for three years; but the Government of the day proposed to still further raise them in 1894-5 to a scale running from 7 to 25 per cent. The amounts derivable from these levies on salaries of public servants were estimated at £176,634 in 1893-4, and in 1894-5 at £227,470 (exclusive of £4,250 reduction in expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly). Of the latter amount, £76,642 was contributed by 9,027 persons receiving salaries varying from £100 to £150; £86,000 by 5,069 persons receiving from £150 to £250; £27,588 by 846 persons receiving from £250 to £400; £37,240 by 405 persons receiving over £400; but nothing whatever by 7,985 persons receiving under £100. In July, 1894, there were 23,332 persons in the whole public service whose salaries (before reductions) amounted to £3,000,420; and of these 10,884 persons, with salaries amounting to £1,265,629, were in the Railway Department. The average of all salaries payable in the Railway Department fell from £112 in 1891-2 to £109 in 1894-5; and in all other branches of the public service from £146 to £126.

real estate) fell off by £64,000.* On the 12th December, 1892, moreover, further stamp duties were imposed, and the existing ones were made more comprehensive. Thus new duties were levied on deeds of gift, which realized, during 1892-3, £3,079; on leases; on bills of lading, (say) £1,140; customs warrants, &c., £1,244; whilst in the case of receipts the margin of exemption from duty was lowered from £5 to £2, the effect of which on the revenue it is impossible to estimate.† Thus it will be seen that, although taxation was considerably increased, the revenue was not benefited thereby, but, on the contrary, fell off in a marked degree owing to the unusual depression prevailing. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 104 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might under ordinary circumstances have been expected to increase, allowing £1,090 per mile,‡ by about £113,000. As a matter of fact, however, the railway revenue decreased by £185,000, as will be shown later on, owing to a serious falling-off in the traffic.

173. The revenue was less in 1892-3 by £770,000 than in 1891-2, by £1,384,000 than in 1890-91, by £1,560,000 than in 1889-90, by £1,717,000 than in 1888-9, and by £648,000 than in 1887-8. It was, however, larger by £225,000 than in 1886-7, and more than £540,000 larger than that raised in any other previous year. The revenue has thus become reduced to a little above the level of 1886-7. Comparing 1882-3 (ten years previously) with the year under review, it will be found that the revenue increased from £5,600,000 to nearly £7,000,000, or by 25 per cent., whilst the population during the same period increased by 30 per cent.§

Revenue
1892-3 and
previous
years.

174. The ordinary expenditure was less in 1892-3 than in 1891-2 by nearly £500,000, than in 1890-91 by £1,139,000, than in 1889-90 by £1,656,000, but was larger than in 1888-9 by £70,000, than in 1887-8 by over £700,000, and than in 1886-7 by close on £1,430,000.§ Prior to 1853 the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from

Expenditure
1892-3 and
former
years.

* It has been ascertained that in the second six months of 1892-3 the amount of probate duty collected was £55,776, whereas under the old scale the amount would have been £46,907, the difference being £8,869. Moreover, this difference would have been increased to £11,500 but for the circumstance that some of the estates still came under the old rate. Assuming, therefore, the proportional increase to be 24½ per cent., this will eventually increase the revenue from this source (assuming £200,000 as an average) by about £49,000 per annum. It has also been estimated at £60,000.

† See also paragraph 269 *post*.

‡ See table following paragraph 186, in Vol. II. of the *Victorian Year-Book* 1893.

§ 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), to be published later on. For amounts per head in 1893-4, see footnote (*) to paragraph 166 *ante*.

five to nearly five and three-quarter millions ; from 1884-5 to 1888-9 it increased from six to nearly eight millions sterling ; whilst in 1889-90 and 1890-91 it exceeded nine millions ; but in 1891-2 it fell to nearly eight and a half millions, and in 1892-3 to barely eight millions.

175. A statement of the revenue and expenditure per head during each of the last eleven years will be found in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1882-3 TO 1892-3.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882-3	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10
1890-91	1,133,266	7	7	3	8	1	1
1891-2	1,157,678	6	13	6	7	6	7
1892-3	1,167,373	5	19	3	6	16	11

176. The revenue per head in 1892-3 was less by 14s. 3d., and the expenditure per head was less by 9s. 8d., than in the previous year. The former was also considerably lower than in any year since 1880-81; the latter was much lower than in any year since 1886-7, whilst it was higher by 18s. 4d. than 1880-81. In proportion to population the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3; then a gradual increase took place from year to year until the revenue per head reached a maximum in 1888-9, and the expenditure in 1889-90; but since then a rapid falling-off has occurred. It will also be noticed that the expenditure per head exceeded the revenue per head in 1892-3 by 17s. 8d., as compared with 13s. 1d. in 1891-2, 13s. 10d. in 1890-91, and £1 0s. 5d. in 1889-90.

* 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), to be published later on. For amounts per head for each year prior to 1882-3, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 273.

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1882-3 to

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head in
1892-3 and
former
years.

177. In the thirty-seven and a half years ended with 1892-3 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on seventeen occasions, or by £4,661,722. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £128,032. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the last eleven years:—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1882-3 to 1892-3.*

Year.	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1882-3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+17,962
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+638,892
1888-9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+883,366
1889-90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+190,889
1890-91	8,631,345	8,343,588	-287,757
1891-2	8,581,995	7,729,572	-852,423
1892-3	8,054,152	6,959,229	-1,094,923

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years. See summary at end of table following paragraph 187 *post*.

178. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1892-3, viz., by £1,095,000, which amount was £243,000 larger than in 1891-2, and nearly four times as large as the deficiency in 1890-91.

179. 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

* For particulars for each year prior to 1882-3 see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 275. The revenue for 1893-4 was estimated at £7,563,147, or about £843,500 above the actual result. The probable revenue for 1894-5 was estimated in July, 1894, at £7,138,719, but this will probably be augmented by fresh taxation.

table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the eleven years ended with 1892-3:—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1882-3 TO 1892-3.*

Year.	Amounts.		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1882-3	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883-4	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890-91	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654
1891-2	6,623,745	5,822,582	801,163
1892-3	5,679,770	5,099,953	579,817

NOTE.—The amount voted for 1893-4 was £4,897,986 (including £105,640 under Supplementary Estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £4,489,329, leaving an unexpended balance of about £303,000. The probable expenditure from votes in 1894-5 was estimated in July, 1894, at £4,288,892.

Amount unexpended 1883-93.

180. The sum of the unexpended balances in the eleven years amounted to over $4\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,686,612, or to an average of about £426,055.

Heads of revenue, 1891-2 and 1892-3.

181. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1892-3 £2,523,000, or 36 per cent., was derived from taxation; £483,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown lands; £3,635,000, or 53 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the Railways alone contributed as much as £2,913,000, or 42 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £319,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £483,000, by far the greater proportion, or £365,000—being equal to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the State, is obviously not a permanent source of income. As a rule, portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, from £50,000 to £100,000 being paid annually towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land*

* For particulars for each year prior to 1882-3, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 277.

Act 1890,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. This contribution, however, has since 1891-2 been temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund, until the public works authorized out of that fund shall have been constructed.† The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads ‡ in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.				
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,388,961	1,739,285	...	649,676
Excise	143,575	251,254	107,679	...
Ports and harbors (chiefly tonnage dues)	18,880	15,507	...	3,373
Licences (business)	20,755	19,869	...	886
Duties on estates of deceased persons	247,534	183,928	...	63,606
Duties on bank notes	27,954	23,720	...	4,234
Stamp duty §	175,000	170,000	...	5,000
Land tax	126,651	119,216	...	7,435
Total	3,149,310	2,522,779	...	626,531 ||
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	392,544	364,685	...	27,859
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	127,040	117,781	...	9,259
Penalties under Land Acts ... ..	...	302	302	...
Total	519,584	482,768	...	36,816 ||
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	3,098,251	2,912,788	...	185,463
Water Supply { Metropolitan (interest ¶)	57,349	98,951	41,602	...
{ Country**	84,352	70,992	...	13,360
Other public works	8,614	6,036	...	2,578
Total	3,248,566	3,088,767	...	159,799 ||

* 48 Vict. No. 812, and 54 Vict. No. 1106 (Consolidated Act), section 78.

† See table following paragraph 198 *post*.

‡ 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.

§ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes. See also paragraphs 183 and 269 *post*. || Net figures.

¶ The water revenue was transferred from 1891-2 to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The amount for 1892-3 includes £1,269 paid on final adjustment of accounts.

** Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, &c.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1891-2 AND 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, &c.*	£ 336,558	£ 396,934	£ 60,376	...
Telegraph receipts, &c.	166,248	149,470	...	16,778
Total	502,806	546,404	43,598†	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges	11,755	13,305	1,550	...
„ subsidy returned	10,498	5,136	...	5,362
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of feestamps)*	137,148	120,275	...	16,873
Interest on public account	33,243	70,746	37,503	...
Rents (other than Crown lands)	1,893	1,996	103	...
Reimbursements in aid ‡	72,413	64,716	...	7,697
Miscellaneous receipts	42,356	42,337	...	19
Total	309,306	318,511	9,205†	...
Total Ordinary Revenue §	7,729,572	6,959,229	...	770,343†

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 184 *post*; and for particulars of revenue in 1893-4, see Appendix A *post*.

182. Comparing the revenue of 1892-3 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that there was a total net decrease of £770,000, resulting from a falling-off of £1,019,000 under seventeen heads, less an increase of £249,000 under the other seven. By far the most serious contraction was under taxation, where there was a falling-off in all the items but one of £734,200, mainly in the revenue from customs and in that from estates of deceased persons (which was exceptionally large in 1891-2), partly counterbalanced by an increase of £107,700 in the receipts from excise, resulting in a net decrease of £626,500. The next most important decrease was in the railway revenue, which fell off by £185,500,|| notwithstanding the greater

* See footnote (§) on previous page.

† Net figures.

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

§ Exclusive of recoups. The amount advanced in former years and recouped from loans, &c., in 1891-2 was £100,855, and in 1892-3 £36,913.

|| See paragraph 172 *ante*.

length of lines opened for traffic. There was also a falling-off in the land revenue of £36,800, three-fourths of which was owing to the smaller extent of Crown lands alienated. Postal receipts, &c., which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, &c., show an apparent increase of £60,000, arising from the increased rate of inland postage; but the Telegraph revenue shows, for the second time for many years, a falling-off, viz., of £16,800, which, combined with one of £10,400 in the previous year, reduces the amount to the level prevailing in 1888-9—four years previously. There was also an increase of £41,600 in the receipts from the Metropolitan Board of Works for interest—a full year's interest not having been paid until 1892-3. The annual interest on Government loan for which the Board has become responsible now amounts to about £95,280. Under "Other sources," there was a decrease of £16,900 in fees, &c., owing to the general contraction in business; but an increase of £37,500 in the interest received on the public account, which, however, was for the most part on balances of loan moneys in hand, and forms a set-off to the interest paid.

183. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be somewhat wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,* inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the alterations made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1892-3 was £714,158,† but after deducting the amounts received on account of telegrams, and for duties and fees collected in the Registrar-General and Titles offices, which are known, there remains a balance of £517,966 for postage, and other stamp duties and fees, as compared with £457,176 in 1891-2. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of the items referred to, showed an increase of about £60,800 as compared with that received in the previous year, such increase being due to the raising of the rates of postage.‡ In 1892-3 an increase of about £61,000 is estimated to have taken place under the head of postage, but on the other hand the revenue from Stamp duty is

Estimates
postal and
stamp
revenue
unreliable.

* See footnote (§) page 93 *ante*.

† Including collections in cash £57,473, which at one time were collected by stamps.

‡ See also paragraph 192 *post*.

estimated to have fallen off by about £5,000, and that from fees by £10,000. The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

Heads of Revenue.	1891-2.	1892-3.
LAND SALES.		
Sales by Auction—Principal	£ 73,592	£ 53,828
" " Interest on Deferred Payments	4,424	3,513
" under Deferred Payments—Progress Payments	265,378	259,154
" " " Final " 	40,821	43,119
" otherwise 	8,329	5,071
Total	392,544	364,685
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands	32,692	29,568
" " Grazing licences	21,140	20,033
" " Mallee pastoral leases	10,509	13,062
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	19,684	19,347
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)... ..	42,677	35,051
Business Licences on gold-fields	133	143
Land occupied by Victoria Water Supply Department	205	577
Total	127,040	117,781
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean) * ... ..	...	1,269
Geelong	10,577	10,946
Gold-fields (Coliban Scheme)	21,794	22,356
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	22,458	10,971
" " Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	57,349	97,682
" " Water Trusts	23,127	20,883
" " Irrigation Trusts	6,396	5,820
Rents of Reservoirs ... ..	...	16
Total	141,701	169,943

* Revenue transferred to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The amount entered in 1891-2 was merely that paid in final adjustment of accounts.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1891-2 AND 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1891-2.	1892-3.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
	£	£
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip	4,081	1,131
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbor Trust) ...	1,361	646
Interest on Loans to Municipalities—Bridges	1,572	1,546
" " " " Tramways	1,600	2,713
Total	8,614	6,036
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, &c. :—		
Postage on Letters, &c. (estimated)*	300,000	360,000
" Parcels	9,450	10,488
Private Boxes, Transit Rates, &c.	11,580	10,564
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Notes ...	15,528	15,882
Electric Telegraphs	126,155	109,154
Telephone Exchanges	40,035	40,308
Private Telephone Wires, &c.		
Expenses reimbursed	58	8
Grand total	502,806	546,404
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fees under Stamps Act—Registrar-General †	9,906	8,692
" " Births, Deaths, and Marriages †	465	1,928
" " Friendly Society Valuations, &c.		39
" " Titles Office †	41,292	33,460
" " Other (estimated)*	22,844	20,397
Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	26,384	22,310
Customs and Harbor Departments	9,035	8,393
Law Courts	3,898	4,094
Crown Solicitor	921	854
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,527	1,540
Mines Department	1,042	916
Transfers of Victuallers' Licences	2,108	2,358
Factories and Shops	2,516	2,157
Patents	3,156	3,202
Trade Marks	581	542
Public Service Board Examinations	203	...
Education	435	...
Other	1,281	872
Fines, &c.—Law Courts	6,771	6,384
" Customs	411	335
" Under Public Service Act, &c.	578	592
" Other ‡	1,794	1,210
Total	137,148	120,275

* See footnote (§) on page 93 ante.

† Collected in cash, except in the case of births, deaths, &c., on and after 21st May, 1893, when, for this service, stamps were reverted to.

‡ Including mining leases, &c., £1,028 in 1891-2, and £437 in 1892-3; also confiscated money and property, £708 in 1891-2, and £692 in 1892-3.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1891-2 AND 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1891-2.	1892-3.
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
	£	£
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School Children, Prisoners, Lunatics, and Inebriates	24,874	22,091
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services *	11,318	12,473
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	32,229	27,978
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of Produce	1,111	467
Defence Department—Sale of Rifles, &c.	2,881	1,707
Total	72,413	64,716
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	4,246	3,159
Exhibitions—Balances repaid	333	38
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue ...	4,063	9,518
„ Pension Fund—Schedule D of Constitution Act	4,000	4,000
„ Other Trust Funds	7,995	4,543
Estates of Illegitimate Persons	160	52
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of Public Gardens, &c.)	150	...
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions towards cost of ...	954	941
Chinese Passenger Act	- 10 †	...
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ‡	4,792	3,554
Customs Overtime Receipts	3,576	2,735
Education Department—Sale of Books, &c.	435	714
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages	609	550
Municipalities—Repayment of loans for Vermin Fencing §	11,857	7,684
„ Repayment of loan for Water Works	- 441 †	...
Marine Board Act	2,151	2,033
Receipts under Public Service Regulations	385	418
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps and Refund of Deferred Pay of Deserters	75	517
Valuation of Improvements on Resumed Mallee Blocks ...	2,287	784
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	55	26
Repayments by Mining Companies of Advances for Pro- specting Purposes	...	125
Interest on amount Advanced for Port Melbourne Lagoon Works	...	743
Other Receipts	684	203
Total	42,356	42,337

* Consisting in 1892-3 of £4,309 storage of gunpowder, £4,979 for police protection, £917 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbor Trust for collection of wharfage, £30 for work performed by Audit Department, and £55 by Public Works Department; £441 for services of dock staff, and £52 of Customs Department; £690 towards maintenance of light-houses from Colonial Governments.

† Amount received in the previous year refunded.

‡ Including for 1891-2 £266 under Chief Secretary's Department, £500 under Law Officers, £300 on account of Defence works, £299 being repayment by shire of Dunmunkle of portion of loan for rabbit-proof fencing, £395 on account of lighthouses, &c., £663 on account of advances for gold prospecting, and £1,807 for Foreign mails; also for 1892-3, on account of public service, £480; lands, £404; rabbit-proof fencing, £182; gold prospecting votes, £553; endowments to municipalities, £700; foreign mails, £686.

§ On 30th June, 1893, the total amount outstanding was £116,564, of which £11,626 was in arrears.

185. The revenue as shown in the table at page 94 is exclusive of Recoups. recoups. In 1891-2 the sum of £100,855, and in 1892-3 the sum of £36,913, was recouped from loans for advances in 1890-91 in connexion with Melbourne Waterworks.* This completes the adjustment of all advances made prior to the 30th June, 1893.

186. At the end of the financial year 1892-3 the total amount owing to the revenue was about £346,500, as compared with about £328,000 at the end of June, 1892. Of the former sum £116,564, or more than one-third, consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £224,312, or 65 per cent., is for interest due by Municipalities and Water Trusts on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. During the year 1892-3, the advances on account of rabbit-proof fencing were reduced by £8,000, but the arrears of interest on waterworks loans increased by £25,154. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1888-9 and previous years	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
	By Corporations	117,174
	„ Waterworks Trusts	53,428
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	15,203†
1875-6 and subseqt. years.	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Arrears of Interest	6,488
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	250
1888-9, & 1889-90	Agricultural College, &c.	3,000
1889-90	Rabbit-proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	155
1889-90	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	116,564
1892-3	Tucker Village Settlement—Loan repayable when title granted to Selectors	2,000
	Total	346,489

* See summary of heads of revenue, page 103 post.

† On completed works only. Interest is not charged on expenditure on works in progress.

187. In the following table the heads of revenue and the amounts received under each head are given for the last ten financial years; also the amounts received under the most important heads for the last nineteen years :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION.			TAXATION—contd.		
Customs Duties (including wharfage rates)	1883-4	1,769,108	Licences (business)—contd.	1888-9	23,904
	1884-5	1,919,539*		1889-90	21,756
	1885-6	2,004,460		1890-91	22,152
	1886-7	2,132,361		1891-2	20,755
	1887-8	2,353,050		1892-3	19,869
	1888-9	2,879,830	Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	1883-4	77,154
	1889-90	2,658,010†		1884-5	124,370
	1890-91	2,525,572		1885-6	104,907
	1891-2	2,388,961		1886-7	114,909
	1892-3	1,739,285†		1887-8	151,861
Excise ...	1883-4	123,654		1888-9	236,449
	1884-5	141,225*		1889-90	400,150
	1885-6	137,709		1890-91	184,886
	1886-7	120,701		1891-2	247,534
	1887-8	128,369		1892-3	183,928§
	1888-9	146,555	Duties on Bank notes	1883-4	28,575
	1889-90	137,332		1884-5	27,529
	1890-91	129,990		1885-6	28,769
1891-2	143,575	1886-7		28,104	
1892-3	251,254*	1887-8		27,879	
Ports and Harbors (chiefly tonnage dues)	1883-4	30,871		1888-9	34,023
	1884-5	31,176		1889-90	32,173
	1885-6	32,710		1890-91	30,736
	1886-7	34,920	1891-2	27,954	
	1887-8	34,327	1892-3	23,720	
	1888-9	45,884	Stamp Duties ||...	1883-4	133,651
	1889-90	29,789		1884-5	143,382
	1890-91	20,669		1885-6	165,313
1891-2	18,880	1886-7		165,000	
1892-3	15,507	1887-8		230,000	
Licences (business)	1883-4	31,623		1888-9	260,000
	1884-5	32,535		1889-90	230,000
	1885-6	33,922		1890-91	218,000
	1886-7	18,898‡	1891-2	175,000	
	1887-8	21,002	1892-3	170,000	

* Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884, and again on 27th October, 1892. Beer duty imposed on 1st September, 1892.

† Tariff amended in 1889-90, and in 1892-3.

‡ Decrease in 1886-7 due to the proportion of the receipts for publicans' licences, amounting to about £16,450, being diverted into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act 1885*.

§ Probate duties increased on 3rd October, 1892.

|| Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue from stamp duties has been estimated. See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*. Further duties imposed on 12th December, 1892. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 268 *post*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION—contd.					
	1883-4	123,884	Penalties under Land Acts— <i>contd.</i>	1888-9	1,517
	1884-5	128,415		1889-90	835
	1885-6	126,770		1890-91	308
	1886-7	124,742		1891-2	...
Land Tax * ...	1887-8	124,515		1892-3	302
	1888-9	123,025			
	1889-90	121,604			
	1890-91	120,633			
	1891-2	126,651			
	1892-3	119,216			
			PUBLIC WORKS.		
			Railways ...	1883-4	2,079,249
				1884-5	2,200,067
				1885-6	2,306,791
				1886-7	2,453,345
				1887-8	2,741,488
				1888-9	3,104,907
				1889-90	3,134,066
				1890-91	3,306,580
				1891-2	3,098,251
				1892-3	2,912,788
LAND REVENUE.			Water Supply †	1883-4	165,033
	1883-4	614,548		1884-5	165,968
	1884-5	555,507		1885-6	190,815
Land Sales (in- cluding rents counting to- wards purchase money)	1885-6	465,766		1886-7	215,401
	1886-7	504,734		1887-8	235,743
	1887-8	549,149		1888-9	245,734
	1888-9	494,733		1889-90	260,227
	1889-90	442,583		1890-91	281,081
	1890-91	476,542		1891-2	141,701
	1891-2	392,544		1892-3	169,943
	1892-3	364,685	Other Public Works	1883-4	1,866
				1884-5	3,325
				1885-6	3,364
				1886-7	5,062
				1887-8	4,764
				1888-9	5,805
				1889-90	4,848
				1890-91	6,701
				1891-2	8,614
				1892-3	6,036
Rents of Crown Lands (not counting to- wards purchase money)	1883-4	103,189			
	1884-5	110,777			
	1885-6	97,658			
	1886-7	81,562			
	1887-8	106,817			
	1888-9	119,778			
	1889-90	136,358			
	1890-91	136,601			
	1891-2	127,040			
	1892-3	117,781			
Penalties under Land Acts	1883-4	1,572			
	1884-5	273			
	1885-6	184			
	1886-7	795			
	1887-8	301			

* The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 264 *et seq.*, *post*.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.	1883-4	349,278	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>	1883-4	85,537
	1884-5	380,556		1884-5	98,341
	1885-6	394,184		1885-6	84,973
Postage, Tele- graphs, Tele- phones, Money Orders, &c.*	1886-7	413,535	Interest on Public Account, &c.	1886-7	93,216
	1887-8	485,533		1887-8	136,811
	1888-9	552,877		1888-9	107,888
	1889-90	526,400†		1889-90	66,700
	1890-91	499,327		1890-91	56,492
	1891-2	502,806		1891-2	33,243
	1892-3	546,404		1892-3	70,746
OTHER SOURCES.	1883-4	10,415		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	13,042		1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	11,705	Rents (other than Land)	1885-6	14,905‡
Mint Charges ...	1886-7	11,058		1886-7	5,049
	1887-8	10,377		1887-8	2,908
	1888-9	10,051		1888-9	3,224
	1889-90	11,317		1889-90	4,019
	1890-91	10,655		1890-91	2,427
	1891-2	11,755		1891-2	1,893
	1892-3	13,305		1892-3	1,996
Mint Subsidy re- turned	1883-4	4,852	Reimbursements in aid	1883-4	49,441
	1884-5	5,304		1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	49,187
	1886-7	1,986		1886-7	54,033
	1887-8	3,874		1887-8	69,041
	1888-9	3,642		1888-9	67,130
	1889-90	4,478		1889-90	75,220
	1890-91	4,760		1890-91	76,522
	1891-2	10,498		1891-2	72,413
	1892-3	5,136		1892-3	64,716
Fees, Fines, &c.* (exclusive of Land Act pen- alties)	1883-4	111,695	Miscellaneous Receipts§	1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	123,428		1884-5	31,339
	1885-6	128,523		1885-6	29,178
	1886-7	131,095		1886-7	23,320
	1887-8	164,721		1887-8	25,068
	1888-9	174,998		1888-9	34,036
	1889-90	162,807		1889-90	58,487
	1890-91	162,452		1890-91	70,502
	1891-2	137,148		1891-2	42,356
	1892-3	120,275		1892-3	42,337

* Partly estimated (since 1882-3). See also footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

† Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890, but raised again to 2d. on 12th September, 1892.

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

§ Including unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901 in 1890-91, £11,857 in 1891-2, and £7,684 in 1892-3.

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, &c.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011*
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888-9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889-90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906†	8,776,065‡
1890-91	3,252,638	613,451	3,594,362	499,327	383,810	8,343,588	...	8,343,588
1891-2	3,149,310	519,584	3,248,566	502,806	309,306	7,729,572	100,855	7,830,427
1892-3	2,522,779	482,768	3,088,767	546,404	318,511	6,959,229	36,913	6,996,142

188. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1892-3, **£1,242,500**—or 16 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; **£783,000**—or nearly 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of general knowledge; **£291,000**—or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; **£76,500**—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, or about **£41,300** less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as **£4,237,000**—or 53 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., **£1,801,000** on Railways and Waterworks, besides **£1,720,000**§ on interest and expenses on loans raised for their construction, and **£716,000** on Post and Telegraphs; **£116,000** was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction

Heads of expenditure, 1891-2 and 1892-3.

* Not including **£500,000** raised by means of Treasury-bonds.

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

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

§ The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was **£1,836,000**, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only.

of other public works ; £79,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £31,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbors ; and £271,000—or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £77,000 expended on Miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year* ; but, besides this, an amount of £786,000—or nearly 10 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£427,500). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,† which they even exceeded by £422,000. In 1892–3 there were also certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £10,956 (in addition to £129,044 in the four previous years) for the extension and improvement of the Law Courts and Offices, recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court.‡ The following is a classification of the expenditure under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1891–2 and 1892–3, also the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, § 1891–2 AND 1892–3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891–2.	1892–3.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil List || ... ..	£ 42,223	£ 38,674	...	£ 3,549
Legislature	95,891	81,850	...	14,041
Civil Establishment ¶	149,868	125,929	...	23,939
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	138,981	189,429	50,448	...
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	60,724	56,438	...	4,286
Total	487,687	492,320	4,633**	...

* This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

† See paragraph 181 *ante*.

‡ Besides these amounts, there was £141,514 expended during the year 1892–3 (in addition to £488,721 in previous years) on certain public works and buildings, but, as this is being gradually recouped by annual payments into that fund from the general revenue, it is not here taken into account. See table following paragraph 198 *post*.

§ For further details see table following paragraph 194 *post*.

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

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

** Net figures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1891-2 AND 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and Legal... ..	£ 217,823	£ 198,935	£ ...	£ 18,888
Police	283,409	271,162	...	12,247
Gaols and Penal Establishments ...	65,679	59,336	...	6,343
Defences—Naval and Military † ...	297,828	220,785	...	77,043
Total	864,739	750,218	...	114,521
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public Instruction, Science, &c. ‡ ...	863,070	782,676	...	80,394
State School Buildings	5,904	...	...	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. § ...	300,450	290,751	...	9,699
Total	1,169,424	1,073,427	...	95,997
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and Survey	98,031	76,505	...	21,526
Agriculture, &c.	142,111	166,807	24,696	...
Mining	126,380	104,498	...	21,882
Total	366,522	347,810	...	|| 18,712
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working Expenses ¶ ...	2,118,377	1,769,145	...	349,232
Land Sales by Auction Fund	73,599	53,818	...	19,781
Water Supply	38,500	31,709	...	6,791
Other Public Works **	680,253	731,987	51,734	...
Total	2,910,729	2,586,659	...	||324,070
Post and Telegraphs ††	756,190	716,138	...	40,052
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and Expenses—Railways ..	1,354,216	1,450,758	96,542	...
" " Water Supply	246,190	269,524	23,334	...
" " Other Works	114,010	115,903	1,893	...
Total Interest, &c.	1,714,416	1,836,185	121,769	...
Redemption of Loans—Expenses ...	12,284	...	...	12,284

* For further details, see table following paragraph 194 *post*.

† See also Part "Defences," to be published later on.

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

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

|| Net figures.

¶ The figures in this line do not agree with those shown in the Railways Commissioners' Accounts, since the former include payments for all stores purchased each year, whether used or not, whilst the latter take account only of the value of stores taken out of stock. See also paragraph 190 *post*. There was no expenditure on construction in either year.

** The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy (£427,500 in 1892-3) to Municipalities. For details, see page 115 *post*.

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1891-2 AND 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-2.		
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs and Excise	£ 84,823	£ 78,922	...	£ 5,901
Harbors and Lights	33,803	31,126	...	2,677
Total	118,626	110,048	...	8,578
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint Subsidy†	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	6,745	5,579	...	1,166
Miscellaneous Services‡	55,555	51,373	...	4,182
Total	82,300	76,952	...	5,348
Total ordinary Expenditure	8,482,917	7,989,757	...	£493,160
Special Expenditure (Melbourne Police Court Account) ||	20,139	...	...	20,139
Total Expenditure—ordinary and special	8,503,056	7,989,757	...	£513,299

NOTE.—For particulars of expenditure in 1893-4, see Appendix A *post*.

189. From this table it may be ascertained that a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £248,647, took place under four heads, but a decrease of £741,807 under the other twenty-three heads except one (which remained stationary), resulting in a net decrease of over £493,000. On the one hand the principal increases were £121,800 in the interest on the public debt, chiefly owing to the further amounts borrowed for the construction of railways; £51,700 under "Other Public Works," £47,500 of this being on account of the Municipal Subsidy—which had been temporarily reduced in the previous year—whilst, in addition, £55,000 more than in the previous year was spent on the improvement of swamp lands for the purpose of affording immediate relief to the unemployed; £50,400 under Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c., resulting from the enforced retirement of sexagenarians, and an increased grant (£10,700) to the Police Superannuation Fund; and £24,700 under Agriculture, chiefly on account of increased bonuses granted for agricultural products. On the other hand, there was an exceptionally

* For further details, see table following paragraph 194 *post*.

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 181 *ante*, under the head "Mint Subsidy returned."

‡ Including £8,470 in 1891-2, and £805 in 1892-3, towards expenses of census of 1891; £5,152 in 1892-3 for railway passes to the unemployed, and £2,000 loan to a village settlement.

§ Net figures.

|| See paragraph 198 *post*.

large decrease of £349,000 under Railways, in consequence of a reduction in train mileage, rigid economy, and retrenchment; a decrease of £80,400 under Public Instruction, of which £43,000 was in the cost of State Education (including rent, buildings, &c.), £17,200 in grants to the University and Technical Schools, £15,700 in those to Public Libraries, National Gallery, Science and Art Societies, &c., and £4,500 in the cost of the Departments of Statist, Botanist, and Astronomer; of £77,000 under Defences, of which £38,100 was due to the payment of arrears on account of Australian Naval Forces in 1891-2, and £3,100 to reduced contribution towards Australian Defence Works—both non-recurring, and £35,800 in the expenditure on local forces; of £40,000 under Post and Telegraphs, to be subsequently treated of; nearly £24,000 under Civil Establishment, of which £17,400 was in the Department of Government Printer alone; £21,900 under Mining, the prospecting vote having been reduced by £20,700, and the cost of cutting tracks, &c., by £2,600; £21,500 under Lands—£8,400 less having been spent on parks, gardens, &c., £4,400 less paid as compensation for mallee lands resumed, and £6,800 less on the general staff; £19,800 under Land Sales by Auction Fund, owing to a contraction in land sales; £18,900 under Judicial and Legal; £14,000 under Legislature, notwithstanding an increased cost of £3,800 in administering the Purification of Rolls Act—the total annual cost of which is now about £13,000; whilst, on the other hand, £8,900 was saved by reason of the non-appointment in 1892-3 of the Standing Committee on Railways; and £12,200 under Police. All other decreases were less than £10,000. It should be noted, however, that the decrease of £4,300 under Compensations, Gratuities, &c., would have been increased to £13,400 had it not been for the exceptional payment of £9,142 as compensation to the late Railways Commissioners.

190. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's accounts of these for some of the more recent years are to some extent complicated by arrears being included (with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future), and by a different principle being adopted in charging expenditure,* a more correct idea of their financial condition will be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department.† From these it appears that the working expenses decreased from £2,138,139

Loss on working of State railways, 1891-2 and 189

* See footnote (¶) on page 105 ante.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1892, Vol. II., pages 453 and 454.

in 1891-2 to £1,850,291 in 1892-3, or by £287,848. By the same accounts, the net earnings rose from £956,983 to £1,075,657 in the two years respectively. And if the differences be taken between these amounts and the accrued annual interest and expenses on loans raised for Railways open for traffic, the results will show that the actual loss to the State on account of Railways open for traffic fell from £369,000 in 1891-2 to £316,000 in 1892-3, as will be seen by the following figures :—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST* PAYABLE, COMPARED.

	1891-2.		1892-3.
	£		£
Net earnings	956,983	...	1,075,657
Interest, &c., accrued on loans expended on lines open for traffic*	1,326,150	...	1,391,758
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Net loss	369,167	...	316,101
	<hr/>		<hr/>

191. Moreover, on comparing the Railway finances† for 1892-3 with those for 1889-90, the first year of the present depression in traffic, it will be found that, although the gross receipts fell off by £206,000, the working expenses were reduced by as much as £282,000; and thus the net receipts show an improvement of £76,000. This, however, was more than counterbalanced by the increased amount of interest payable, viz. £199,000, on capital expended in extending the lines by 604 miles, or by about 26 per cent.; but even then the net loss, according to the report of the Railways Commissioners, rose from .64 per cent. of the capital cost in 1889-90 to .92 per cent. in 1892-3, a decided improvement on the preceding year, when it was as high as 1.16 per cent. A lower level now prevails both in regard to receipts and working expenses, the former having fallen from £1,344 per mile open in 1889-90 to a little under £1,000 per mile in 1892-3, and the expenses per mile from £915 to £631. In view of such marked economies, and the general stoppage of further construction for the present, it may reasonably be expected that when the tide of prosperity returns the financial stability of the Victorian Government Railways will be sounder than ever before.

192. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss. According to

* In regard to the item Interest, it should be pointed out that, in the general expenditure, the amount shown represents the interest paid, whether accrued or not, on all loans, whether the proceeds have been expended or not; whereas, in the above statement, interest on unexpended balances and on loans, the proceeds of which have been devoted to Railways in course of construction, which consequently were not in a position to earn revenue, is not included. As the latter is not eliminated, even in the Railway reports, it had to be specially computed. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue nor on amounts advanced to make good the deficiency, or for the value of Crown lands occupied for railway purposes free of cost. For later figures, see Part "Interchange," *post*.

† See report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year 1892-3.

Loss, 1892-3
and 1889-90
compared.

Loss on
working of
Postal and
Telegraph
Depart-
ment.

figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1892-3 was £716,138, whilst the actual receipts amounted to only £546,404, there thus being an apparent deficiency in that year of £169,734, as compared with £253,384 in 1891-2, £243,339 in 1890-91, £183,000 in 1889-90, and only £66,000 in 1888-9. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it would be necessary to allow for the interest on the capital cost of buildings and equipment; to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost, *i.e.*, in transmission of correspondence and telegrams; and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); also interest on Savings Banks deposits, which are invested by the Government for other than Postal purposes; whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle—but exclusive of interest on cost of buildings and equipment, of which no return is available—shows that whereas in 1888-9 there was a surplus of about £48,000, in 1889-90 there was an actual deficiency of about £59,500, in 1890-91 of £109,000, in 1891-2 of £122,000, and in 1892-3 of £34,000. As bearing on these figures, however, it should be noted that in 1888-9, when a surplus occurred, the single inland rate of 2d. prevailed, but this was reduced to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890; also that a reduction of the rate to the United Kingdom, Europe, and India took place on the 1st January, 1891, from 6d. and 4d., by two alternative routes, to a uniform charge of 2½d. by the quickest route, whilst on the 12th September, 1892, owing to stress of circumstances, the inland rate was again raised to 2d. This last rise was the chief factor in reducing the deficiency in 1892, as compared with the previous year, by £88,000, the postal receipts being greater by about £60,000; this, moreover, was assisted by a reduction of £26,000, in the cost of administration, and of £9,400 in the cost of maintenance of the telephone system, although counterbalanced by a reduced telegraph revenue to the extent of £17,000. The existence of large deficits during recent years were due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the reduction of postage, already referred to, as to the increased cost, doubtless consequent on increased business, of post and telegraph services generally. Thus the net falling-off in the combined Postal and Telegraph revenues

in 1892-3, as compared with 1888-9 (including estimated value of official correspondence), was only £8,000; but, on the other hand, the cost of general administration increased by £61,000; that of Inland and Foreign mails increased by £15,000; and the amount of Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees by £13,000. These results are shown in the following table:—

NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1892-3.

Receipts.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal Receipts* (estimated)	402,834	353,390	322,693	336,558	396,934
Telegraph and Telephone Receipts	150,043	173,010	176,634	166,248	149,470
Total, as per page 94	552,877	526,400	499,327	502,806	546,404
ADD estimated value of—					
Free Official Correspondence† (approximate)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Free Official Telegrams	6,451	8,327	5,891	5,950	4,700
Grand total ...	619,328	594,727	565,218	568,756	611,104
Working Expenses.‡	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
General Administration	365,617	420,371	445,514	453,415	426,972
Inland and Foreign Mails	153,580	171,559	175,840	173,685	168,601
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	14,718	23,596	17,016	12,881	10,558
Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees	14,208	14,555	10,404	29,485	27,450
Telephones — Material, Maintenance, &c.	12,867	12,403	15,855	13,257	3,801
Miscellaneous... ..	41	270	65	224	234
ADD—One-half Cost of Stamp Printing§	2,847	2,614	2,924	2,518	2,655
„ Cost of Printing Books, Forms, &c.§	7,207	8,910	6,609	5,336	4,769
Total	571,085	654,278	674,227	690,801	645,040
SURPLUS (+), or DEFICIENCY (-)	+48,243	-59,551	-109,009	-122,045	-33,936

NOTE. - No allowance has been made in this table for interest on capital cost of buildings, apparatus, &c.

* Including commission on money orders.

† Estimated in 1887 by the Postal department.

‡ Exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits. Expenditure on capital account has also been eliminated where possible. It has, however, been found impossible to do this in the case of telegraph lines and telephones, in which cases capital expenditure is included.

§ Charged to the Government Printer. See page 112 *post*.

193. Over £190,000 of the ordinary expenditure of 1892-3 was of a special and non-recurring character, as will be seen by the following figures. The only item which is likely to re-appear in the returns of the succeeding year is "Agriculture—Bonuses, &c." On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that all branches of expenditure have been cut down to the lowest figure owing to retrenchment :—

Special or non-recurring expenditure, 1892-3.

SPECIAL OR NON-RECURRING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1892-3.

Items.	Amount.
	£
Pensions, Compensations—	
Compensation to late Railways Commissioners	9,142
Increase in Grant to Police Superannuation Fund (about) ...	10,700
Agriculture—Bonuses, &c.	99,506*
Public Works—New Law Offices	13,353
Improvement of Swamp Lands (about)	50,000
Miscellaneous—Railway passes to Unemployed	5,152
Removal of Wrecks	3,370
Loan to Village Settlement	2,000
Total	193,223

194. By means of the following table, which gives the details of the expenditure under the more important heads in 1892-3 and the two previous years, as well as in 1886-7—six years previously—the directions in which an expansion or contraction of expenditure has taken place will be at once recognised :—

Heads of expenditure detailed.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1886-7, 1890-91, 1891-2, AND 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
CIVIL LIST.				
Governor's Salary	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	15,500	15,077	15,354	13,945
Executive Council	1,468	1,500	1,494	1,401
Agent-General	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,390
Commissioners of Audit	2,448	3,250	3,375†	2,775
Public Service Board	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,163
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	36,416	41,827	42,223	38,674

* See page 135 post.

† Including £500 or a Deputy Commissioner during absence on leave of a Commissioner.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
LEGISLATURE.				
Legislative Council	£ 6,060	£ 6,307	£ 7,299	£ 6,665
„ Assembly	11,073	14,482	13,368	11,957
Railways Standing Committee ... ..	...	...	8,871	...
Parliamentary Library... ..	2,871	2,543	2,375	2,463
„ Refreshment-rooms	1,048	1,739	1,466	1,440
Parliament Gardens ... ..	...	1,003	1,020	653
Victorian Parliamentary Debates	2,193	2,374	2,970	2,937
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,594	25,511	22,954	24,048
Electoral Expenses	11,363	18,420	34,221*	31,611*
Federal Council—Contribution towards expenses of	...	62	662	76
National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891—Expenses of	...	685	685	...
Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Expenses of	...	377	...	...
Total	57,202	73,503	95,891	81,850
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Public Service Board—Office	2,167	3,384	2,877	2,261
Chief Secretary's Office	8,990	9,504	9,456	8,500
Premier's Office	7,720	4,403	3,781	4,720
Shorthand Writer	2,301	2,608	2,588	1,895
Agent-General's Office	4,797	3,492	4,499	3,392
Audit Office	8,535	9,478	9,634	8,394
Treasury	30,689	29,946	29,186	26,583
Government Printer†	53,982	88,602	72,966	55,251
„ „ Stamp Printing‡	4,957	5,848	5,036	5,311
Inspector of Stores	598	784	820	802
Registrar of Friendly Societies §... ..	404	401	400	386
Inspector of Factories and Shops	2,723	2,427	2,338	2,214
Marine Board ... ..	...	5,487	5,687	5,440
Classifiers State Schools and Teachers, &c.	1,138	600	600	380
Pay to Retiring Officers in lieu of notice ... ..	...	...	...	400
Total	129,001	166,964	149,868	125,929
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.				
Judges in Supreme Court (including Master-in-Equity)	19,958	23,658	21,418	18,890
„ Other Expenditure	5,005	5,101	4,779	4,560
Crown Law Officers	18,325	22,911	20,942	20,247
„ Solicitor	7,650	6,870	5,586	5,099
Prothonotary	2,396	2,871	2,536	1,969
Master in Equity and Lunacy	3,981	5,184	4,425	4,398
Registrar of Titles	} 33,794||	{ 40,024	35,284 }	32,384
Registrar-General				

* Including expenses of Purification of Rolls Act, viz., £8,655 in 1891-2 and £12,473 in 1892-3, in addition to which £299 in the former and £424 in the latter year was included under other heads.

† Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, &c., for the Postal Department, viz., £6,609 in 1891, £5,336 in 1892, and £4,769 in 1893.

‡ For Calendar years, the latest being 1893.

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

|| Including Patents Office.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL—<i>continued.</i>				
Registrar-General Interest on purchase money of land, &c., bought near Titles Office*	3,035	3,003	3,003	3,003
Government Statist—Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch	†	†	†	2,753
Deputy Registrars	5,895	6,960	6,750	7,318
Patents Office ... ..	...	2,769	3,198	2,876
Sheriffs	23,542	31,583	26,339	23,506
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insol- vency, of Mines, and of General and Petty Sessions	9,300	9,885	9,723	8,602
„ Other Expenditure	14,630	19,215	17,965	15,399
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	17,428	18,980	17,963	17,196
Clerks of Courts	20,362	21,366	21,576	21,835
Coroners	5,797	6,886	7,321	6,105
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,524	1,564	1,704	1,701
Land Tax Act Administration	1,071	1,013	590	761
Pay to Retiring Officers in lieu of notice ...	...	...	...	333
Other Expenditure	212	...	599‡	...
Total	193,905	237,941	217,823	198,935
DEFENCES. §				
Civil Staff	1,737	7,276	7,457	7,083
Naval Forces				43,519
Military Forces—				
Permanent	110,000	145,000	72,474	51,111
Militia	12,020	26,486	100,445	45,338
Ordnance Branch				4,309
Auxiliary Forces	11,566	26,406	26,234	23,470
Encampments	4,492	8,758	...	639
Miscellaneous	17,427	23,058	10,862	6,172
Total Ordinary	157,242	236,984	217,472	181,641
Defence Works—Victorian	147,522	57,983	¶	¶
„ Australasian ... ..	...	...	5,000	1,906
Australasian Naval Forces—Annual Con- tribution	...	...	**75,356	37,238
Grand total	384,764	294,967	297,828	220,785

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

† Included under Registrar-General.

‡ Including £500 compensation to a mechanic for the compulsory closing of his business near the Law Courts, and £60 as gratuity to a prisoner who was pardoned.

§ For further details under this head for 1892-3, see Part “ Defences ” in the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893.

¶ “ Special Appropriations.” The last appropriation lapsed by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1891.

¶ See also Land Sales by Auction Fund *post*, out of which £29,610 was expended in Defence Works in 1891-2, and £16,861 in 1892-3.

** Including arrears for 1890-91, viz., £37,723.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.				
State School Education* ...	588,736	{ 700,034 35,919	711,633	681,671†
" Buildings, Maintenance, Rent, &c.‡			32,657	19,692
University—Endowment ...	14,500	16,500	17,250	14,750
" Grant in Aid of Laboratories, Fittings, Furniture, &c.	5,000	5,000	3,500	1,000
College of Pharmacy ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Technological Schools ...	5,749	19,113	19,716	13,865
" " Buildings ...	2,000	19,500	9,600	3,200
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	20,266	27,294	27,336	21,044
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	18,000	21,395	20,068	12,000
Victorian Artists' Society ...	250	250	195	185
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Bendigo, and Warrnambool	2,000	2,000	1,200	600
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,200	4,200	4,200	3,700
Royal Society ...	200	500	500	250
Government Statist§—Statistical Branch...	7,011	6,884	6,706	4,608
Government Astronomer ...	4,592	5,155	4,986	3,657
Government Botanist ...	2,518	2,697	2,523	1,454
Other Expenditure || ...	1,547	200	...	...
Total ...	676,569	867,641	863,070	782,676
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.				
Charitable Institutions—Grant in Aid ...	114,000	120,000	120,000	115,623
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	42,078	{ 41,350 1,590	41,071	38,756
State Grant in Aid of Private Institutions			1,942	3,713
Hospitals for the Insane ...	98,347	116,697	112,461	112,771
Inebriate Asylums ...	...	2,669	2,969	421
Public Health Department ...	8,815	13,394	12,647	12,777
Vaccination Allowances ...	5,499	6,099	7,991	6,000
Fencing for Cemeteries ...	...	915	949	270
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, &c....	100	170	170	170
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals	...	250	250	250
Other Expenditure ...	25	...	...	...
Total ...	268,864	303,134	300,450	290,751
CROWN LANDS.				
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	78,045	61,716	60,834	54,068¶
Surveys by Contract, including Feature Surveys	3,783	4,700	5,261	4,643
Surveys of "Grazing Areas" ...	...	1,299	1,109	411

* Exclusive of pensions and gratuities, see table following paragraph 205 *post*.

† Inclusive of £1,117 pay to retiring officers and teachers in lieu of notice.

‡ Exclusive of cost of erection of buildings.

§ Exclusive of cost of census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous." For Births and Deaths Branch, see under "Judicial and Legal."

|| Including £1,000 in 1886-7 to the Geographical Society of Australasia, and £200 in 1890-91 to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

¶ Including £268 pay to retiring officers in lieu of notice.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
CROWN LANDS—<i>continued.</i>				
Parks, Gardens, &c.—				
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,143	9,868	11,179	7,509
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	8,277	11,595	5,653	4,433
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	11,708	10,129	9,014	5,441
Compensation for Improvements on Lands Resumed in the Mallee Country	...	...	4,403	...
Compensation in other parts of the Colony	...	...	55	...
Other Expenditure	1,013	388	523	...
Total	111,969	99,695	98,031	76,505
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.*				
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—				
Government House and Country Resi- dence	6,342	2,990	2,892	3,496
Parliament Buildings—Repairs and Additions, Lighting, Gardens, &c.	3,544	9,967	4,306	1,680
Public Offices, &c.—				
Public Offices, Melbourne and country towns	13,951	3,949	1,076	...
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture	8	983	201	33
Treasury Buildings (country)— Buildings, Repairs, Additions, &c.	...	298	125	157
Law Offices (new)—Completion of Rents and Furniture, &c. ...	22,587	29,749	26,150	13,353
Repairs and Additions	2,629	2,189	1,442	2,015
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	...	10,090†	1,122	985
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	957	1,063	313	38
Insurance	561	678	798	827
Court Houses	15,339	16,083	11,003	12,577
Police Buildings, &c.	22,046	25,432	19,113	9,903
Gaols and Penal Establishments ...	8,233	18,459	23,319	10,772
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	14,356	1,214	667	787
Observatory	163	350	207	57
Lunatic Asylums	16,802	13,595	9,776	8,510
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	497	7,266	2,384	1,180
Cemeteries	1,118	145	120	120
Quarantine Station, &c.	555	763	692	1,283
Lands and Agriculture (including Parks, Gardens, &c.)	5,334	18,642	8,222	4,371
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c.	33,206	28,216	20,627	75,456‡

* For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see "Special Expenditure," table following paragraph 198 *post*.

† Including £9,996 for Parliamentary reserve.

‡ Including £29,424 on the Koo-wee-rup, £8,296 on the West Melbourne, and £8,993 on the Condah Swamp.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Post and Telegraph Offices—				
General Post Office, Melbourne—				
Extension of Building, Repairs,	21,192	9,619	3,828	1,190
Fittings, &c.				
Cost of Erection of Money Order	...	16,823	1,498	...
and Savings Bank Offices, &c.,				
Melbourne				
Post Offices at other places * ...	16,542	34,456	16,136	15,505
Customs Buildings	1,171	14,335	3,865	984
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbors, Rivers, &c.	54,175	78,706	51,748	45,133
Lighthouses and Lightships	6,200	12,089	1,805	978
Miscellaneous	563	765	119	...
Total Works and Buildings, &c. ...	268,071	358,914	213,554	233,372
Subsidy to Municipalities	310,561	450,000	380,000	427,500
Roads and Bridges	40,430	26,934	38,576	28,498
Departmental Expenses	52,911	51,605	48,123	42,617
Total	671,973	887,453	680,253	731,987
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†				
Post and Telegraph Offices ‡—Administra-	327,396	445,514	453,415	426,972
tion				
Inland Mail Service	112,473	128,288	130,984	126,554§
Foreign Mails || ... ..	69,322	47,552	42,701	42,047
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs,	14,430	17,016	12,881	5,368
Materials, &c.				
Invention for improving the Quadruplex	...	1,000¶	...	...
Workings of Instruments				
Pneumatic Tubes between Telegraph	...	...	...	5,190
Offices—Construction of				
Telephones—				
Telephone Exchanges, Telephones,	...	15,405	12,807	3,351
Battery Materials, Wire, &c.				
New Multiple Switch-boards—Cost of	...	9,244	...	...
Maintenance of Lines to various De-	...	450	450	450
partments				
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,510	10,404	13,976	14,092
(Port Darwin to Penang)				

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

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

‡ Money Order Offices included; including also payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters, viz., £27,586 in 1890-91, £29,592 in 1891-2, and £28,642 in 1892-3; for Telephone attendants, £1,052 in 1890-91, and £1,051 in 1891-2, and £1,000 in 1892-3; also pay to officers retiring, in lieu of notice, £701 in 1892-3.

§ Of which £63,913 was paid to the Railway Department, and £62,641 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, &c.

|| Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £2,673 in 1890-91, £3,183 in 1891-2, and £3,257 in 1892-3; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbor, New Hebrides, £1,200 (for two years) in 1891-2.

¶ Similar sums are contributed by New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia towards the purchase of the patent rights of this invention.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i>				
Guarantee, on account of Reduced Rates, to—	£	£	£	£
Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Company	...	...	11,251	8,569
Government of South Australia	...	...	4,258	3,072
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Tasmania *	1,231	...	...	1,717
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	46,233	67,728	73,233	78,522
Miscellaneous †	395	65	234	234
Total	585,990	742,666	756,190	716,138
RAILWAYS.				
Commissioners' Salaries	5,621	6,000	6,000	3,808
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...
Other Working Expenses	1,357,896	2,333,718	2,104,495	1,765,093†
" on account of previous years	...	113,929	...	...
Wages of Employés on Permanent Way increased	...	8,191	7,638	...
Annual Allowance to Injured Persons	...	744	244	244
Other Expenditure	70	...	...	...
Total Working Expenses §	1,363,587	2,462,582	2,118,377	1,769,145
Paid to "Railway Construction Account"||	67,029	99,637	...	...
Construction of Roads to Railways	500	7,791	...	...
Total (including Capital Account)	1,431,116	2,570,010	2,118,377	1,769,145
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.				
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	18,593	28,409	} ¶	¶
" Sewerage for, Report (Man-sergh's) on a scheme of	...	2,850		
Melbourne Sewerage—Lithographing plans	...	315		
Country Waterworks—				
Salaries, Stores, and Incidentals	8,360	11,547	12,459	11,533
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, &c.	4,390	7,600	6,419	7,496
Geelong District, ditto, ditto	856	1,699	2,388	1,664
Gold-fields Reservoirs	...	18	337	124
Boring for Water	4,889	9,960	6,859	832

* On account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

† Including £38 in 1890-91, £50 in 1891-2, and £57 in 1892-3, towards expenses of International Bureau, at Berne; also £132 in 1892-3 to cover loss of registered mail, and £45 loss through robbery at a post office.

‡ Including £3,655 pay in lieu of notice to retiring officers.

§ The actual working expenses for and on account of 1890-91 was £2,310,645, for 1891-2 £2,138,139, and for 1892-3 £1,850,291. See also paragraph 190 *ante*.

|| See footnote (†) on page 124 *post*. There was also in 1890-91 a sum of £25,000 derived from the sale of certain railway land to the Melbourne Harbor Trust, paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account, but which is not included in the returns of General Expenditure. The payments to this account have been (from 1891-2) temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

¶ Expenditure defrayed since 30th June, 1891, by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, in which body the Melbourne Waterworks have been vested.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
<i>WATER SUPPLY, ETC.—continued.</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Country Waterworks (<i>continued</i>)—				
Cost of making Wells in the Mallee ...	...	42	...	1,086
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	2,668	8,850	7,955	5,764
National Works—Management and Maintenance of	...	170	2,083	3,210
Irrigation Expert and Expenses ...	...	120	...	...
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops	...	50	...	...
Rainfall Maps ...	...	25	...	...
Compensation for Injuries received ...	...	200	...	...
Total ...	39,756	71,855	38,500	31,709
<i>AGRICULTURE.</i>				
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	21,435	25,224	25,424	17,451
Grant to the Board of Viticulture ...	...	994	465	499
Railway Passes to Members of Board of Horticulture	...	...	...	163
State Forests and Nurseries ...	6,070	7,689	8,213	3,148
Resumption of Alienated Land ...	...	48	} 11,198	4,159
Planting and Thinning Trees, &c., and extension of Wattle and other Planta- tions, and Fencing, Wire Netting, &c.	...	10,199		
Experimental Cultivation ...	244	267	259	290
Prizes, Awards, &c.—				
Special, to be awarded by National Agricultural Society	...	480	...	...
For Best-managed Farms in Victoria	100	150	...	...
Expenses of Judges <i>in re</i> last two items, &c.	...	362	...	...
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries *	...	34,227	44,499	99,506
Eradication of Vine Diseases ...	725	702	447	365
Eradication of Noxious Weeds and Insects	...	110	19	...
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,128	7,753	7,561	6,553
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Ani- mals	27,104	37,913	39,535	30,595
Royal Commission (one-fifth of cost)	...	871	...	...
Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee Country	4,999	...	...	...
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Go- vernment	704	219	350	349
Exhibition of Agricultural Trophies in United Kingdom	...	...	110	96
Departmental and other Expenditure ...	2,043	3,740	4,031	3,633
Total ...	71,552	130,948	142,111	166,807

* For particulars, see table following paragraph 201 *post.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
MINING.				
Mining Department	21,305	22,874	22,852	25,934
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, &c.	72,369	76,305	78,388	60,151
Prospecting and Boring for Coal ...	1,650	9,205	9,989	7,500
Geological Surveys, &c.	1,386	4,392	4,997	4,433
Underground Surveys of Mines	849	1,448	1,498	1,478
Cutting Tracks and opening up Unexplored Areas	1,989	1,924	2,939	339
Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition ... ..	...	186	...	...
Sending Expert to Europe to inquire into treatment of Refractory Ores and Manufacture of Briquettes of Brown Coal	...	100	621	221
Miscellaneous	606	1,376	1,596	942
Total	103,654	121,310	126,380	104,498
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest paid in—				
London	1,176,976	1,563,783	1,628,092	1,741,540
Melbourne	73,276	56,993	59,725	64,448
Total Interest	1,250,252	1,620,776	1,687,817	1,805,988
Expenses of paying Interest in London—				
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ...	3,262	3,106	2,841	2,912
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	6,586	11,553	12,577	13,157
Premium on remittances	10,107	5,638	5,315	6,255
Equivalent to banks for non-remittance of interest	...	5,208	5,351	7,475
Stamps, advertising, &c.	602	603	515	398
Total	1,270,809	1,646,884	1,714,416	1,836,185
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ...	1,878	5,726	3,790	497
Law Costs, Awards, &c.	343	1,295	583	...
Building Society prosecutions—Law expenses of	...	14,101	...	...
Preservation of order in Melbourne—Expenses of	...	22,486	...	...
Poisons and Pharmacy Act—Administration	300	300	300	300
Advertising	5,330	6,499	6,666	6,614
Transport, &c.	1,633	3,185	3,133	2,314
Expenses of Census of 1891 ... ..	...	18,481	8,470	805
Exhibitions*	14,294	1,324	415	100
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	2,999	6,000	4,700	2,999

* For particulars, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893. The expenditure in 1892-3 was on the Launceston Exhibition.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>				
National Orchestra—Expenses towards ...	...	3,000	...	...
Imperial Institute—Representation of colony at	...	499	1,494	1,018
" Management of Victorian Court	...	...	...	1,500
Powder Magazines * ...	1,281	4,425	3,377	3,169
Fisheries ...	792	799	1,151	679
Removal of Wrecks ...	...	...	...	3,370
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons	250	74	22	...
Refunds, &c. † ...	310	1,922	1,962	1,138
Fire Brigades Act ‡ ...	...	2,602	11,438	13,488
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	2,973	1,900	246	...
International Customs Conference, Brussels	...	30	...	...
" Telegraph Conference, Paris	...	50	...	...
" Postal Conference, Victoria	...	...	153	...
" Tariff Bureau—Towards establishment, also subscription	...	175	125	125
Inspection of Country Tramway Schemes	...	1,262	...	...
Expenses incurred by Salvation Army in providing relief for the unemployed	225	150	...	...
Loan to Tucker Village Settlement ...	...	...	...	2,000
Railway passes to unemployed ...	...	...	...	5,152
Visit of Secretary of Mines to Mildura, re Irrigation difficulty	...	...	...	25
Parliamentary Visits to Mallee district, &c.	...	...	...	603
Entertainment of public men of Australia	954	100	123	13
Arrival of Auxiliary Squadron ...	...	...	888	...
Interest under <i>Lands Compensation Act</i> 1890	...	...	...	43
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	...	113	55	341
Stamp Duty on £350,000 Treasury Bonds at 2s. 6d. per cent.	...	438	...	...
Other Expenditure § ...	6,779	5,678	6,464	5,080
Total ...	40,341	102,614	55,555	51,373

Heads of expenditure, 1883-4 to 1892-3

195. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last ten financial years, and the amounts expended under each head; the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the Appropriation Act, and known as Special Appropriations, being

* Inclusive of amounts spent by the Public Works Department.

† Of which £1,134 in 1891-2, and £893 in 1892-3, was on account of Customs duty.

‡ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue. Particulars of the finances of these boards are given in a later portion of this Section.

§ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£1,346 in 1886-7, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 each in 1891-2 and 1892-3. The expenditure of 1886-7 also includes £504 expenses re Jubilee celebration; Imperial Convention Delegates' expenses, £1,206; Bonus for wire fencing, £888; £455 payment to Warders, Kew Asylum, through services having been irregularly dispensed with, &c. Some of the items were specified in previous issues of this work.

distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil List * ...	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890-91	36,577	5,250	41,827
	1891-2	36,723	5,500	42,223
	1892-3	33,674	5,000	38,674
Legislature ...	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890-91	48,358	25,145	73,503
	1891-2	70,383	25,508	95,891
	1892-3	59,927	21,923	81,850
Civil Establishment * ...	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646‡	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206	165,265	166,471
	1890-91	1,214	165,750	166,964
	1891-2	1,232	148,636	149,868
	1892-3	1,243	124,686	125,929
Retiring Allowances and Pensions §	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890-91	108,569	16,935	125,504
	1891-2	119,687	19,294	138,981
	1892-3	160,024	29,405||	189,429

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 188 *ante*.

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

‡ In this and subsequent years the figures relate to the Marine Board.

§ Including vote of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 annually to 1889-90, £8,396 in 1890-91, £11,395 in 1891-2, and £22,100 in 1892-3, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

|| See previous footnote.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890-91	27,270	29,427	56,697
	1891-2	30,977	29,747	60,724
	1892-3	17,732	38,706*	56,438
Judicial and Legal ...	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890-91	22,411	215,530	237,941
	1891-2	22,268	195,555	217,823
	1892-3	21,893	177,042	198,935
Police ...	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890-91	...	284,097	284,097
	1891-2	...	283,409	283,409
	1892-3	...	271,162	271,162
Gaols and Penal Establishments	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888-9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890-91	...	71,429	71,429
	1891-2	...	65,679	65,679
	1892-3	...	59,336	59,336
Defences ...	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764

* Including £9,142 compensation to the late Railways Commissioners, but exclusive of £7,334 paid to officers retiring as compensation in lieu of notice.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from--		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences—continued ...	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890-91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
	1891-2	147,830†	149,998*	297,828
	1892-3	37,238	183,547	220,785
Public Instruction, Science, &c.‡	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890-91	9,000	858,641	867,641
	1891-2	9,000	854,070	863,070
State School Buildings §	1888-9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889-90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890-91	...	76,390	76,390
	1891-2	...	5,904	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.‡	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888-9	...	283,986	283,986
	1889-90	8,190||	307,950	316,140
	1890-91	...	303,134	303,134
Crown Lands ...	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408
	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890-91	...	99,695	99,695
	1891-2	...	98,031	98,031
1892-3	...	76,505	76,505	

* Including vote to augment special appropriation for Victorian defences, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, £23,958 in 1888-9, £26,486 in 1890-91, and £34,976 in 1891-2. The amount for 1891-2 also includes £65,469 in lieu of the special appropriation which lapsed by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1891.

† Including, for first time, £75,356 (two years' annual contributions) for Australasian Naval Forces.

‡ For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 188 ante.

§ The amount expended on school buildings in other years than those named was entirely paid out of loans. See table following paragraph 202 post. The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz., £3,000 in 1888-9, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2.

|| Retreat for Inebriates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, &c. ...	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886-7	704	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890-91	34,446*	96,502	130,948
	1891-2	44,849	97,262	142,111
	1892-3	60,602	106,205	166,807
Mining ...	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890-91	3,500	117,810	121,310
	1891-2	3,500	122,880	126,380
	1892-3	3,500	100,998	104,498
Railways† ...	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890-91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
	1891-2	6,000	2,112,377	2,118,377
	1892-3	3,808	1,765,337	1,769,145
Land Sales by Auction Fund† ...	1891-2	73,599	...	73,599
	1892-3	53,818	...	53,818

* Including in this and subsequent years grants to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries, but further amounts have also been expended from votes.—See table following paragraph 201 *post*.

† The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of not more than £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of the Land Acts 1884 and 1890 (48 Vict. No. 812 and 54 Vict. No. 1,106 sec. 78), whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sales by auction of Crown lands should be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. (There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182.) The total amount so paid out of the general revenue towards the construction of railways up to the 30th June, 1893, was £2,803,740. By an Act passed 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1213) the proceeds of land sold by auction have been temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the Land Sales by Auction Fund until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £1,084,750.—See paragraph 198 *post*. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7 and £4,144 in 1887-8, paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Water Supply ...	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888-9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890-91	...	71,855	71,855
	1891-2	...	38,500	38,500
	1892-3	...	31,709	31,709
Other Public Works*	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	800,803	800,803
	1889-90	...	1,027,926	1,027,926
	1890-91	...	887,453	887,453
	1891-2	225,000†	455,253	680,253
	1892-3	427,500	304,487	731,987
Post and Telegraphs ‡...	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328
	1890-91	125,684	616,982	742,666
	1891-2	128,710	627,480	756,190
	1892-3	134,661	581,477	716,138
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt §	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890-91	1,637,673	9,211	1,646,884
	1891-2	1,705,139	9,277	1,714,416
	1892-3	1,827,696	8,489	1,836,185
Redemption of Loans ...	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
	1890-91	2,125	...	2,125
	1891-2	...	12,284	12,284

* 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 provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, and a similar provision was not re-enacted until January, 1892, under the *Local Government Act* 1891, which fixed the subsidy at £450,000; although amounts equivalent to the subsidy were, in the interim, annually voted by Parliament. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 from 1889-90, but reduced to £405,000 for the year 1893.

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887-8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888-9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889-90	...	88,966	88,966
	1890-91	...	85,885	85,885
	1891-2	...	84,823	84,823
	1892-3	...	78,922	78,922
Harbors and Lights	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
	1890-91	...	38,468	38,468
	1891-2	...	33,803	33,803
	1892-3	...	31,126	31,126
Mint Subsidy *	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889-90	20,000	...	20,000
	1890-91	20,000	...	20,000
	1891-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1892-3	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890-91	...	8,692	8,692
	1891-2	...	6,745	6,745
	1892-3	...	5,579	5,579
Miscellaneous Services†	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 102 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations include the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D., Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue, viz., £1,346 in 1886-7, £550 in 1887-8, £938 in 1888-9, £1,902 in 1889-90, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 in each of the other years named. The following exceptional amounts are included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; cost of census, £18,481 in 1890-91, and £8,470 in 1891-2; also in 1890-91, £14,101 expenses of Building Society prosecutions, and £22,486 for the preservation of order in Melbourne. The special expenditure—to be recouped from the Land Sales by Auction Fund—has been deduced since 1891, as the amounts expended will in time be defrayed by amounts paid annually to that fund, and included in the general expenditure. The amount expended out of that account in excess of receipts was £502,817 at the end of 1892-3. See table following paragraph 199 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services— <i>contd.</i> ...	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890-91	5,727*	96,887	102,614
	1891-2	15,438	40,117	55,555
	1892-3	17,488	33,885	51,373
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER ...	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
	1891-2	2,660,335	5,822,582	8,482,917
	1892-3	2,889,804	5,099,953	7,989,757
Amounts to be Recouped from Loans, &c.	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888-9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889-90	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	137,768	137,768
	1891-2	...	...	...
Special Expenditure (Recouped from sale of Melbourne Police Court) †	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889-90	...	25,264	25,264
	1890-91	...	44,217	44,217
	1891-2	...	20,139	20,139
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293‡
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,221,353	9,671,001
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,977,493	9,310,684
	1891-2	2,660,335	5,842,721	8,503,056
	1892-3	2,889,804	5,099,953	7,989,757

* Increase, also that in two following years, due to operation of the Fire Brigades Act.

† Chiefly for extension and improvement of Law Courts and Offices. See paragraph 198 *post.*

‡ Not including £10,100 towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

196. Of the total expenditure proper in 1892-3, nearly £2,890,000, or 36 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being compulsorily provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Act, are not, like amounts voted, subjected to an annual scrutiny by Parliament. It will be observed that the expenditure under such Appropriations increased in 1892-3 as compared with the previous year by over £229,000, although that under Votes decreased by £743,000. Of the increase just referred to, however, about £92,000 at least does not represent additional burdens on the general revenue; for an increase of £202,500 was in consequence of the whole of the municipal subsidy being paid out of Special Appropriations in 1892-3, instead of partly out of Votes, as in the preceding year, whilst, on the other hand, a decrease of £72,500 (six months expenditure) on account of Victorian Defence Forces occurred through the Special Appropriation having lapsed in December, 1891, also one of £38,000 under the same head by reason of the arrears in the annual contribution towards the Naval Defence of Australasia paid in 1891-2 being of course non-recurring. On the other side, the decrease under Votes would have been augmented by about £130,000 (net) had it not been for the transfer of the two items just referred to. The principal actual increases under Special Appropriations were nearly £122,500 under the head of Interest, consequent on the growth of the Public Debt; £27,000 (net) under the heads of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.; and £16,000 under Agriculture, on account of bonuses granted for various home products. As against these there was a decrease of £10,000 under Legislature, owing chiefly to the non-existence in 1892-3 of a Railways Standing Committee, on which £8,800 had been expended in the previous year; and a decrease of £20,000 in the contribution to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, which, as its name implies, is dependent on the proceeds of auction sales of Crown lands.

197. From the figures in the last table it will be seen that in 1892-3, as compared with 1886-7, in which and the previous year the amount stood uniformly at about 6½ millions sterling, the ordinary expenditure showed an increase (in six years) of £1,428,000, as compared with £1,461,000 during the previous six years. Relatively to the amounts expended, however, the increase was only 22 per cent. in the later, as compared with 29 per cent. in the earlier period; although, owing to the slower growth of population, the expenditure per head rose from £6 11s. 1d. in 1886-7 to £6 16s. 11d. in 1892-3. The ordinary revenue, on the other hand, increased during the second period by only £225,000, and thus the growth of the expenditure exceeded that of the

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

Increase of expenditure in six years.

revenue by £1,203,000 ; with the result that whereas in 1886-7 there was a surplus of revenue on the year's transactions of £172,600, in 1892-3 there was a deficiency of £1,030,000, as already shown.* An increase of £1,452,000—larger even than the net increase in the whole expenditure—is to be found under only seven branches, viz.:—Interest, on fresh loans contracted chiefly for railway construction, £565,000 ; Railways, £338,000—resulting from an increase of £406,000 in working expenses, *less* a decrease of £68,000 in construction—the former being equivalent to a relative increase of 30 per cent., whereas the length of lines opened for traffic during the same period increased by 1,142 miles, or by as much as 64 per cent.; Post and Telegraphs, £130,000, of which, however, £32,000 was on account of Interest on Savings Banks Deposits, £5,000 on account of Telephone Exchanges (purchased in the interval), and £13,000 was for guarantee to Cable Companies to cover loss arising from reduced rates to Europe, and, although the cost of Foreign mails was less by £27,000, and the expenditure on the construction of telegraph lines less by £9,000, the cost of general administration, consequent on the natural growth of inland and intercolonial business, was higher by £100,000 ; “ Other Public Works,” £114,000†—accounted for by an increase of £117,000 in the municipal subsidy, and one of £53,800 for works authorized by the Land Sales by Auction Fund, less a decrease of £12,000 under Roads and Bridges, and of £10,000 in the cost of the head office, and although exceptional items of £20,000 and £13,600 for extension of the General Post-office and the Public Library &c. appeared in 1886-7, these were more than counterbalanced by an extra £42,000 spent on swamp lands in 1892-3, in order to afford temporary relief of a remunerative character to the unemployed ; Public Instruction, &c., £106,000, made up of £113,000 increased cost of State education, and £9,000 addition to the grant to Technological Schools, *less* a decrease of £6,000 under Mechanics' Institutes, of £4,000 in the Government Departments of Statist, Astronomer, and Botanist, which represented a relative fall of 30 per cent., and of £6,000 under other items ; Retiring Allowances, £104,000, owing to the large number of sexagenarians retired in recent years ; Agriculture, £95,000, more than accounted for by bonuses amounting to nearly £100,000 granted to the agricultural, dairying, and other industries. As to other heads, a decrease of £3,000 appears under Civil Establishment, notwithstanding the creation of the new Department of Marine Board at an annual cost of £5,400. The cost of Police Protection increased by £38,000 ; but, owing to the stoppage of Defence

* See paragraph 166 *ante*.

† Including payment of £53,818 to Land Sales by Auction Fund.

Works, the Defences as a whole cost less by £84,000, notwithstanding an increase of £24,000 in the ordinary expenditure on local Defence Forces, and the payment in 1892-3 of £39,000 towards the cost of Australasian Defences. Under the head of Miscellaneous an increase of £11,000 took place, although £14,200 less was spent on Exhibitions, the chief increases being £3,400 paid for the removal of wrecks, £5,100 for railway passes to the unemployed, and £10,500 increased payments on account of Fire Brigades; the management of the latter having been transferred in the interval from private control to two Corporate Boards. The following is a summary of the increases under the principal heads, distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes :—

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1892-3, AS COMPARED WITH 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	- 2,742	5,000	2,258*
Legislature	21,721	2,927	24,648
Civil Establishment	1,243	- 4,315	- 3,072
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	95,180	9,089	104,269†
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	- 688	16,889	16,201†
Judicial and Legal	- 1,100	6,130	5,030
Police ... ..	...	37,989	37,989
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	...	- 558	- 558
Defences	- 72,762	- 11,217	- 83,979
Public Instruction, Science, &c. ... ..	...	106,107	106,107
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. ... ..	...	21,887	21,887
Crown Lands ... ..	...	- 35,464	- 35,464
Agriculture, &c.	59,898	35,357	95,255‡
Mining ... ..	...	844	844
Railways	- 68,842§	406,871	338,029
Water Supply ... ..	...	- 8,047	- 8,047
Other Public Works	481,318§	- 367,486	113,832
Post and Telegraphs	4,596	125,552	130,148
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	566,182	- 806	565,376
Customs ... ..	...	343	343
Harbors and Lights ... ..	...	- 8,693	- 8,693
Aborigines ... ..	...	- 4,929	- 4,929
Miscellaneous Services	15,254	- 4,222	11,032
Total	1,099,258	329,248	1,428,506

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

* New Guinea contribution in 1886-7, £4,693, not paid.

† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians and retrenchment.

‡ Agricultural bonuses alone would account for an increase of £99,500.

§ Portion of the decrease under Railways, and portion of the increase under Public Works, due to the usual contribution to the Railway Construction Account in 1892-3 (£53,818) being diverted to the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

198. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other ^{Special} sums were also authorized during the last five years with a view, in ^{expenditure.} the first instance, of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund—specially created for the purpose—to be derived from the sale of the old City Police Court, of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums Grounds (384 acres in Kew, and 350 acres at Yarra Bend), and of certain low-lying lands after drainage and reclamation. Although a considerable portion of the proceeds was authorized to be set apart for public works and buildings of a general character, yet the greater portion was for the purchase of land and erection of buildings to be used for similar purposes as the lands and buildings to be sold, such for example as extension of the Law Courts and offices, and the erection of a new and improved Lunatic Asylum on a less valuable site, whilst the cost of reclaiming the low-lying lands was to be simply recouped out of the profits arising from the lands when sold. Partly on this account, and partly because the expenditure was of a non-recurring character, it was deemed advisable by the Treasurer of the day to keep the transactions altogether apart from the ordinary annual accounts of expenditure; and they are distinguished in this work as “Special Expenditure.” Subsequently in November, 1891, when it was found that the expenditure had considerably overtaken the receipts—the excess having been advanced in anticipation out of the public account—and that there was no prospect of realizing on the unsold lands set apart for a considerable time, it was decided by an Act of Parliament (55 Vict. No. 1213) to provide for such expenditure as had not been recouped, out of a fund called the Land Sales by Auction Fund, into which were to be paid all moneys arising from the sale of land by auction (these being thereby diverted from the Railway Construction Account*), until the sum of £1,084,750—the amount authorized for expenditure—should have been paid in. This amount, however, was reduced by Act 57 Vict. No. 1314, passed on 26th September, 1893, to £678,624. The amount spent in 1892–3 was £152,470, as compared with £160,758 in the previous year; and the total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1893, was £770,235, of

* See footnote (†) on page 124 *ante*.

which £140,000 was defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), whilst the remainder, £630,225, is charged to the Land Sales by Auction Fund. The funds belonging to the former having been exhausted, the account is now closed. The following are the particulars:—

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.			
		Prior to 1891-2.	1891-2.	1892-3.	Total.
<i>Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.</i>	£	• £	£	£	£
Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	140,000	13,725	20,139	10,956	44,820
Extension of Titles Office ...		26,787	...	...	26,787
Purchase of land in Post Office-place		20,000	...	...	20,000
Purchase of land for Law Offices		48,393	...	...	48,393
Total ...	140,000	108,905	20,139	10,956	140,000
<i>To be recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>					
Parliament Buildings—Completing west front additions, &c.	59,267	44,241	10,176	4,850	59,267
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	69,080	3,079	9,501	81,660
Defence Works and Buildings	59,827	...	29,610	16,861	46,471
Melbourne University—In aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories	10,500	10,500	...	...	10,500
State School Buildings ...	37,331	...	26,307	9,058	35,365
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	55,181	37,000	1,441	16,489	54,930
National Museum ...	300	...	...	300	300
Lunatic Asylums ...	83,368	21,815	5,304	42,263	69,382
Drainage and Reclamation Works—					
Elwood Swamp ...	78,167	42,285	21,226	11,785	75,296
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ...	60,000	30,357	19,328	10,315	60,000
Moe Swamp ...	47,393	21,478	9,147	12,256	42,881

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.			
		Prior to 1891-2.	1891-2.	1892-3.	Total.
<i>To be recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund—(contd.)</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Drainage and Reclamation Works— <i>continued</i> —					
Crown Lands generally ...	6,736	...	6,098	637	6,735
Port Melbourne Lagoon*	55,778	39,262	8,705	6,494	54,461
Harbor Works, Warrnambool	91,776	31,084	198	705	31,987
Cemetery at Frankston ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total ...	678,624	348,102	140,619	141,514	630,235
Grand Total ...	818,624	457,007	160,758	152,470	770,235

199. The special expenditure is charged to two separate funds, viz., the City Police Court Fund and the Land Sales by Auction Fund. On the 30th June, 1893, the transactions resulted in the exhaustion of the funds at the credit of the former and a debit balance of nearly £503,000 in the latter account. This balance, together with the receipts and expenditure up to the date referred to, is shown in the following table:—

Special receipts and expenditure to 30th June, 1893.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
			Dr.	Cr.
	£	£	£	£
City Police Court Fund ...	140,000	140,000	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	127,418	630,235	502,817	...
Total ...	267,418	770,235	502,817	...

200. During the last nine years the total sums specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament to be expended annually have amounted to £868,577, but as £110,000 of this was merely to continue a lapsed appropriation for Defences, and a further £80,000 is virtually a transfer from the Railway Construction Account to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, the real increase is £678,577. Deducting from this the appropriation in 1889-90 of £145,000 for Defences, which lapsed during 1891-2, the net increase will be found to have been only £533,577. In 1892-3 there were no new appropriations, but the endowment to municipalities was temporarily reduced for the calendar year 1893 to

New special appropriations, 1884-5 to 1892-3.

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

£405,000. The following is a statement of the new appropriations during the nine years referred to :—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1884-5 TO 1892-3.

Authorization.		Purpose for which authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1884-5	... { 48 Vict. No. 807 48 Vict. No. 812	Addition to Agent-General's Salary Proceeds of Land Sales by Auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	£
			500
			80,000
		Total ...	80,500
1885-6	... { 49 Vict. No. 835 49 Vict. No. 844 49 Vict. No. 870	Interest on payment out of Assur- ance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of Land near Titles Office Additional Judge of Supreme Court Commissioner of Audit—Pension	3,000
			3,000 650
		Total ...	6,650
1886-7	...	...	Nil
1887-8	...	...	Nil
1888-9	52 Vict. No. 965	Marine Board ...	1,200
1889-90	52 Vict. No. 1000	Defences—Works, &c. ...	145,000*
1890-91	... { 53 Vict. No. 1046 54 Vict. No. 1083 54 Vict. No. 1200	Agricultural Bonuses, &c. ... Australasian Naval Forces ... Fire Brigades ...	34,227†
			37,700
			11,400
		Total ...	83,327
1891-2	... { 55 Vict. No. 1213 55 Vict. No. 1230 55 Vict. No. 1243 55 Vict. No. 1242	Land Sales by Auction Fund ... Railways Standing Committee ... Municipal Endowment ... Purification of Rolls ...	80,000‡
			8,900§
			450,000||
			13,000
		Total ...	551,900
1892-3	...	...	Nil
		Net increase in nine years	533,577

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

201. In order to promote the agricultural, dairying, fruit, and wine industries, there has been appropriated during the years 1889 to 1891 an amount of £233,000, of which £171,000 was to be distributed as

* This is to replace the appropriation of £110,000 of 1883-4, which lapsed by effluxion of time. This appropriation also lapsed on the 31st December, 1891.

† Expenditure during year out of a total appropriation of £225,659.

‡ Proceeds of land sales temporarily diverted from "Railway Construction Account," *supra*.

§ This item does not appear every year, but only when the Committee is sitting.

|| Previously paid out of votes. It was temporarily reduced to £405,000 for the year 1893.

bonuses under regulations framed by the Governor in Council; and to this was added a further sum of £39,253 voted for 1892-3. The expenditure to the end of 1892-3 on these objects amounted to £185,574, of which £99,506 was paid away during that year, and there remained a balance unappropriated of £86,679. The following are the particulars:—

GRANTS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.		Balance available 1st July, 1893.
		During 1892-3.	Total to end of 1892-3.	
	£	£	£	£
Bonuses to Growers of Grapes, Fruits, and General Vegetable Products	55,000	7,328	13,204	41,796
Bonuses to Factories for Fruit Canning and Drying; Dairying; Raisin and Currant Making; Vegetable Oil making; preparing Hemp, Flax, Silk, &c., for the manufacturer	37,000	17,592	29,857	7,143
Bonuses for Dairy Produce and Fruits of best quality and in best order exported to foreign markets	118,253*	68,062*	118,236	17
For the importation of new varieties of Seeds and Plants	3,000	25	267	2,733
For supplying instruction in connexion with the introduction of new Vegetable Products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods	43,000	5,082	18,611	24,389
For the introduction of new machinery and appliances to perfect the treatment of new Agricultural Products, and to improve present agricultural methods, and for prizes for new Inventions in general Agricultural Appliances	4,000	610	1,111	2,889
For publishing Agricultural Reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, &c.	11,000	807	4,288	6,712
For the encouragement of Planting and cultivating Forest Trees of an economic character	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total	272,253*	99,506*	185,574	86,679

202. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1887-8, and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting

Expenditure of loans, &c.

* Including £39,253 under the annual Appropriation Act for 1892-3.

those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

GROSS EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts expended.*							Total.
	Prior to 1887-8.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	23,882,652	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,933,087	1,786,562	613,157	373,210	34,446,600
Water Supply—†								
Melbourne‡ ..	1,952,780	277,749	222,343	434,416	124,037	131,204	..	3,142,529
Country ..	2,869,723	184,813	261,725	361,855	503,520	272,529	251,205	4,705,370
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	481,757	44,954	37,563	25,270	229	..	..	589,773
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	1,063,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063,217
Yarra Bridge ..	70,611	25,391	12,524	..	..	..	..	§ 108,526
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbor Works, &c.	129,015	53,344	54,279	18,095	13,076	65	152	|| 268,026
Country Tramways ¶	..	..	27,825	34,225	..	..	136,633	198,683
Total ..	31,052,153	2,360,972	3,699,470	3,806,948	2,427,424	1,016,955	761,200	45,125,122

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

Unexpended balances of loans.

203. On the 30th June, 1893, the balance of loan moneys available for the further construction of public works amounted to £987,214, allocated as follows. This is exclusive of amounts available for the repayment of loans falling due:—

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF LOAN MONEYS, 1892-3.

Railways ..	£946,427
Water Supply—Country ..	40,737
" Melbourne ..	50
Total ..	£987,214**

Annual subsidies, grants, &c.

204. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount paid in 1892-3 in this manner was £938,140, of which £427,500 was paid to municipalities, about an eighth to charitable institutions, and nearly a tenth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted to over £701,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylums—which amounted

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

† For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," *post*.

‡ Works handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st July, 1891.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £49,034. The temporary bridge cost £11,865, the new bridge £96,428, and works in connexion therewith £47,000.

|| Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.

¶ This item was accidentally omitted in previous publications.

** According to the Departmental accounts; but, according to the Treasury statement, the balance was £983,882.

to nearly £155,700. The following is a statement of the amounts paid in 1892-3 under the various heads :—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1892-3.	
Subsidy to Municipalities	£427,500
<i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i>	
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	9,000
" " Additional Endowment voted	5,750
" " Grant in aid of Laboratories	1,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000
Technological Schools—Maintenance, &c.	13,865
" " Buildings	3,200
Public Libraries, &c. (including Melbourne Public Library)	33,050
Grant to Royal Society	250
" Victorian Artists' Society	200
" Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Bendigo, &c.	600
" Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,700
Grant to Charitable Institutions	119,300
" Animals' Protection Society	250
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>	
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	42,050*
" Maintenance of Telegraph Line between Port Darwin and Penang	14,100
Guarantee on account of reduced rates for Telegrams to Europe	13,350
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>	
Mining Boards	3,500
Mint Subsidy	20,000†
Diamond Drills—Purchase and Working Expenses of	67,650
To assist Miners in Prospecting operations	
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	17,950
Bonuses, &c., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	99,506
Towards extermination of Animal Pests	30,600
<i>Defences—</i>	
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c.	1,850
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c.	3,300
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Exhibitions	100
Exhibition Trustees, Expenses of	3,000
Imperial Institute	2,520
Total...	£938,141

205. 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 thirteen and a half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a sixth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., over eleven and a quarter millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last twenty-one years. The following table shows the expenditure

Expenditure on public instruction.

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," &c., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

† As a set-off against this item there appears in the Revenue certain sums for Mint subsidy returned and Mint charges, which reduces the average annual cost of the Mint to about £2,600 per annum.

under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1892-3, also the total for the period :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,683	697,672
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,692	752,681
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	128,461	825,923
1890-91 ...	700,034	33,215	112,309	845,558
1891-2 ...	711,633	37,928	64,868	814,429
1892-3 ...	681,672	42,024	28,750	752,446
Total ...	11,028,953	274,156	2,149,848	13,452,957

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

206. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5 it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum; but during the seven years ended with 1891-2, when the highest point was reached, it increased by £190,000; in 1892-3, however, it fell off, owing to retrenchment, by £30,000. During the ten years ended with 1887-8 the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each of the three years ended with 1890-91 it exceeded that amount. Since 1890-91 it has fallen off considerably, and was far lower in 1892-3 than in any previous year since 1872-3. The total expenditure on public instruction in 1892-3 was equivalent to an average of 12s. 10d. per head of population, and to 28 per cent. of the total revenue received by taxation.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

207. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object,

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition," published in the second volume of the issue of this work for 1893.

† Including expenditure from loans; also £33,242 expended in the four years ended with 1891-2 on the Teachers' Training Institute; and also £26,307 in 1891-2 and £9,058 in 1892-3 paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

and little or nothing was so spent during the last eight, and only £65 during the last eleven years.*

208. In 1892 the only Australasian Colony which continued to expend large sums on the introduction of immigrants was Queensland, but even that colony spent less than half what it did in 1890. About £38,000 was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1892, of which Queensland contributed all but a sixteenth. Only £8,884, or 23 per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 1s. 9d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being about 2¼d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head expended on immigration in each colony in 1891 and 1892 :—

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian Colonies.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 AND 1892.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	Nil	Nil	...	...
New South Wales	4,564	2,333	0 1	...
Queensland	27,458	35,537	1 4	1 9
South Australia	Nil	Nil	...	...
Western Australia... ..	Nil	Nil	...	...
Tasmania	Nil	Nil	...	...
New Zealand	1,533	194	...	...
Total	33,555	38,064	0 2	0 2¼

209. During the twenty-two years§ ended with 1892 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £781,681; South Australia, £776,873; New Zealand, £2,188,151.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian Colonies, 1871-92.

210. During the last forty-three years more than seventy-four millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount about one million three hundred and forty

Expenditure on public works.

* For expenditure in each year since 1850. see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., page 118.

† See tables following paragraphs 227 and 233 *post*.

‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 490.

§ For Victoria and South Australia 22½ years.

thousand sterling were spent in 1892-3. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, &c., and on the port of Melbourne* since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1892-3 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount expended.		
	Prior to 1892-3.	During 1892-3.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	37,085,308	377,063	37,462,371
„ Maintenance	5,586,776	327,959	5,914,735
Roads and Bridges	7,554,554	28,498	7,583,052
Waterworks, Melbourne†—Construction	3,477,832	107,758	3,585,590
„ „ Maintenance	165,173	15,305	180,478
„ Country	4,696,753	271,427	4,968,180
Other Public Works	14,195,982	212,601	14,408,583
Total	72,762,378	1,340,611	74,102,989

211. The total amount of revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian Colonies are shown in the following table for the five years ended with 1892. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for the six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1887-8	7,607,598	7 7 4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8 1 1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7 14 5	9,645,737	8 14 10
	1890-91	8,343,588	7 7 3	9,128,699	8 1 1
	1891-2	7,729,572	6 13 6	8,482,917	7 6 7
	1892-3	6,959,229	5 19 3	7,989,757	6 16 11

NOTE.—In 1893-4 the revenue of Victoria was £6,719,623, and the expenditure £7,384,961. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1893, see Appendix B at end of this work.

* See table "Melbourne Harbor Trust," *post*.

† Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*cont.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales...	1888	8,886,360	8 11 7	8,778,851	8 9 6
	1889	9,063,397	8 10 0	9,250,271	8 13 6
	1890	9,498,620	8 12 5	9,403,562	8 10 8
	1891	10,036,186	8 15 6	10,328,673	9 0 8
	1892	10,501,104	8 17 10	10,377,949	8 15 9
Queensland ...	1888	3,463,097	9 11 9	3,368,405	9 6 6
	1889	3,440,249	9 3 10	3,594,626	9 12 1
	1890	3,260,308	8 9 0	3,745,217	9 14 2
	1891	3,405,987	8 8 3	3,675,332	9 1 7
	1892	3,538,806	8 10 2	3,580,984	8 12 3
South Australia ...	1888	2,494,556	7 19 9	2,376,399	7 12 3
	1889	2,270,433	7 4 9	2,355,927	7 10 2
	1890	2,557,772	8 1 1	2,579,258	8 2 5
	1891	2,829,453	8 15 6	2,768,353	8 11 8
	1892	2,538,995	7 13 4	2,707,775	8 3 6
Western Australia	1888	357,003	8 8 9	385,129	9 2 0
	1889	382,213	8 17 7	386,000	8 19 4
	1890	414,314	8 12 10	401,751	8 7 7
	1891	497,670	9 14 3	435,623	8 10 0
	1892	543,889	9 14 4	550,616	9 16 9
Tasmania ...	1888	640,068	4 13 4	709,486	5 3 5
	1889	678,909	4 16 10	681,674	4 17 2
	1890	758,100	5 5 6	722,746	5 0 7
	1891	883,198	5 18 7	851,559	5 14 4
	1892	787,764	5 3 1	919,802	6 0 4
New Zealand ...	1888	4,109,815	6 15 9	3,962,912	6 10 11
	1889	3,991,919	6 10 6	3,981,721	6 10 2
	1890	4,208,029	6 15 7	4,081,566	6 11 6
	1891	4,146,231	6 11 8	4,135,544	6 11 4
	1892	4,389,251	6 16 8	4,044,690	6 5 11

212. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue (afterwards refunded) being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1892 sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £347,432,* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony,

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

* Such items are as follow:—£85,560 for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £25,669 railway revenue collected for the Victorian and Queensland Governments, steam-ship companies, &c.; £158,254 land revenue; and £77,949 being other revenue returned, &c.; also £10,414 premium on sale of inscribed stock transferred to revenue.

whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian Colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue
and expen-
diture
compared.

213. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure only in New South Wales and New Zealand. In New South Wales the surplus in 1892 amounted to £123,000, and in New Zealand to £345,000; but, on the other hand, there were large deficiencies amounting to £1,030,000 in Victoria, and £169,000 and £132,000 in South Australia and Tasmania respectively, also £42,000 in Queensland, and £7,000 in Western Australia, which resulted in a net deficiency in the colonies as a whole of £912,000 as against one in 1891 of £1,150,000. During the last five years named there has been a surplus five times in New Zealand, thrice in New South Wales, twice in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and once in Victoria and Queensland.

Revenue
and expen-
diture in
colonies,
1892 and
former
years.

214. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and a larger expenditure than in any previous year occurred in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania.*

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head in
colonies.

215. In Western Australia both the revenue and expenditure per head, and in New South Wales and New Zealand the revenue per head, were larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
revenue
and expen-
diture.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE, 1892.

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

* See also third folding sheet to be published later on.

† See paragraph 212 *supra*.

217. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1892 than Tasmania, but a lower position than any of the other colonies. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland had the largest revenue per head, and also stood first in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c., per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1892.

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

218. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1892,* it will be found that on the Continent of Australia the former amounted to nearly 25 millions and the latter to nearly 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 30 millions, and the aggregate expenditure to about 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of almost one million, and in the Australasian Colonies as a whole of nearly two-thirds of a million. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population :—

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	24,852,366	7 18 2	25,700,241	8 3 7
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	30,029,381	7 12 7	30,664,733	7 15 9

219. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian Continent in 1873 and 1892 shows that in the nineteen years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £24,852,000, the increase being nearly 16 millions sterling, or 175 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former

Increased revenue of Australasia in nineteen years.

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1891-2 have been taken.

and of £30,029,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 18 millions, or 150 per cent. In the same nineteen years the mean population of the Australian Continent increased from 1,671,051 to 3,146,912, or by 88 per cent.; and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 3,942,038, or by 91 per cent.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c.	1,739,285	2,677,890	1,121,206	582,817	276,554	318,388	1,657,134
Other Taxes *	783,494†	771,897	282,679	199,545	28,206	119,748	735,662†
Total	2,522,779	3,449,787	1,403,885	782,362	304,760	438,136	2,392,796
Crown Lands	482,768	2,214,062	692,159	231,933	78,628	63,680	349,850†
Railways	2,912,788	3,390,827§	1,049,870	1,073,020	94,258	178,410	1,154,592
Post and Telegraphs ..	546,404†	650,635	212,048	208,082	35,572	63,174	318,758†
Other Sources	494,490	795,793	180,844	243,598	30,671	44,364	173,255
Total	6,959,229	10,501,104||	3,538,806	2,538,995	543,889	787,764	4,389,251

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c.	24·99	25·50	31·68	22·95	50·85	40·42	37·75
Other Taxes	11·26	7·35	7·99	7·86	5·18	15·20	16·76
Total	36·25	32·85	39·67	30·81	56·03	55·62	54·51
Crown Lands	6·94	21·08	19·56	9·14	14·46	8·08	7·97
Railways	41·85	32·29	29·67	42·26	17·33	22·65	26·31
Post and Telegraphs ..	7·85	6·20	5·99	8·20	6·54	8·02	7·26
Other Sources	7·11	7·58	5·11	9·59	5·64	5·63	3·95
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1893, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1892. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information, see Appendix A *post*.

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

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

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,953.

§ Inclusive of tramways, £302,629, but exclusive of revenue collected for neighbouring colonies and steamship companies, &c., £25,669.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £347,432. See footnote to paragraph 212 *ante*.

221. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from 31 and 33 per cent. in South Australia and New South Wales to 56 per cent. in Tasmania and Western Australia, the proportion in Victoria being 36 per cent., or lower than in any of the colonies except the two former. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about a sixth in Western Australia to over two-fifths of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 21 per cent. of the whole—the former, or a slightly higher proportion, prevailing in Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia, and the latter in New South Wales; and that from Post and Telegraphs varied from 6 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Proportion
of revenue
from
different
sources.

222. It will be remarked that the land revenue was over four and a half times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item accounts for one-half of the difference in revenue of the two colonies. If the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of New South Wales—which however, still contains the cross entries already alluded to—would then exceed the revenue of Victoria by £1,811,000, the respective amounts for 1892 being £8,287,000 and £6,476,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria by about £480,000; in the former colony it formed one-third, and in the latter over two-fifths, of the total revenue. The revenue derived from taxation, moreover, was greater in New South Wales than in Victoria—an exceptional circumstance—by £927,000, the excess appearing entirely under the head of Customs. As to other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £104,000, but in connexion with this it should be remembered that official correspondence and telegrams are charged for in the former, but travel free in the latter, colony; whilst the revenue from “Other Sources” was also larger by about £300,000.

Heads of
revenue in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales
compared.

223. In 1892 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian Colonies amounted to £4,113,000. The following table shows the

Land
revenue
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1892. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,195,389	1,018,673	2,214,062	21·08
Queensland ...	291,666	400,493	692,159	19·56
Western Australia ...	3,283	75,345	78,628	14·46
South Australia ...	56,737	175,196	231,933	9·14
Tasmania ...	42,205	21,475	63,680	8·08
New Zealand ...	114,239	235,611	349,850*	7·97
Victoria (1892-3) ...	364,685	118,083	482,768	6·93
Total ...	2,068,204	2,044,876	4,113,080	13·70

224. It will be noticed that nearly a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian Colonies in 1892 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to only a fourteenth in Victoria; about a twelfth in New Zealand and Tasmania; an eleventh in South Australia; a seventh in Western Australia; and about one-fifth in New South Wales and Queensland. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee simple.

225. In 1892, as compared with 1891, an increase of £177,807 occurred in the land revenue of Queensland and of £14,422 in that of New Zealand; whilst, on the other hand, there was a falling-off of £52,574 in that of New South Wales, of £36,816 in that of Victoria,

* Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,953.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

Land
revenue in
Australasia,
1878-92.

of £27,063 in that of South Australia, of £23,352 in that of Western Australia, and of £20,465 in that of Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net increase in 1892 of nearly £32,000. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the fifteen years ended with 1892, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received in 1892 was larger than in any previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, 1888, and 1890, although the amount in proportion to the general revenue was much smaller in the last four than in any previous years, the proportion having fallen during the period from 33 to 14 per cent. :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1878 TO 1892.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37
1891	4,081,121	13·54
1892	4,113,080	13·70

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

226. Of the 30 millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian Colonies in 1892, close upon 12 millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, three-fourths of which was through the Customs ; 10 millions—or one-third—was derived from Railways ; over 4 millions from Crown Lands ; and nearly 2 millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts

Sources of
revenue in
Australasia.

per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian Colonies taken as a whole:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs	7,047,428	28·36	9,022,950	30·05
Other Taxes	2,042,676	8·22	2,898,086	9·65
Total	9,090,104	36·58	11,921,036	39·70
Crown Lands	3,736,366	15·03	4,149,896	13·82
Railways	8,706,226	35·03	10,039,228	33·43
Post and Telegraphs	1,609,143	6·48	1,991,075	6·63
Other Sources	1,710,527	6·88	1,928,146	6·42
Total	24,852,366	100·00	30,029,381	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1893, see Appendix B *post*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	1,769,145	2,150,220†	632,182	688,079	92,600	161,553	690,627
Post and Telegraphs	716,138	759,017	320,832	201,446	49,975	84,471	283,693
Interest of Public Debt‡	1,836,185	1,979,327	1,190,829	813,962	98,211	308,108	1,601,706
Immigration§	...	2,333	6,551	...	...	...	...
Other services	3,668,289	5,487,052	1,430,590	1,004,288	309,830	365,670	1,468,664
Total|| ...	7,989,757	10,377,949	3,580,984	2,707,775	550,616	919,802	4,044,690

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1893, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1892. For later figures, see Appendix B *post*.

† Inclusive of Government tramways, about £234,000; also £75,000, being second instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

‡ Including expenses except in the case of Queensland. The debt was borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works. The amount for New South Wales is exclusive of £288,750 interest paid in London during the year, but not brought to account until 1893.

§ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £28,986; New Zealand, £194. See Table VI., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893, Vol. II., page 477.

|| Exclusive of payments towards redemption of Treasury-bonds, viz., £150,000 in New South Wales and £50,000 in South Australia. In the total for New South Wales £108,208, refunds to pastoral lessees is included. See also paragraph 212 *ante* and footnote.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892—
*continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	22·14	20·72	17·65	25·41	16·82	17·56	17·08
Post and Telegraphs	8·97	7·31	8·96	7·44	9·07	9·18	7·01
Interest of Public Debt	22·98	19·08	33·26	30·06	17·84	33·50	39·60
Immigration	...	·02	·18	...	...	...	...
Other services	45·91	52·87	39·95	37·09	56·27	39·76	36·31
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

228. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by nearly £400,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over £2,150,000, or more than a fifth of the total expenditure; and the interest payable on the public debt was larger by £143,000.† In New Zealand, also, which had about one-half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the public debt was only £234,000 less than in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from 1½ to nearly 2 millions sterling. In New South Wales the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now £759,000, and in Victoria over £716,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure of the year.‡

Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

229. It will also be noticed that about four-ninths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, nearly half in New South Wales, nearly five-ninths in Victoria, three-fifths in Queensland and Tasmania, and nearly two-thirds in South Australia and New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the public debt—contracted for the construction of railways and other public works. In

Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† Or by £432,000, if allowance be made for interest paid but not brought to account.

‡ For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 233 *post*.

Victoria, the railway working expenses alone amounted to more than one-fifth of the total, and the interest on the public debt to a little more; the former being somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and much higher than in any of the other colonies except South Australia, but the latter proportionately lower than in any except New South Wales and Western Australia. In New Zealand nearly two-fifths, in Queensland and Tasmania a third, and in South Australia nearly a third, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from about 7 per cent. in New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia, to about 9 per cent. in the other colonies.

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

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)	5,681,458	22·11	6,533,638	21·31
Post and Telegraphs ...	2,087,460	8·12	2,455,624	8·01
Interest on Public debt, &c.	5,809,029	22·60	7,718,843	25·17
Immigration* ...	8,884	·04	8,884	·03
Other Services ...	12,113,410	47·13	13,947,744	45·48
Total ...	25,700,241	100·00	30,664,733	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1892; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix B *post*.

231. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend various sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbor works and light-houses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration.

* For further amounts, expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 233 *post*.

Loan expenditure in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1892, also the amounts per head:—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during year.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,051,719	0 18 2
New South Wales	3,014,680*	2 11 1
Queensland	662,281	1 11 10
South Australia	576,713	1 14 10
Western Australia	342,632	6 2 5
Total	5,648,025	1 15 11
Tasmania	353,066	2 6 2
New Zealand... ..	488,781	0 15 3
Grand Total	6,489,872	1 12 11

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, 1892, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix B *post*.

232. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian Colonies in 1892 was nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling (as against 11 millions in the previous year) of which Victoria spent only 1 million, New South Wales 3 millions, Queensland about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a million, South Australia more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a million, and the other colonies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million. It will be noticed, moreover, that the loan expenditure per head of population was two-thirds less in Victoria than in New South Wales—where it was highest—and lower than in any colony except New Zealand.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

233. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian Colonies during 1892, nearly three-fifths was spent in the construction of railways; over a sixth on waterworks; 5 per cent. in connexion with harbors, rivers, &c.; $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on roads and bridges; barely $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about 13 per cent.) on other services. The following are the total and proportionate

Heads of loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

* Exclusive of £1,799,100 devoted to the repayment of loans. In Table VI., page 477, of Vol. II. of the issue of this work for 1893, this amount, although stated to be, had not been deducted; the figures having been so returned by the New South Wales authorities.

amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1892:—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND
AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	3,407,356	60·33	3,717,389	57·28
Water Supply	1,141,049	20·20	1,143,791	17·62
Roads and Bridges	136,636	2·42	403,602	6·22
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	315,164	5·58	324,060	4·99
Immigration	28,986	·51	29,180	·45
Other Services	618,834	10·96	871,850	13·44
Total	5,648,025	100·00	6,489,872*	100·00

234. 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, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1892-3)	90,395,377	2 6 9
Gibraltar	56,735	2 16 7
Malta	289,232	1 14 8
ASIA.		
India (1892-3)‡	51,473,000	0 4 7
Ceylon	1,195,385	0 7 10
Straits Settlements	517,490	0 19 5
Protected Malay States	712,882	1 13 2
British North Borneo	56,708	0 6 6
Sarawak	59,092	0 3 5
Labuan	6,311	1 1 5
Hong Kong	466,028	2 0 3
Cyprus	189,933	0 18 2

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part II. "Population" ante.

‡ Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, did not exceed 1s. 4d.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
AFRICA.		
Mauritius	747,303	2 0 0
Natal	1,392,455	2 11 1
Zululand	42,432	0 5 6
Cape of Good Hope	4,495,344	2 15 10
Basutoland	23,045	0 2 1
British Bechuanaland	52,000	0 14 3
St. Helena	7,691	1 18 6
Lagos	68,421	0 15 11
Gold Coast	183,074	0 2 6
Sierra Leone	86,866	0 13 8
Gambia	30,978	2 4 11
AMERICA.		
Canada	7,692,055*	1 11 0
Newfoundland	392,456	1 18 1
Bermuda	33,955	2 4 5
Honduras	70,555	2 3 10
British Guiana	573,463	2 3 4
West Indies—		
Bahamas	59,704	1 4 10
Turk's Island	7,836	1 13 0
Jamaica	713,332	1 1 8
St. Lucia	48,297	1 2 4
St. Vincent	29,125	0 13 8
Barbados	162,663	0 17 8
Grenada	55,820	1 0 2
Tobago	7,459	0 7 8
Virgin Islands	1,365	0 5 8
St. Christopher }	47,231	0 19 8
Nevis }		
Antigua	52,551	1 8 11
Montserrat	7,609	0 12 7
Dominica	22,716	0 16 7
Trinidad	520,231	2 9 5
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	30,029,381	7 12 7
Fiji	71,553	0 11 5
Falkland Islands	11,485	6 6 11
Total	193,158,624	0 13 7

NOTE.—The revenue of the recently acquired territory of British New Guinea in 1891-2 was £15,000, of which £4,784 was raised locally, and £10,216 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian Colonies.

235. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 193 $\frac{1}{6}$ millions Aggregate
revenue of
British
Dominions. sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British Dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 47 per cent., 27 per cent., and 16 per cent.; moreover, 47 per cent. is

* Exclusive of provincial revenues amounting to about £2,084,000, which, however, probably includes over £800,000 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 211 *ante*.

raised in Europe, 28 per cent. in Asia, 4 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 16 per cent. in Australasia.

Large revenues per head in Australasian Colonies.

236. 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 the Crown lands in fee simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

237. Besides the Australasian Colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands were the only British Possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenues of foreign countries.

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

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per head.‡
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	1894	£ 90,342,§	£ 2 2 3
Belgium	"	13,973,	2 5 1
Denmark	1893-4	3,254,	1 10 0
France (including Algeria)	1893	137,498,	3 5 1
Germany	1893-4	168,254,||	3 9 6

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 211 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian Colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 220 to 223 *ante*.

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

§ This amount is made up of estimates for 1894 of £51,592,000 for Austria, and £38,750,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

|| This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1893-4, £36,434,125 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz., Alsace-Lorraine, £2,573,955 in 1893-4; Anhalt, £986,200 in 1893-4; Baden, £3,516,714 in 1893; Bavaria, £15,314,614 in 1893; Bremen, £951,187 in 1892-3; Brunswick, £658,500 in 1893-4; Hamburg, £3,054,900 in 1893; Hesse, £1,232,660 in 1893-4; Lippe, £57,683 in 1893; Lübeck, £187,535 in 1893; Mecklenberg-Schwerin, £895,000 in 1893-4; Oldenburg, £299,857 in 1893; Prussia, £92,555,785 in 1893; Reuss-Greiz, £61,485 in 1894; Reuss-Schleiz, £104,570 in 1894; Saxe-Altenburg, £192,355 in 1894; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £40,635 in 1894; Saxe-Meiningen, £319,689 in 1892; Saxe-Weimar, £436,679 in 1894; Saxony, £4,884,155 in 1893; Schaumburg-Lippe, £54,826 in 1893-4; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £127,147 in 1893; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £138,223 in 1894; Waldeck, £63,106 in 1894; and Württemberg, £3,112,848 in 1893-4.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts. (000's omitted.)	Amount per head.
Greece	1893	4,468,	2 0 10
Holland	1894	10,690,	2 6 3
Italy	1893-4	70,227,	2 6 3
Portugal	"	9,864,	2 5 10
Roumania	"	7,535,	1 6 0
Russia in Europe	1892	96,168,	0 19 9
Spain	1893-4	29,509,	1 13 7
Sweden and Norway	1894	8,242,*	1 4 3
Switzerland	"	3,035,	1 0 10
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0 12 0
ASIA.			
Japan	1892-3	12,530,	0 6 1
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1894	10,332,	1 10 4
Tunis	"	897,	0 12 0
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1894	24,166,	5 18 3
Brazil	"	52,542,	3 15 0
Mexico	1893-4	8,346,	0 14 4
Peru	1893	1,456,	0 9 9
United States	1894	96,777,	1 10 9

239. According to this table and that following paragraph 234 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Brazil, and British India. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian Colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Tunis, or Peru; and nearly as large as that of Roumania, Sweden and Norway, or Mexico. Countries raising largest revenue.

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

* This amount is made up of £5,370,000, revenue of Sweden in 1894, and £2,872,000, revenue of Norway in the same year.

Taxation.

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

TAXATION, 1892-3.

Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	£2,522,779
„ otherwise	...	...	4,436,450
Total	...	...	£6,959,229

Taxation
per head.

242. In 1892-3 only $36\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation ; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,167,373, an average will be obtained of only £2 3s. 3d. 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 of the last eleven years :—

TAXATION, 1882-3 TO 1892-3.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·74
1892-3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25

* For figures relating to earlier years since 1852, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 336. According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1894, the taxation in 1893-4 (partly estimated) amounted to about £2,497,400 or £2 2s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,174,006) of that financial year. The falling-off, as compared with the previous financial year, was chiefly under the head of Customs duties.

† For mean population of each of the years named, see table following paragraph 175 *ante*.

243. It will be observed that in 1892-3, as compared with 1891-2 a falling-off of nearly £627,000, as compared with 1890-91 a falling-off of £730,000, as compared with 1889-90 a falling-off of £1,108,000, and as compared with 1888-9 a falling-off of £1,227,000, but, as compared with 1887-8, before the exceptional expansion of 1888-90, a falling-off of £548,000 took place in the gross amount raised by taxation; whilst the average amount per head, as compared with those years respectively, decreased by 11s. 2d., 14s. 2d., 22s. 7d., 26s. 5d., and by 16s. 3d. The gross amount of taxation in 1892-3 was, moreover, smaller than in any previous year since 1883-4, whilst the taxation per head was lower than in any year since 1880-81, and the proportion of taxation to revenue lower than in any year since 1862, the nearest approach being 36½ per cent. in 1879-80.

Comparison of taxation 1892-3 with former years.

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

Heads of taxation.

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1885-6 TO 1892-3.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104	1,716,257
Wharfage Rates†	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825	44,937	40,857	23,028
Excise:—								
Spirits	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712	102,201	114,428	96,581
Tobacco	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡38,621	27,789	29,147	29,287
Beer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,386
Ports and Harbors	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	§29,789	20,669	18,880	15,507
Licences (not Territorial)..	‡3,922	|| 18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756	22,152	|| 20,755	19,869
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150	184,886	247,534	183,928
Duty on Bank-notes	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173	30,736	27,954	23,720
Stamp Duty¶ on—								
Transfer of Land, &c. (Item III.)	60,986	53,220	99,363	119,724	92,800	75,939	39,670	32,614
Annual Licences of Insurance Companies, &c. (Item IV.)	**7,400	**7,920	8,479	9,095	9,315	10,115	10,788	10,444
Other (Items I. & II.)	96,927	103,860	122,158	131,181	127,885	131,946	124,542	126,942
Land Tax	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604	120,633	126,651	119,216
Total	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310	2,522,779

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 187 *ante*.

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

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

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

|| Decrease in 1886-7, owing to the proportion payable to revenue by municipalities out of receipts from publicans' licence fees, &c., being then and thereafter made payable into the Licensing Act Fund. Of the amount in 1892-3, £12,722 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ For classification of Stamp duties and scale of charges to 12th December, 1892, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 363; and for the present scale, see paragraph 268 *post*. The two first sections have been ascertained from the records in the Registrar General's and Titles Offices. The third is only a rough estimate. See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

** Estimated.

Heads of
taxation
1892-3 and
previous
years
compared.

245. It will be noticed that of the falling-off, amounting to £1,227,000, of which more than half occurred in 1892-3, in the revenue from taxation since 1888-9—the year of the greatest inflation—£1,110,000 was under the head of Customs, £32,000 under Wharfage rates, £28,000 under Excise duty on Tobacco, £30,000 under Ports and Harbors, £90,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty—chiefly in that levied on transfers of land, £53,000 under duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, and £10,000 under duty on Bank notes—as against which there only appear increases of £8,000 under Excise duty on Spirits, and of £125,000 arising from the new Excise duty on Beer. The falling-off as compared with 1891-2, amounting to £627,000, was more than accounted for by a decrease of £632,000 under Customs alone, besides £64,000 under Estates of Deceased Persons—notwithstanding the higher rates of duty imposed, £18,000 under Wharfage rates, £18,000 under Excise duty on Spirits, £7,400 under Land Tax, £5,000 under Stamp duty, £4,200 under Bank-notes duty, as well as minor reductions under other heads; as against which there appears only the £125,000 derived from the newly imposed Beer duty, and a slight increase under Excise duty on Tobacco. The falling-off under the head of Customs was in the face of increased duties imposed about July, 1892, as enumerated later on; and such was also the case in regard to Excise duty on Spirits, on which the duty was raised by 3s. per gallon on the 27th October, 1892. The new Excise duty of 3d. per gallon on Beer*—imposed on the 1st September, 1892—brought in a revenue of £125,400, equivalent to about £150,500 per annum. There was a large falling-off in the revenue from Estates of Deceased Persons, although the duties were raised on the 3rd October, 1892, with the object of increasing it by £60,000 per annum; but then it should be pointed out that not only is this source of revenue a fluctuating one, but most of the large estates during the year came under the old rates of duty.† The result in the case of Stamp duties was also unsatisfactory, although the rates were raised in various directions on the 12th December, 1892.‡

Proportion
of Customs
revenue to
total taxa-
tion, &c.

246. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen from 89 per cent. in 1874-5 and 87 per cent. in 1875-6 to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2 and 1889-90, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the nine years 1782-3 to 1891-2 (except 1889-90), whereas in 1892-3 the exceptionally low proportion

* Beer made from malt and hops exclusively is only charged 2d.

† See also paragraph 172 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 269 *post*.

of 68 per cent. prevailed. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1892-3 was equivalent to a charge of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year,* as compared with 12 per cent. in the previous year. If, however, a comparison be made with the value of imports subject to duty, which forms only $32\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the value of all imports, the proportion for 1892-3 will be found to be as high as $34\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.†

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

Customs
revenue,
1886 to
1893.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,‡ 1885-6 TO 1892-3.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129	657,700	692,193	376,225
Wine	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409	41,825	37,871	23,410
Beer and Cider	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830	52,381	46,294	38,284
Tobacco and Snuff	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746	261,722	239,478	222,756
Cigars	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244	58,969	60,592	38,654
Tea	87,544	90,666	98,955	103,402	57,938	37,128	48,590	68,458
Sugar and Molasses	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527	130,714	106,137	113,032
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355	6,080	7,365	4,404
Opium	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443	16,254	12,269	11,293
Rice	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437	19,731	20,483	18,817
Hops	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602	2,659	4,134	2,801
Malt	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626	793	37	70
Fruits and Vegetables, dried and preserved	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830	47,007	56,978	48,586
Live Stock	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590	85,374	68,939	79,755
Articles subject to ad va- lorem duties	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669	651,550	575,991	421,505
All other Articles.. .. .	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809	410,748	370,753	248,207
Total	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104	1,716,257

248. Although the rates of duty were largely increased in June and July, 1892, the actual revenue derived from the articles affected fell off in 1892-3 by close on £600,000. This falling-off is all the more serious when it is considered that, if the volume of trade had not diminished, there would have been an increased revenue of £829,000 in 1892-3, the equivalent increase for a full financial year being £867,000. The following is a summary of the chief articles affected by the changes in the Tariff, together with the estimated increase in revenue on the basis of an equal volume of trade, and the actual increase. It must, however,

Increased
duties and
diminished
revenue,
1892-3.

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

† The dutiable and free imports in 1893 were as follows:—Subject to duty, £4,308,280, or 32.4 per cent.; free goods, £8,975,534, or 67.6 per cent.; total imports, £13,283,814.

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

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be borne in mind that, whether the duties were raised or not, a large decrease in the volume of trade was inevitable:—

INCREASED DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES, AND RESULT ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Article.	Date of Alteration, 1892.	Rate of Duty.		Increased Amount of Duty, based on Trade of 1891-2.*		Actual Result in 1892-3. (Increase +. Decrease -.)
		For-mer.	Altered to.	Annual.	Proportion for Period in force during 1892-3.	
Spirits ... per gal.	13th July	12s.	15s.	£173,000	£166,000	£-315,968
Wine, in Wood and Bottled	"	6s.	12s.†	24,500	21,000	} -14,461
" Sparkling...	27th Oct.	12s.	15s.	3,350	2,250	
Beer, Draught ...	13th July	9d.	1s.	500	480	} -8,010
" other ...	"	9d.	1s. 6d.	43,400	41,600	
Tea ... per lb.	"	1d.	3d.	97,200	93,200	+19,868
Currants, Raisins, and Dried Fruits	29th July	2d.	3d.	28,200	27,000	‡ -8,392
Live Stock—						
Horses ... each	8th June	5s.	£2 10s.	5,400	5,300	} +10,816
Cattle ... "	"	5s.	£1 10s.	130,000	127,000	
Sheep ... "	"	6d.	2s.	126,000	123,000	
Pigs... .. "	"	2s.	10s.	1,600	1,550	
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	...	{ 20 25 35	{ 25 or 35 35 or 45 40 or 50	166,750§	162,100§	-154,486
All other Articles ...	...	...	...	67,280§	58,545§	-122,547
Total on Articles affected by the new Tariff	...	...	...	867,180	829,025	-593,180

Taxation on chief articles of import.

249. About one-fourth of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and more than one-seventh from tobacco and cigars, whilst $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is from sugar, $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from fruits and vegetables. Nearly a fourth is derived from the numerous articles subject to ad valorem duties, but which are not further particularized in the Treasurer's statements. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which

* 1891 in the case of articles subject to ad valorem duties and "all other articles."

† Was altered from 6s. to 10s. per gal. on 13th July, and then to 12s. on the 27th October.

‡ Including vegetables, &c.

§ Principal articles only. The leading amounts under ad valorem duties were—Apparel and slops, £44,600; flannels and blankets, £47,000; and silks and satins, £12,700.

gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1892-3 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1892-3.

Articles.	Duty received 1892-3.			Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.		
	£	£	s. d.	per cent.
Spirits, Wine, Beer, and Cider ...	437,919	0	7 6	25·52
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars ...	261,410	0	4 6	15·23
Hops and Malt ...	2,871	0	0 1	·16
Sugar and Molasses ...	113,032	0	1 11	6·59
Tea, Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	72,862	0	1 3	4·24
Rice ...	18,817	0	0 4	1·10
Fruits and Vegetables ...	48,586	0	0 10	2·83
Opium ...	11,293	0	0 2	·66
Live Stock ...	79,755	0	1 4	4·65
Articles subject to ad valorem duties ...	421,505	0	7 3	24·56
All other articles ...	248,207	0	4 3	14·46
Total ...	1,716,257	1	9 5	100·00

250. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1892-3, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head. The most striking feature is the great discrepancy in 1892-3 between the estimated and actual revenue from Customs duties, viz., £1,150,000:—

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1891 to 1893.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1890-91 TO 1892-3.

Sources of Revenue.	1890-91.		1891-2.		1892-3.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS DUTIES.						
Spirits ...	660,800	659,182	650,300	690,741	661,700	375,656
Wine ...	52,000	41,858	44,900	37,844	48,600	23,407
Beer and Cider ...	59,000	52,378	55,600	46,306	73,000	38,281
Tobacco and Snuff ...	250,000	261,688	259,500	239,577	249,800	222,661
Cigars ...	60,000	58,974	59,300	60,555	57,500	38,762
Tea ...	34,500	37,361	40,400	48,366	97,200	68,683
Sugar and Molasses ...	134,000	130,727	150,000	106,230	120,200	113,139
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	3,500	6,064	6,200	7,375	6,600	4,428
Opium ...	17,000	16,253	16,900	12,269	14,700	11,292
Rice ...	22,500	19,741	20,400	20,479	20,700	18,835

... taxa imposed in last year ...

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1890-91 TO 1892-3
—continued.

Sources of Revenue.	1890-91.		1891-2.		1892-3.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES— continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	10,000	2,821	3,900	4,109	3,400	2,819
Malt	2,500	793	900	43	200	70
Fruits and Vegetables, dried and preserved	63,000	46,843	55,700	57,204	68,700	48,538
Live Stock	49,800	85,699	58,000	68,743	182,400	79,227
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	687,000	646,683	706,650	580,041	771,550	422,565
All other Articles ...	519,200	409,367	440,300	372,254	492,850	248,336
Total ...	2,624,800	2,476,432	2,568,950	2,352,136	2,869,100	1,716,699
EXCISE.						
Sales of Beer Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	150,000	125,534
Spirits Distilled in Vic- toria	100,000	102,601	99,000	113,989	117,250	96,631
Tobacco Duty ...	42,000	27,789	30,000	29,147	28,000	29,300
Licences—						
Tobacco and Cigars ...	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,473	1,300	1,458
Other	1,000	942	1,000	914	1,000	911
Total ...	144,500	132,632	131,400	145,523	297,550	253,834
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage Rates ...	50,000	44,880	47,500	40,877	44,500	23,008
Tonnage	17,000	20,681	24,000	18,946	20,600	15,506
Fees	7,000	8,070	8,000	8,535	8,500	8,045
Fines	500	1,260	500	877	900	711
Miscellaneous* ...	12,020	12,791	12,020	11,054	12,020	12,320
Total ...	86,520	87,682	92,020	80,289	86,520	59,590
Grand total ...	2,855,820	2,695,746	2,792,370	2,577,948	3,253,170	2,030,123

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

251. In five of the eleven years ended with 1892-3, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in six of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts were less than the

* Includes revenue classified in other portions of this Part under the heads of "Land Revenue" and "Public Works." The amount so included in 1891-2 was £2,592; in 1892-3, £3,020.

estimate by an average of £66,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1882-3 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1882-3	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90	2,908,232	2,850,774	- 57,458
1890-91	2,855,820	2,696,746	- 159,074
1891-2	2,792,370	2,577,948	- 214,422
1892-3	3,253,170	2,030,123	- 1,223,047
Total	27,006,622	26,284,399	- 722,223*

252. In the ten years ended with 1891-2, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 4s. 2d. per £100 in 1883-4, the average cost per £100 being £3 0s. 11d.; but in 1892-3 the cost per £100 rose to as high as £3 13s. 2d., owing to the exceptionally heavy fall in the revenue.

Cost of collecting Customs revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1882-3 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1882-3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890-91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
1891-2	2,577,948	80,381	3 2 4
1892-3	2,030,123	74,297	3 13 2
Total	26,284,399	800,990	3 0 11

am. taxa imposed in last year.

* Net figures.

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

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

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880-81 TO 1892-3.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1881	Nil ...	...	...	Customs ...	2,300	3,500
1882	Customs ...	3,000	3,500	Excise—		
1883	Excise — Beer Duty remitted	88,000	100,000	Tobacco Duty	21,872	65,000
1884	Nil ...	...	...	Beer ”	62,557	100,000
1885	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1886	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1887	Customs ... Licences — Re- ceipts <i>trans-</i> <i>ferred to</i> Licens- <i>ing Act</i> Fund	19,100 (15,100)‡	19,300 (16,450)‡	Duty on Spirits—		
1888	Customs— Sugar (Net in- crease)	13,900	15,000	Customs ...	74,972†	94,500
1889	Nil ...	...	...	Excise ...	12,653	18,400
1890	Customs— Tea—Reduced from 3d. to 1d. Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted	45,500 7,500	69,000 15,000	Nil ...	...	...
				Customs ...	20,700	22,200
				Customs— Timber Duties increased	5,900	6,400
				Nil ...	...	...
				Customs— Duties generally increased	156,000§	210,000§

* For particulars for the years 1876 to 1880, see issues of this work for 1893 and previous years.

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

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

§ On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations in 1889-90 were exceptionally high, and in 1892-3 exceptionally low.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880-81 TO 1892-3*—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed, or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1890	Other Articles— Estimated reduction	8,500	10,000			
	Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half	19,000	28,850			
	Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	16,000	22,800			
1891	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1892	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1893				Customs— Duties increased	829,025†	867,180†
				Excise on Beer imposed	125,386	150,000
				Probate Duties— More graduated scale adopted, and full duty (formerly half) charged to widows and children in estates exceeding £50,000	8,900	50,000
				Stamp Duties— Deeds of Gift (new)	3,079	5,750
				Leases (new)	—	—
				Contract Notes (new)	—	—
				Customs Entry Warrants, &c., (new)	1,244	2,300
				Bills of Lading (new)	1,140	2,000
				Receipts— Minimum on which duty is chargeable reduced to £2	—	—
		Nil		

254. From the above table it would appear that in 1892-3 fresh and additional taxation was imposed to the extent of about £1,077,250 per annum, exclusive of Stamp duty on Leases, Contract Notes, and Am. taxa imposed in last eighteen years.

* For particulars for the years 1876 to 1880, see issues of this work for 1893 and previous years.

† See footnote (§) on preceding page; also table on page 160 *ante*.

increased duty on receipts, which could not be estimated. During the last eighteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over one million and a half sterling,* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£1,969,000
„ repealed or reduced	380,450
	<hr/>
Net amount imposed, &c.	£1,588,550
	<hr/>

Duty on
bank notes.

255. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1892-3 was, as already shown, £23,720, or about £4,200 less than in 1891-2. In connexion with this it must be remembered that the great bank crisis occurred in the early part of 1893.†

Land tax.

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

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

Extent of
land
assessed for
land tax.

257. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1893 to 7,083,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, nearly a ninth in the second class, and only a twenty-fourth in the first class.

Extent of
land
assessed to
total avail-
able and
alienated
land.

258. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,565,000 acres either had been alienated in fee simple or were in process of

* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amount receivable in subsequent years would be less and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (page 162) have been omitted.

† For account of the crisis see last edition of this work, Vol. II., Appendix B.

alienation when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the area of the colony, or to $31\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

259. The number of estates assessed was 1,127, or 11 more than in 1893. As some proprietors own more than one estate their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 868. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes. Number of estates assessed.

260. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,285 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,472 and 3,304 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,583 acres. Average size of estates assessed.

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

**PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR
LAND TAX, 1894.†**

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I. ...	102	119	294,117	4·15	2,884	2,472
II. ...	203	230	759,942	10·73	3,744	3,304
III. ...	320	412	2,521,547	35·60	7,880	6,120
IV. ...	243	366	3,507,303	49·52	14,433	9,583
Total...	868	1,127	7,082,909	100·00	8,160	6,285

262. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly 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 nearly ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing Valuation of estates assessed.

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 5,993,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than two-thirds the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 43 per cent.

† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1894.

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

Valuation of estates of each class.

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

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1894.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,171,018	255,000	916,018	78·22
II. ...	2,282,322	507,500	1,774,822	77·76
III. ...	5,025,927	800,000	4,225,927	84·08
IV. ...	3,509,934	607,500	2,902,434	82·69
Total ...	11,989,201	2,170,000	9,819,201	81·90

Amount of land tax payable.

264. The land tax payable varied from 9¼d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being less than 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £141, ranging from an average of £165 in Class III. to one of £109 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £109, averaging £128 in Class III., and from £96 to £99 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1894.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I. ...	11,450	9·34	112·3	96·2
II. ...	22,185	7·01	109·3	96·5
III. ...	52,824	5·03	165·1	128·2
IV. ...	36,281	2·48	149·3	99·1
Total ...	122,740	4·16	141·4	108·9

Difference in payments in each class.

265. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1894.

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

266. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 50, and the area of the estates assessed by 188,163 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £206,687. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all cases, the increases have been confined to the fourth class, the other three classes showing decreases, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1894.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
" " 1894	102	203	320	243	868
Increase ...	4	7	5	34	50
Area of estates, 1880	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
" " 1894	294,117	759,942	2,521,547	3,507,303	7,082,909
Increase ...	...	...	...	293,586	188,163
Decrease ...	45,186	56,563	3,674	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
" " 1894	916,018	1,774,822	4,225,927	2,902,434	9,819,201
Increase ...	...	...	...	211,217	...
Decrease ...	196,194	184,693	37,017	...	206,687

267. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1892-3 amounted to £761, as against £590 in 1891-2, and £1,013 in 1890-91.

268. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The provisions of this Act and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated by the *Stamps Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1140), but the duties were not materially affected or increased until the passing of the *Stamps Act* 1892, which came into force on the 12th

December, 1892. Except in regard to all annual licences, and to cases where the duty is assessed by the collector of imposts, on which the duty is payable in cash, all duty is payable by means of stamps, and that on bills of exchange and promissory notes executed on or after 1st January, 1893, must be denoted by *impressed* stamps. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied under the Acts referred to, together with a list of the chief exemptions:—

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes) including bills of exchange payable on demand but not intended to be paid within 21 days—			
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

Duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note is now unlimited. Formerly the maximum was limited to £10.

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £2 or upwards, each	0	0	1
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III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1890.

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

[NOTE.—Instruments for effecting exchange and partition of any real property for any other real property, where any consideration is given for equality, is charged with same duty on sum paid for equality.]

IV.—DEED OF SETTLEMENT OR GIFT.

- (1) Any instrument other than a will or codicil whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* adequate pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever, or is given or agreed to be given in any manner whatsoever, such instrument not being made before and in consideration of marriage.
- (2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein, but not including religious, charitable, or educational trust—

Where the value of the property—	Per £100.
	£ s. d.
Does not exceed £1,000	0 10 0
Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000	0 15 0
,, £5,000 ,, ,, £10,000	1 0 0
,, £10,000 ,, ,, £25,000	1 5 0
,, £25,000 ,, ,, £50,000	1 10 0
,, £50,000 ,, ,, £100,000	2 0 0
,, £100,000 ,, ,, 	2 10 0

V.—LEASES.

Leases or agreements for lease of any lands or tenements for any definite or indefinite term—

- (1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration moving either to the lessor or to any other person shall consist of any money or marketable security, for every £50 of such consideration, and also for any fractional part of £50

0 5 0

(2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent exceeding £65 per annum, for every £50 of such consideration, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, also for any fractional part of £50 per annum ...	£	s.	d.
	0	2	6
(3) For every transfer or assignment of any lease ...	0	5	0

VI.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company— For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of ...	1	10	0
[Minimum amount payable on any licence, £50.]			

VII.—BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading, or copies thereof, of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, each ...	0	0	6
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VIII.—CONTRACT NOTES.

Contract notes for or relating to the sale of any marketable security not including shares in any mining company, of the value—			
Under £50 ...	0	0	3
Over £50 and under £150 ...	0	0	6
„ £150 and under £500 ...	0	1	0
£500 or upwards ...	0	2	0

IX.—CUSTOMS ENTRY WARRANTS, ETC.

Issued by or on behalf of the proprietor or occupier of any warehouse or store for any goods stored therein—			
Customs entry warrant where the value of goods is under £50 ...	0	0	3
„ „ „ „ £50 or upwards ...	0	0	6
For samples only ...			Free
Locker's order, not including those for goods to be exported ...	0	0	6
Certificate, receipt, or acknowledgment ...	0	0	1

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, or for water rates amounting to less than £5 paid to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, or any public Trusts Commissioners, or local governing bodies under the *Water Act* 1890; for deposits in banks in current account, 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; for the wages or salary of any person not exceeding £5; for moneys paid by a friendly or benefit society for sick pay; or for any money less than £5 paid to any person by way of gift or gratuity.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance or transfer on sale of any real 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 V.—Any mining lease or any agreement for the right to enter upon or occupy and use any land for mining purposes.

Class VI.—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.

269. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to £714,158 in 1892-3, as compared with £685,112 in the previous year. Revenue from stamps.
Included are collections in cash of amounts which were formerly

collected by means of stamps, viz., £57,473 in 1892-3, as compared with £49,620 in 1891-2. For reasons already explained,* there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties, excepting in regard to business transacted in the Registrar-General's and Titles Offices, of which a record has been kept; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees—for a portion of which records are available; the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £170,000 in 1892-3. Of this amount £29,535 is known to have been derived from the conveyance or transfer of real property and leaseholds, £10,444 from the annual licences of insurance companies, £3,079 from the newly-imposed duty on deeds of gift, and £1,244 on Customs entry warrants, &c., whilst a further sum of £1,140 is estimated to have been obtained from bills of lading, and the balance (£124,558) is the estimated proceeds from bills of exchange and promissory notes and receipts. The following, so far as could be ascertained or estimated, are the amounts under various heads for 1892-3; but the figures must in many cases be taken only as rough approximations:—

STAMP REVENUE, 1892-3.

Cash.

Duty.—Insurance Licences	...	...	...	...	£10,444
„ Deeds of Gift†	...	...	...	...	3,079‡
„ Transfer of Real Property (portion of)	...	...	...	...	109
Fees.—Registrar-General's Office	...	...	...	...	8,692
„ Births, Deaths, and Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,689§
„ Titles Office	...	...	...	...	33,460
Total in Cash	...	...	...	...	£57,473

Stamps.

Duty.—Transfer of Real Property	} (actual)	...	...	...	£29,426||
„ Leases† ...		...	...	...
„ Bills of Lading (say)†	...	...	...	...	1,100¶
„ Customs Entry Warrants, Lockers' Orders, &c. (actual)					1,244
„ Bills of Exchange, Cheques, &c., Receipts, and Contract Notes†	...	...	...	...	124,558¶
Fees.—Postage	...	...	...	...	360,000¶
„ Parcels Post (actual)	...	...	...	...	10,488
„ Telegrams (actual)	...	...	...	...	109,154
„ Births, Deaths, and Marriages (actual)	...	...	...	...	240
„ Prothonotary's Office	...	...	...	...	5,564¶

* See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

† New duty, imposed from the 12th December, 1892. Moreover, in case of receipts, the limit of exemption was lowered from £5 to £2 on same date.

‡ Including £84 penalties.

§ Collected by Government Statist from the 1st August, 1892—formerly by Registrar-General—and counted by stamps from the 21st May, 1893. See similar item under "Stamps" *infra*.

|| Exclusive of duty on deeds held in escrow, and on other unregistered documents, which cannot be ascertained.

¶ Rough approximation only. In the case of bills of lading, there has been assumed to have been 40 bills on the average to each vessel entered outwards.

STAMP REVENUE, 1892-3—*continued.**Stamps—continued.*

Fees.—Probate	£3,810
„ Equity	127
„ Lunacy	42
„ Insolvency Court, Melbourne	2,965
„ All other (Balance)	7,967
Grand Total	<u>£714,158</u>

270. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last nine years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams, from duty and fees resulting from transactions in the Registrar-General's and the Titles Offices, from that derived from other services:—

STAMP REVENUE 1884-5 TO 1892-3.*

(Including collections in cash.)

Year.	Telegrams.	Duty on—		Fees received in—		Other Duties, Fees, and Postage† (Balance).	Total.
		Transfer of Real Property, &c.	Insurance Companies Annual Licences.	Registrar-General's Office.†	Titles Office.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884-5 ...	84,031	51,452	6,900§	||	44,552	385,478	572,413
1885-6 ...	87,956	60,986	7,400§	||	51,053	405,874	613,269
1886-7 ...	104,111	53,220	7,920§	||	43,625	422,013	630,889
1887-8 ...	114,879	99,363	8,479	||	57,449	502,279	782,449
1888-9 ...	125,458	119,724	9,095	||	71,786	549,251	875,314
1889-90 ...	135,245	92,800	9,315	13,029	60,250	487,255	797,894
1890-91 ...	139,320	75,939	10,115	11,386	52,182	462,388	751,330
1891-2 ...	126,155	39,670	10,788	10,031	41,292	457,176	685,112
1892-3 ...	109,154	¶32,614	10,444	10,520	33,460	517,966	714,158

271. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,036 in 1892, and £5,311 in 1893.

272. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last seven financial

* The approximate stamp revenue (including collections in cash) for 1893-4 was £673,036, of which £102,605 was for telegrams, £24,619 duty on transfer of property and deeds of gift, £10,400 on insurance licences, £39,874 from fees in Registrar-General's, Statist's, and Titles Offices, and the balance of £495,538 from all other sources.

† Including fees in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages—collected by the Government Statist, from the 1st August, 1892, such fees amounted to £1,929 in 1892-3.

‡ Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, £7,964 in 1889-90, £9,060 in 1890-91, £9,450 in 1891-2, and £10,488 in 1892-3.

§ Estimated.

|| Information not available.

¶ Including the newly-imposed duties on deeds of gift £3,079 (including penalties, £84), and on leases from the 12th December, 1892.

years, and in the other Australasian Colonies during each of the six years ended with 1892 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
	1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
	1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·75
	1892-3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25
New South Wales ...	1887	2,664,548	2 13 0	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 11 9	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 10 2	29·54
	1890	2,748,339	2 9 11	28·93
	1891	2,916,344	2 11 0	29·06
	1892	3,449,787	2 18 5	32·85
Queensland ...	1887	1,338,838	3 17 3	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 7 4	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	4 4 2	45·77
	1890	1,471,983	3 16 4	45·15
	1891	1,502,304	3 14 3	44·11
	1892	1,403,885	3 7 6	39·67
South Australia ...	1887	648,645	2 1 8	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 7 4	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 5 4	31·33
	1890	790,177	2 9 11	30·89
	1891	829,748	2 11 6	29·33
	1892	782,362	2 7 3	30·81
Western Australia ...	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
	1890	204,405	4 5 3	49·34
	1891	264,055	5 3 1	53·06
	1892	304,760	5 8 11	56·03
Tasmania ...	1887	375,501	2 16 2	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 19 2	63·40
	1889	422,644	3 0 3	62·25
	1890	454,431	3 3 3	59·94
	1891	502,139	3 7 5	56·85
	1892	438,136	2 17 4	55·62
New Zealand ...	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 2	52·26
	1890	2,173,985	3 10 0	51·66
	1891	2,179,739	3 9 3	52·57
	1892	2,392,796	3 14 6	54·51

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies prior to 1887 and during 1893 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet); also Appendix B., to be published later on.

* The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

273. The amount derived from taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list:—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

274. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand raised about five-ninths of their respective revenues, Queensland raised about two-fifths, Victoria more than, and New South Wales and South Australia less than one-third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

275. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1892 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 over nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly twelve 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, 1892.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	9,090,104	2 17 10	36·58
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,921,036	3 0 6	39·70

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1891-2 have been taken.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

276. By comparing the above figures with those of Victoria, it will be found that in this colony the taxation per head of the population is 17s. 3d. lower, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower, than the corresponding items in the Australasian Colonies as a whole.

Taxation in
British
Possessions.

277. The taxation in the United Kingdom and those British Possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1892-3	£ 74,800,000	£ s. d. 1 18 8	82·75
ASIA.				
India	1892-3	31,199,000	0 2 9	60·61
Ceylon	1890	697,463	0 4 6	57·32
Straits Settlements	"	668,146	1 6 5	93·91
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1891	469,257	1 5 4	61·78
Natal	"	411,934	0 15 2	31·24
Cape of Good Hope	1892	1,741,268	1 1 8	38·74
Basutoland	1892-3	21,834	0 2 0	94·74
Lagos	1890	47,013	0 9 5	83·44
Gambia	"	19,077	1 6 9	62·40
AMERICA.				
Canada	1892	5,926,280	1 4 2	77·04
Newfoundland	1890	268,420	1 7 2	88·58
Bermuda	1892	28,263	1 17 0	83·24
British Guiana	1893-4	462,111	1 13 3	80·58
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1892	5,848	1 3 11	74·63
Jamaica	1888-9	434,839*	0 13 7	55·12
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 6	64·49
Barbados	1892	121,259	0 13 2	74·55
Grenada	"	50,465	0 18 3	90·41
Tobago	1889	7,895	0 7 7	91·21
Virgin Islands	1890	1,504	0 6 6	85·36
Antigua	"	39,147	1 1 4	84·49
St. Christopher and Nevis	"	36,832	0 17 11	85·75
Montserrat	"	6,149	0 10 5	91·34
Dominica	"	19,541	0 13 6	90·58
Trinidad	"	237,951	1 2 11	50·78
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1892	11,921,036	3 0 6	39·70
Fiji	"	50,681	0 8 1	70·83

* Including local taxation.

† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 272 ante.

278. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is more than double that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is over two and a half times, and in the United Kingdom over six times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian Colonies; for whilst they raise barely 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or a smaller proportion than any of the British Possessions named except the Cape of Good Hope and Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 21s. 10d. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, higher than that of any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British Possessions compared.

279. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about half as large again as that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to three-sevenths of that in Canada. The average per head is nearly 5s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being 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.

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

Taxation in Foreign countries.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	£ 58,519,‡	£ s. d. 1 7 5	73·35
Belgium ...	1894	6,798,	1 2 2	48·65
Denmark ...	1893-4	2,632,	1 4 3	80·89
France (including Algeria)	1894	103,473,	2 9 0	75·26
Germany ...	1892-3	48,390,§	0 19 7	80·52

* For figures of population, see Part II, "Population," ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 238 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £35,602,000 taxation in Austria, and £22,917,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1892.

§ Exclusive of taxation in States for other than Imperial purposes.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.	
Greece	1893	1,701,	0 15 6	38·07
Holland	1892	3,940,	0 17 1	36·86
Italy	1894	52,682,	1 14 9	75·02
Portugal	1893-4	7,208,	1 13 6	73·07
Russia	1894	64,566,	0 13 0‡	67·14
Spain	1893-4	22,928,	1 6 1	77·70
Sweden and Norway	1890-91	5,470,§	0 16 1	66·37
Switzerland	1894	1,600,	0 11 0	52·71
Turkey	1883-4	12,712,	0 11 7	76·35
ASIA.				
Japan	1892-3	10,509,	0 5 1	83·89
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1894	6,569,	0 19 3	63·58
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1891	10,675,	2 12 3	72·97
Brazil	"	12,807,	0 18 4	88·46
Mexico	1894-5	7,848,	0 13 6	94·03
United States	1892	69,049,	1 2 0	93·38

281. It will be observed || that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom comes next in this respect; the United States follows; then Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian Colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any country except Brazil, Turkey, and the countries just named, whilst it is also considerably larger than that in the Argentine Confederation, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Belgium, or Egypt. The amount in Victoria is half as large again as that levied in Switzerland or Greece, and somewhat smaller than in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries shown in the table.

* For figures of population, see Part II., "Population," *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 238 *ante*.

‡ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 11s.

§ These figures are made up of £3,782,000 taxation in Sweden, and £1,688,000 taxation in Norway.

|| See also the tables following paragraphs 272 and 277 *ante*.

282. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation and France, and in this respect Italy, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian Colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except Victoria and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation or France.

Taxation per head in various countries.

283. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Belgium, Greece, and Holland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian Colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Mexico, and Brazil appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, three of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

284. In all the Australasian Colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports:—

Taxation by Customs in Australasian Colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.	Percentage of—		Per Head of Population.
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.	
Victoria (1892-3)	1,716,257	68·03	11·27	£ s. d. 1 9 5
New South Wales	2,677,890	77·62	12·89	2 5 4
Queensland	1,121,206	79·86	25·58	2 13 10
South Australia	582,817	74·49	7·88	1 15 2
Western Australia	276,554	90·74	19·88	4 19 10
Tasmania	318,388	72·67	21·27	2 1 7
New Zealand	1,657,134	69·26	23·72	2 11 7

285. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1892, 68 per cent. of the taxation, or nearly as much as in New Zealand, was raised through the Customs, but somewhat less than in Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales; whereas in Queensland all but 20 per cent., and in

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

Western Australia all but about 9 per cent. of the taxation, was levied through the Customs.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

286. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ad valorem; which proportion was lower than in any of the other Australian Colonies, except South Australia, in which the rates of duty are not high; whereas in New South Wales, where the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number, the proportion is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than in Victoria. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, materials, which, as already pointed out,* form more than two-thirds of the whole imports in that colony. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Queensland and New Zealand, and next in Tasmania and Western Australia, it being about 25 per cent. in the two former, and about 20 per cent. in the two latter colonies.

Order of
colonies in
reference to
Customs
duties
per head.

287. In proportion to population, the revenue from Customs duties varied from a minimum of £1 9s. 5d. per head in Victoria to £2 14s. in Queensland, and the exceptionally high proportion of £5 in Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, commencing with the lowest, and it may be remarked that, omitting Western Australia, there is a constant increase in the proportion between any two successive colonies of about 5s. or 6s. per head:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CUSTOMS DUTIES
PER HEAD.

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

Customs
revenues of
British
Dominions.

288. In regard to other portions of the British Dominions, the Customs revenue formed only 26 per cent. of the taxation of the United Kingdom, or little more than a third of that in Australasia, and a much smaller proportion than in any of its possessions except India, where it was as low as 13 per cent.; whereas in the Cape of Good Hope and British Guiana it was higher than in any of the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales; in Natal it was about the same as in Tasmania, and in Canada it was higher than in New Zealand and Victoria. In proportion to imports, the Customs revenue was much lower in the

* See paragraph 246 ante.

United Kingdom and India, in which it was about 5 per cent., than in any other portion of the British Empire, and highest in Queensland and Newfoundland, higher also in British Guiana, Canada, and Jamaica than in Australasia as a whole, but lower in Victoria than in the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad, as well as in the possessions already named. Per head of population, the proportion in all its dependencies, except Ceylon and Jamaica, was higher than that in the United Kingdom itself, where it was 10s. 4d., which was only two-ninths of that in Australasia; and in Victoria—where the proportion (£1 9s. 5d.) was lower than in any other Australasian colony—it was more than half as high again as that prevailing in Canada or the Cape of Good Hope, which in turn was higher than in any other British possessions outside Australasia, except Newfoundland or India. The following are the figures for the principal British possessions for 1892 :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.

Country.	Customs Revenue.*	Percentage of—		Per Head of Population.
		Total Taxation.†	Total Value of Imports.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom (1892-3) ...	£ 19,715,000	26·36	4·65	£ s. d. 0 10 4
ASIA.				
India (1891-2) ...	4,207,410	13·48	5·05	1 18 1
Ceylon ...	283,239	41·00	6·20	0 1 2
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ...	261,128	55·00	7·38	0 14 0
Natal (1891-2) ...	301,180	73·00	9·38	0 11 1
Cape of Good Hope (1891-2) ...	1,328,841	76·31	13·88	0 16 6
AMERICA.				
Canada (1891-2) ...	4,222,722	71·25	16·13	0 17 6
Newfoundland (1891-2) ...	360,332	?	25·18	1 15 5
British Guiana (1891-2) ...	345,988	74·87	19·22	0 19 11
West Indies—				
Jamaica (1892-3) ...	304,499	70·00	15·68	0 9 3
Trinidad ...	265,642	?	12·71	1 6 4
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	9,022,950	75·69	15·12	2 5 9

* The revenue from Import and Export duties only is given for most of the countries.

† In a few cases the taxation with which the Customs revenue is compared is for a somewhat different period, but it is not thought this would much affect the result.

Customs
revenue in
Foreign
countries.

289. Of twelve Foreign countries, respecting which information has been obtained, five, viz., Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Germany, the United States, and the Argentine Republic, appear to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportions even in these—excepting Argentina, where it is as high as in Western Australia—are much lower than in any of the Australasian Colonies. The proportion of Customs revenue to imports is higher than in Victoria in four out of the twelve countries, whilst in Argentina and Russia it is much higher than in any Australasian colony, and in the United States it is about the same as in Queensland. Per head of population, the proportion in Argentina (47s.) is much higher than in any other Foreign country, but even this is lower than in three of the Australasian Colonies, whereas the proportions in the United States and Denmark, which are next in order, are less than half the proportion in Victoria, whilst all the other Foreign countries have lower proportions than in the United Kingdom. The particulars for the Foreign countries referred to are as follow:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Revenue from Customs Duties (000's omitted).	Percentage to—		Per head of Population.	
		Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.	s.	d.
EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary ...	£ 3,531	6·03	6·91	1	8
Belgium ...	1,304	19·52	1·05	4	3
Denmark ...	1,366	53·86	7·35	12	7
France ...	15,744	16·46	6·63	8	2
Germany ...	19,471	60·76	8·67	7	11
Holland ...	482	5·69	·43	2	1
Italy ...	8,483	15·98	17·71	5	7
Russia ...	12,577	21·63	33·85	2	6
Spain ...	3,930	17·28	10·90	4	6
Sweden and Norway ...	3,232	59·08	9·84	9	6
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	9,599	89·92	71·41	47	0
United States ...	45,185	65·45	25·67	14	4

Municipal
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

290. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1893, the amounts raised and

expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
ORDINARY REVENUE.			
	£	£	£
From Government { Endowment	20,210	206,617	226,827
{ Other Receipts	16,032	28,115	44,147
„ Rates—General and separate	433,257	311,100	744,357
„ „ Special	26,272	1,969	28,241
„ Licences	71,965	30,332	* 102,297
„ Registration of Dogs	5,687	7,136	12,823
„ Market and Weighbridge Rents and Dues	55,832	2,812	58,644
„ Formation of Private Roads, Streets, &c., under Health Act	16,969	5,128	22,097
„ Contributions for Flagging, Asphalt Footpaths (including pitched crossings)	5,406	1,563	6,969
„ Registrations under Health Act, Noxious Trades, Dairies, &c.	1,568	1,518	3,086
„ Interest	12,616	2,770	15,386
„ Other Sources	131,488	44,872	176,360
Total	797,302	643,932	1,441,234
* EXPENDITURE.†			
Public Works (including labour and material)	340,105	532,193	872,298
Private Streets, Roads, &c., under Health Act	20,309	5,827	26,136
Salaries	69,768	102,716	172,484
Interest	141,985	42,900	184,885
Other Expenditure	368,578	125,284	493,862
Total	940,745	808,920	1,749,665

291. Under the *Local Government Act 1891* (54 Vict. No. 1243) it was provided that an annual sum of £450,000 should be appropriated as an endowment to municipalities, commencing with the 1st January, 1892. This is the first statutory provision made to municipalities since 1879, when the annuity of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof was voted by Parliament annually—equal at first to such endowment, but gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889–90 and 1890–91. Owing to the exigencies of the State, however, the endowment was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893, and then to £310,000 from the 1st July following (under Acts Nos. 1289 and 1319).‡ The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September in each year.

Endowment
of muni-
cipalities.

* Including receipts from the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." In the financial year 1891-2, the "equivalent" amounted to £92,492, and in 1892-3 to £92,238.

† Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debts," *post*.

‡ In July, 1894, the Treasurer proposed in his Budget speech to reduce the endowment to £210,000.

Rate of
endowment.

292. Under the Act of 1891 the municipalities are arranged in eight classes in order to insure an equitable distribution of the endowment, those in the lowest class to receive 10s., and those in the highest 55s., for every £1 of general rates* received in the previous year; provided that no city, town, or borough should receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000; and that, if the general rate should exceed one shilling in the £1, the endowment should be calculated on the equivalent amount which a rate of one shilling would have yielded.† Owing to the reduction in the subsidy, however, a *pro rata* reduction is also made in these allowances. The following is the classification referred to, together with the number of municipalities in each class in 1893, and the rates of endowment specified in the Act:—

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR PURPOSES OF
ENDOWMENT, 1893.

Classification.	No. of Municipalities, 1893.	Rate of Endowment payable for every £1 of General Rates received.
		£ s. d.
Cities and Towns (including Melbourne and Geelong)	21	0 10 0
Boroughs	39	0 15 0
Shires—1st Class	5‡	0 12 6
" 2nd "	65§	1 4 0
" 3rd "	45||	1 8 0
" 4th "	5	2 0 0
" 5th "	13	2 7 6
" 6th "	7¶	2 15 0
Total (net) ...	195	—

NOTE.—No city, town, or borough can receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000. If the endowment authorized be insufficient, proportionate reductions are made.

Municipal
expenditure
in excess of
revenue.

293. In 1893, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 18 per cent., and in shires by 3 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 29 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 2 per cent. in shires, in the previous year.

Municipalities in
which ex-
penditure
exceeded
revenue.

294. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 29 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 57 of the 139 shires in 1892; and in 29 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 118 of the 142 shires in 1893.

Salaries in
municipali-
ties.

295. In 1893, payments of salaries absorbed 9 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and 16 per cent. of that of shires.

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 151 in Part II. *ante*.

† If the general rate is under 1s., then credit may be taken for extra rates to the extent of the difference.

‡ All immediate suburbs of Melbourne.

§ Except portions of two shires.

|| Except portion of one shire.

¶ Including portions of three shires.

296. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust* during the sixteen and a half years which have elapsed since the Act came into operation 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 re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1893.

	Four and a half Years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.			Total 1877 to 1893.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
ORDINARY RECEIPTS (NET).	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates	354,452	569,403	819,390	155,654	121,590	82,499	1,947,334
Leases	521	344	20,226	5,482	6,831	11,840	89,762
Licences	9,409	23,724	19,628	6,118	5,286	4,047	62,094
Interest	2,330	6,624	75,313	7,693	17,470	6,972	108,709
Spencer-street Ferry .. .. .	..	1,526	7,554	2,035	1,456	107	10,643
Sundries.. .. .	888	3,059	12,652	3,346	2,081	513	19,193
Total	367,600	604,680	954,763	180,328	154,714	105,978	2,187,735†
EXPENDITURE.‡							
Plant	106,046	216,997	210,053	13,161	253	..	533,349
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance, including dredging, landing, and de- positing silt	165,577	509,950	755,567	169,467	123,590	53,957	1,608,641
Wharfs and Approaches, construction and main- tenance	63,421	274,904	683,716	202,870	115,395	47,582	1,185,018
General Management and Contingent Expenses	39,517	58,503	91,631	19,393	17,787	14,664	222,102
Commissioners' Fees	7,480	8,142	8,500	2,125	1,615	1,445	27,182
Interest	3,061	71,434	256,633	71,633	86,250	130,755§	548,133
Total	385,102	1,139,930	2,006,100	478,649	344,890	248,403§	4,124,425

297. In the sixteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £2,187,735, and the expenditure to £4,124,425, or £1,936,690 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans || amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,349 has been laid out, or somewhat more than an eighth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbor, together with the wharfs and approaches, on which £2,793,659 has been expended, or more than two-thirds of the whole amount; and the third being Management and Interest on Loans,

Receipts
and ex-
penditure
compared.

* For particulars of improvements made, see Part "Interchange," *post*.

† Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

‡ Including loan expenditure.

§ Inclusive of half-yearly interest, *in transitu*, payable in London, 1st January, 1894, as well as a full year's interest paid in 1893.

|| For particulars of loans, see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," *post*.

which has absorbed £797,417, or nearly one-fifth of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December, 1893, was £132,512; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £15,294.

298. The following is a statement for the years 1891-2 and 1892-3 of the ordinary receipts and expenditure (*i.e.*, exclusive of loans) on account of the Melbourne Water and Sewerage Works, which were taken over from the Government by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from the 1st July, 1891. It will be observed that in 1892-3 the ordinary receipts were only £4,000 in excess of the expenditure, but there is a balance of over £70,000 in hand to draw upon, before it will be necessary to strike a sewerage rate:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,* 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

				1891-2.	1892-3.
				£	£
RECEIPTS.					
Water Rates†	...	...	...	199,249	174,539
„ Stations	...	...	...	1,934	3,709
Total	...	...	...	201,183	178,248
EXPENDITURE.					
Management—					
Administration—Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses				11,977	12,809
Rate Collectors—Salaries	...	...	...	6,190	6,507
Printing, Stores, and Incidentals	...	...	...	3,066	2,721
Rent of Offices (proportion)	...	...	...	1,000	671
Valuation of Tenements in Metropolitan Area				795	828
Maintenance—					
Repairs to Works	...	...	...	12,285	11,444
Salaries and Travelling Expenses (proportion)				2,418	3,053
Law Costs	...	...	...	...	57
Interest on—					
Government Loans	...	...	...	94,503	93,260
Board's	...	...	...	...	50,840
Bank Overdrafts, &c. (less received on Fixed Deposits)				-19‡	-9,405‡
Miscellaneous—					
Adjustment of Accounts with Government to 30th June, 1891				...	1,269
Total	...	...	...	132,215	174,054
Balance at Credit	...	...	...	68,968	73,162

299. Moreover, in addition to the foregoing amounts, the Board of Works received £1,415,300 (net) from loans floated since its creation,

* *Net*, exclusive of amounts refunded, which have been deducted from both sides of the account.

† Including arrears of former years, *viz.*, £24,727 in 1891-2, and £18,939 in 1892-3. The arrears outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £32,643.

‡ The minus sign indicates that the interest received was in excess of the interest paid by the amount to which it is attached.

Metropolitan Board of Works ordinary receipts and expenditure.

Board of Works Loan Account.

and expended therefrom £596,600, leaving a balance in hand of £818,753 on the 30th June, 1893. Of the loan expenditure about £397,000, or two-thirds, was devoted to the construction of the Sewerage Works undertaken by the Board, and the remainder on Waterworks. The amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed and expended by the Government on the Melbourne Waterworks, represented by an outstanding debt of £2,386,685, for which the Board has become primarily responsible. The following are the details of the receipts and expenditure for 1891-2 and 1892-3:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—LOAN
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3.

					1891-2.	1892-3.
					£	£
RECEIPTS.						
Debentures sold—Net Proceeds	...	...	...	...	497,587	914,509
Government Loans—Balance of Stock, Act No. 1015	...	...	...	...	...	3,249
Total					497,587	917,758
EXPENDITURE.						
Water Supply—						
Reticulation	...	...	...	...	31,549	11,101
New Mains	...	...	...	...	45,553	45,975
Head-works	...	...	...	...	14,836	20,228
Service Reservoirs	...	...	...	...	11,421	3,689
Stock	...	...	...	...	2,885	...
Salaries	...	...	...	...	2,458	2,443
Rent	...	...	...	...	150	625
Law Costs	...	...	...	...	...	146
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	730
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	83
					108,852	85,020
Sewerage—						
Surveys	...	...	...	...	6,300	22,269
Sewers (including outfall)	...	...	...	...	24,075	215,507
Sewage Farm	...	...	...	...	8,171	40,048
Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	10	3,232
Rising Main	...	...	...	...	...	61,922
Reticulation	...	...	...	...	...	565
Salaries	...	...	...	...	5,618	6,545
Rent	...	...	...	...	280	925
Law Costs	...	...	...	...	...	362
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	550
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	811
					44,454	352,736
Furniture and Fittings, Fencing, &c.					4,609	921
Total					157,915	438,677
Balance at Credit					339,672	818,753

300. In order to make better provision for the protection of property from fire, the Fire Brigades Acts 1890 and 1891 were passed, constituting two Fire Brigades Boards, with a view of organizing the isolated and independent volunteer brigades scattered over the colony, and of introducing the most approved methods and apparatus for extinguishing fires, viz., a Metropolitan Board, having jurisdiction over the district within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; and a Country Board, for such other parts of the colony as are specified in the Act, or may be included by Order in Council. It was provided that each Board should consist of nine members, three of whom should be appointed by the Governor in Council, and in the case of the Metropolitan Board three should be elected by the municipalities and three by the fire insurance companies effecting insurances in its district; and in the case of the Country Board, two should be elected by the municipalities, two by the insurance companies, and two by the brigades. The principal Act was passed and became law on the 20th December, 1890, and the first meeting of the Metropolitan Board was held on the 6th March, and of the Country Board on the 18th March, 1891. It was also provided that the expenditure of each Board should be defrayed by contributions, made in equal proportions by the Government, the municipalities, and the fire insurance companies. For 1893 the total contribution levied in the Metropolitan District was £27,700, and in the Country District £10,988, or a total of £38,688, of which £12,896 was payable by the Government, and a similar amount by the municipalities and by the insurance companies. In the Metropolitan Board's district, in 1893, there were 24 complete municipalities and ten portions of municipalities contributing, having rateable property of an annual value of £6,481,485; and in the Country Board's district, there were 70 municipalities, with property of the annual value of £1,333,946. Thus the rate of contribution levied on municipalities in the former district was equivalent to about one-third of a penny, and in the latter to about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £1. The Metropolitan District forms a single fire district with 49 stations, whilst the Country District contains nine fire districts and 123 stations. The Metropolitan Brigade is a paid force of 84 permanent and 235 auxiliary firemen; and the Country Board has control over 84 brigades, containing 1,620 firemen, nearly all volunteers.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of these Boards for the last two years :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.		Country Board.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
Contributions from Government, Municipalities, and Insurance Companies	£ 25,979	£ 29,452	£ 11,395	£ 12,659
Receipts for Services of Brigades ...	701	765	...	...
Interest on Deposits	408	2,452	...	...
Sundries	405	20	...	...
Total	27,493	32,689	11,395	12,659
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries of Permanent Staff	10,275	11,043	} 1,650	1,650
Auxiliary and Volunteer Staff Allowances	2,411	3,045		
Fire Expenses	98	340	2,030	2,164
Horse Expenses	1,156	1,374	247	1,604
Quarters, Housings, and Stables ...	2,052	1,780	715	1,444
Establishment Charges, Uniforms, Stores, Printing, Travelling Expenses, Furniture, Auditors' Fees	4,537	4,548	2,980	3,834
Plant, Purchase and Repairs (including Harness and Electrical Appliances)	1,260	2,241	4,551	2,285
Annual Demonstration ... ..	...	...	499	500
Interest on Debentures	4,500	3,375	...	...
„ Overdraft	83	972	...	...
Sinking Fund	2,000	1,442	...	...
Expenses Floating Loans, &c.	282	140	...	...
Firemen's Accident Fund and Funeral Expenses	...	257	...	...
Unapportioned... ..	749	...	...	339
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	4	...	...
Total	29,403	30,561	12,672	13,820
LOAN EXPENDITURE.				
Purchase of Freehold Property	32,617	34,824	...	...
„ and erection of Buildings	2,706	32,391	...	...
Plant	16,595	17,143	...	...
Total	51,918*	114,919	...	...

NOTE.—On the 31st December, 1893, the arrears of contributions due to the Metropolitan Board were—£2,064 by municipalities, and £511 by Insurance Companies—total, £2,575; and to the Country Board—£1,082, £803, and £63 by the respective bodies—total, £1,948. The balance of loans unexpended (after deducting overdraft) was £29,835, which was on fixed deposit in one of the banks.

* Expenditure proper, exclusive of £468 advanced out of the loan account for cost of printing debentures, and towards interest on bank overdraft.

General and
local
revenue
and
expenditure.

301. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government, added to those of the Municipalities, of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Fire Brigades Boards, during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of their revenue and expenditure, the amounts granted by the State or by one Corporation to another have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the other cases. Government expenditure from the Land Sales by Auction Fund has also been excluded, as it is gradually being defrayed out of the ordinary expenditure.*

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887 TO 1893.†

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE.							
Government ...	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,565,159	8,343,588	7,729,572	6,959,229
Municipalities ...	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855	1,365,486	1,251,636	1,170,260
Harbor Trust ...	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	180,328	154,714	105,978
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	201,183	178,248
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	7,231	15,555	15,823
Total ...	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,049,586	9,896,633	9,352,660	8,429,538
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,699	8,482,917	7,989,757
„ Special‡	...	...	39,424	25,264	44,217	20,139	10,956
Municipalities ...	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404	1,583,011	1,519,587	1,478,691
Harbor Trust ...	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	478,649	344,890	248,403
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	290,130	612,731
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	4,246	70,660	129,775
Total ...	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,788,774	11,781,445	11,238,822	10,728,323	10,470,313

* See table following paragraph 198 *ante*.

† The financial year of the General Government and of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works 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 Harbor Trust and Fire Boards on the 31st December.

‡ Sale of City Police Court Fund. The receipts have been included with ordinary Government revenue in 1890.

302. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies, the Harbor Trust, the Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards, amounted to £1 5s. 3d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 4s. 6d. per head:—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1887 TO 1893.

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.*						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	6 14 7	7 7 4	8 1 1	7 16 11	7 7 3	6 13 6	5 19 3
Municipalities	0 18 5	1 0 5	1 1 11	1 3 1	1 4 1	1 1 7	1 0 1
Harbor Trust...	0 3 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 1 10
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	0 3 1
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3
Total ...	7 16 1	8 11 6	9 7 0	9 3 10	8 14 8	8 1 6	7 4 6
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6 11 2	7 1 1	7 7 1	8 14 10	8 1 1	7 6 7	6 16 11
„ Special†	...	...	0 0 9	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 4	0 0 2
Municipalities	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 7 4	1 8 0	1 6 3	1 5 4
Harbor Trust...	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 10 11	0 8 5	0 6 0	0 4 3
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 10 6
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	0 0 1	0 1 2	0 2 3
Total ...	7 15 8	8 8 0	9 1 10	10 13 6	9 18 4	9 5 4	8 19 5

303. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, as has been done in the following table for the fifteen years ended with

General, local, and loan expenditure, 1879 to 1893.

* For populations used see table following paragraph 175 ante.

† Sale of City Police Court Fund. The receipts have been included with ordinary Government revenue in 1890.

1893, where the amount per head of the average population is also shown:—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1893.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Head.		
	General and Local.*	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,194,345	8,449,872	7 13 7	1 5 4	8 18 11
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,736,919	9,419,469	7 18 6	1 15 11	9 14 5
1887 ...	7,786,845	2,257,625	10,044,470	7 15 8	2 5 1	10 0 9
1888 ...	8,677,022	2,360,972	11,037,994	8 8 0	2 5 8	10 13 8
1889 ...	9,788,774	3,671,645	13,460,419	9 1 10	3 8 2	12 10 0
1890 ...	11,781,445	3,772,723	15,554,168	10 13 6	3 8 4	14 1 10
1891 ...	11,238,822	3,427,424	14,666,246	9 18 4	3 0 6	12 18 10
1892 ...	10,728,323	1,051,719	11,780,042	9 5 4	0 18 2	10 3 6
1893 ...	10,470,313	761,200	11,231,513	8 19 5	0 13 0	9 12 5

Public money spent in 1893 and other years.

304. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 10d. in 1890 ; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from only 13s. per head in 1893 to £3 8s. 4d. per head in 1890. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1893, although much smaller than in the five years immediately preceding it, was larger than in any other year shown except 1883, 1886, and 1887.

General and local taxation.

305. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1893, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.† The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the

* Including expenditure from Municipal and other Corporation loans.

† See paragraph 241 ante.

General Government—rents of building 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, 1887 TO 1893.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts received.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT†	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310	2,522,779
MUNICIPAL.							
Rates	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356	837,575	808,428	772,598
Licences	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727	103,120	102,146	102,297
Registration of Dogs	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293	14,073	13,475	12,823
Market Dues	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108	81,828	84,399	58,644
Total	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484	1,036,596	1,008,448	946,362
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.							
Wharfage Rates	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	155,654	121,590	82,499
Total General and Local Taxation }	3,648,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117	4,444,888	4,279,348	3,551,640

306. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1887, a proportion of £3 12s. 10d. to each individual in the community ; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d. ; in 1889, £4 10s. ; in 1890, £4 6s. 10d. ; in 1891, £3 18s. 5d. ; in 1892, £3 13s. 11d. ; and in 1893, £2 19s. 5d.

307. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties— the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, 81 per cent. in 1891, 80 per cent. in 1892, and 82 per cent. in 1893 was derived from rates.

308. Exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue (£750,000), and £203,575 Debentures raised locally towards the repayment of a loan falling due in January, 1894, the Public Debt of Victoria

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

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 244 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 246 *ante*.

amounted on the 30th June, 1893, to £46,940,987,* consisting of moneys—

				£
	Borrowed in Victoria ...	...	...	2,180,087
	„ England ...	...	...	44,760,900

	Total ...	...	...	£46,940,987

309. This does not include temporary deficiencies which have recently accumulated in the Annual Revenue Accounts, which necessitate both the issue of Treasury-bonds and the absorption of Trust Funds in the hands of the Government. As, however, these deficiencies are likely to disappear in the course of a few years, they need not be further treated under the head of Debt. If such items were included, the total liability of the colony would exceed 50 millions sterling, thus—

PERMANENT AND FLOATING DEBT AT END OF 1892-3.

				£
	Permanent Debt ...	...	...	46,940,987
	Deficiencies in—			
	(a) Consolidated Revenue, covered by—			
	Treasury-bonds ...	...	£750,000†	
	Advances from Trust Funds...	1,990,715		
				2,740,715
	(b) Land Sales by Auction Fund...	...	...	502,817

	Total ...	...	...	£50,184,519

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

310. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1893, exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue, was £58,088,182; but a total of £10,943,620 having been repaid, viz., £1,879,200 out of the general revenue, and £9,064,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, was reduced to £47,144,562. Of this, however, £1,203,575 is available for the redemption of loans about to fall due, so that the net amount outstanding is only £45,940,987. The amount of Public Debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was

* On the 30th June, 1894, the public debt (exclusive of £750,000 Treasury-bills in aid of revenue) amounted to £46,547,708.

† Nominal amount. As only £738,867 was realized, the deficit is thereby increased by £11,133.

incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount borrowed.*	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1893.	
			Total.	Percentage.
£	£	£		
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	36,150,178	344,200	35,805,978†	77·94
Tramways in Country Districts	200,000	...	200,000‡	·44
Water Supply and Irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,189,934	800,000	2,389,934	5·20
Country	4,838,549	...	4,838,549§	10·53
Harbors and Docks	275,554	...	275,554	·60
Graving Dock	350,464	...	350,464	·76
Total Revenue yielding ...	45,004,679	1,144,200	43,860,479	95·47
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Parliament Houses	246,453	...	246,453	·54
Law Courts	354,260	...	354,260	·77
Public Offices	166,195	...	166,195	·36
Defence Works	100,000	...	100,000	·22
State School Buildings	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·41
Prince's-bridge, Melbourne	108,043	...	108,043	·23
Melbourne and Geelong Improvements	735,000	735,000	...	...
Total Permanent Works ...	2,815,508	735,000	2,080,508	4·53
Net Borrowings	47,820,187	1,879,200	45,940,987	100·00
Redemption of Loans || ... ..	10,267,995	9,064,420	1,203,575	...
Gross Borrowings	58,088,182	10,943,620	47,144,562	...

NOTE.—Exclusive of temporary Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue, of which £750,000 were outstanding on 30th June, 1893.

311. It will be observed that at the present time $95\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks, and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue

Borrowings devoted to revenue producing works.

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 202 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post*.

† Inclusive of £153,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures.

‡ Advanced to Country Tramways Board.

§ Of this amount £677,753 was re-lent to municipal bodies, £754,514 to Waterworks Trusts, and £870,636 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *post*.

|| Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, &c.

Public debt,
when
authorized.

312. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 3 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the ten years ended with 1880, over 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions—of which, however, over 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions were for purposes of redemption—in the ten years ended with 1890, and 2 millions since 1890, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1893.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
"	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
"	439	4	...	{ 86,780*
1873	468	4	1,500,000	{ 13,102†
1876	531	4	{ ...	1,500,000
1878	608	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 2,500,000	500,000*
"	611	4	{ 5,000,000	2,500,000
"	617	4	...	5,000,000
"	617	5	...	457,000*
1881	717	4	153,900	153,900‡
1882	739	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
"	741	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
1883	760	4	167,600	167,600
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1887	963	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1888	989	4	130,000	130,000
1888	989	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	3,000,000
1889	1,015	4	469,705	469,705
"	1,032	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,000,000	4,000,000
1890	1,196	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	3,000,000
1891	1,217	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000§	1,000,000§
"	1,233	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	...	...	45,927,885	45,940,987

* Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.

† Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.

‡ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.

§ £2,000,000 actually raised, but £1,000,000 is omitted, as it is set aside to redeem the £1,000,000 Treasury-bills falling due on 31st December, 1893, and shown on the next line.

313. The gross total of the Public Debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, to £22,000,000 in 1880-81, and to £44,000,000 in 1890-91—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the two years subsequent to 1890-91, a net amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions was added to the debt. The whole increase in 32 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £39 in 1892-3, which it may be remarked is £1 less than in 1891-2. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1892-3 to over $6\frac{3}{5}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the three following decennial periods, and of the two years ended with 1892-3, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1892-3*.

At End of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860	5,118,100	9 10 4	1·66
1870	11,924,800	16 8 5	3·66
1880-81	22,593,102	26 1 2	4·36
1890-91	43,610,265	38 0 6	5·23
1891-2	46,711,287	40 3 6	6·04
1892-3	45,940,987	39 5 1	6·60

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1894, the public debt was £46,547,708 (excluding Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue £750,000). At the same date the estimated population was about 1,173,469. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £39 13s. 4d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 6·9.

314. It will be noticed that in 1892-3 the Public Debt increased by only £229,700. This was accounted for by further sales of stock on the Melbourne Register amounting to £259,700, as against which, however, a loan of £30,000 debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company was paid off on the 1st July, 1892. The debt per head of population shows a decrease of 18s., but the ratio of debt to revenue rose from nearly 6 years of the latter in 1891-2 to $6\frac{3}{5}$ years in 1892-3.

315. Of the debt on the 30th June, 1893, £13,880,700 (including £153,900 debentures taken over by the Government) was in the form of debentures; £30,650,100 in that of Inscribed Stock (London

* For amount of the Public Debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet.

Register); £1,410,187 in that of Funded (or permanent) Stock (Melbourne Register); and that of £1,000,000 Treasury-bills. If to these be added £1,203,575—consisting of £1,000,000 Inscribed Stock and £203,575 Debentures—the sum makes up the gross debt of the colony on the date named. The following are the dates at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable, also the amounts repayable in Melbourne and London :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
			£	£	£
331-2	1st January, 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	„ 1901 ...	4	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st January, 1904 ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	„ „ ...	4	457,000*	...	457,000*
1296	1st April, 1913† ...	4	203,575	...	203,575
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
739	1st April, 1908 ...	4	...	2,000,000	2,000,000‡
760	1st October, 1913 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
805	„ 1919 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	4	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989	„ 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
1032					
989	1st January, 1921 to 1926§	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1196					
	<i>Funded Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
||	28th November, 1897¶ ...	4	1,410,187	...	1,410,187
617	<i>Debentures of late M. and H. B. U. Railway Co.**</i>	5	...	153,900	153,900
	<i>Treasury-bills (London).</i>				
1233	31st December, 1893 ...	4½	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Gross Amount ...	...	2,383,662	44,760,900	47,144,562
	Less Redemption Loans ...	...	203,575	1,000,000	1,203,575
	Net Amount ...	...	2,180,087	43,760,900	45,940,987

* Held by Government; nominally repayable in London.

† Or at any time thereafter not later than 1st April, 1923, at option of Government. This amount is available for the redemption of the loan falling due in January, 1894.

‡ Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1893, was £8,650,100, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

§ Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

¶ Acts 428, 439, 741, 963, and 1015.

¶ Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*. Of the total amount, £1,000,000 is set apart to redeem the Treasury-bonds shown in the table.

** Of which £22,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been estimated.

316. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, making a total of £9,073,320, which has been redeemed from 1st October, 1883. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all the 6 per cent. loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £180,195.* Moreover, it will be noticed that further loans amounting to £2,419,900 at 5 per cent. were to fall due on 1st January, 1894, and £1,000,000 Treasury-bills at 4½ per cent. on 31st December, 1893, which, being replaced with 4 and 3½ per cents. respectively, will result in an annual saving of £34,199. With one slight exception, none of the remaining loans bear a higher rate than 4½ per cent.

Reduced
rate of
interest on
loans.

317. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1893, amount in the aggregate to £10,973,620, of which £1,879,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £9,094,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of 4 or 3½ per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

Loans
redeemed.

LOANS REDEEMED TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Under Act. No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which Funds were provided.	Amount redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
617	1880 to 1886 ...	6 & 3½†	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200‡
"	1st July, 1892 ...	5	"	17,900	12,100	30,000
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
Total ...				2,312,020	8,661,600	10,973,620

* Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.

† Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.

‡ This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20,400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

Victorian
Govern-
ment stock.

318. Victorian stock on the Melbourne Register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was more than counter-balanced by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became increased on the 30th June, 1893, to £1,410,187. Of this amount £803,862 is held by the public, and £606,325 by the Government, viz.:—£330,623 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £275,702 on account of investments by municipalities. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans (not including short-dated Treasury-bonds) raised up to the end of the financial year 1892–3—amounting to £22,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1893, had been availed of up to the extent of £8,650,100, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London Register amounted to £30,650,100. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £32,060,287. Of this amount £20,060,287 bears interest at the rate 4 per cent., and £12,000,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Rates of
interest.

319. About a fourth of the Public Debt bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., whilst nearly three-fifths bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 5 per cent., the average being 3·99 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the Public Debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1893 :—

Rates of Interest.				Amount at each rate.	
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£2,573,800
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	26,367,187
3½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	11,000,000
				Total	...
					£45,940,987

Interest on
debt.

320. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the bulk of the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, it has been pointed out that, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all

loans. About a nineteenth of the interest is payable in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following table shows the amounts of annual interest payable on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1893, also the time when and places where it becomes payable :—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due Annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
5	July and January ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	” ” ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	” ” ...	18,280*	580,000	598,280
3½	” ” ...	...	420,000	420,000
	Total ...	33,925	1,330,350	1,364,275
4	October and April ...	64,550	400,000	464,550
4½	June and December † ...	...	45,000	45,000
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures ...	...	7,695	7,695
	Grand Total ...	98,475	1,783,045	1,881,520
	Less for Redemption Loans ...	8,143	35,000	43,143
	Net Amount ...	90,332	1,748,045	1,838,377

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement 1892-3 the amount actually payable for 1893-4 was £1,874,490. The difference between this and the grand total in the table (£7,030) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, and of £22,500, half a year's interest on Treasury-bonds in aid of public works, redeemed on 31st December, 1893, as against which £33,750 interest on Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue is not included in the above statement.

321. The average interest on the Public Debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1892-3, was equivalent to about 4 per cent., the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 per cent. loans which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1892-3 it averaged about 4 per cent., as just stated. The following

Interest on loans for different works.

* Debentures held by the Government. See note *supra*.

† For Treasury-bills redeemable on 31st December, 1893.

are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest chargeable thereon:—

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1893.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	35,805,978†	1,435,380	4·01
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·88
Water Supply {Melbourne	2,389,934	93,985	3·93
{Country	4,838,549	189,534	3·92
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·08
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbors, &c.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving Dock	350,464	15,308	4·37
Available for Redemption purposes ...	1,203,575	43,143	3·58
Gross Amount	47,144,562	1,881,520	3·94
Less Redemption Loans	1,203,575	43,143	...
Net Amount	45,940,987	1,838,377	4·00

Interest payable and paid.

322. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1892–3, the total net amount accruing annually as interest is £1,838,377; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as interest on portion of the loans was not payable during the year, the amount actually paid in 1892–3 was only £1,805,988, viz., £1,741,540 in London, and £64,448 in Melbourne.

Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

323. The real burden of the debt is shown by the amount of interest, which, not being covered by the profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, has necessarily to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, &c. Thus, in 1892–3, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,863,800,† it was only necessary to provide for £603,700, or about 32 per cent., by these methods, the remaining 68 per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. In the preceding year, however, 37 per cent. was so derived. The

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 310 *ante*.

† This is inclusive of £153,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £7,695 annually.

‡ The actual amount paid was £1,805,988, and the annual interest on the net debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,838,377. See last paragraphs.

following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed:—

INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE
DEFRAYED, 1892-3.

Interest defrayed from—	1892-3.
	£
Net Revenue from Railways	1,075,657
" " Graving Dock	818*
Interest on Loans to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	97,682
" " Local Bodies (actual receipts)	37,674
" Debentures held by Government ...	18,280
" Unexpended Balances in Banks (say)	30,000
Total	1,260,111
Taxation and Land Revenue	603,689
Total Interest accrued	1,863,800†

324. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for 1892 in regard to the other Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to have covered a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group, whilst the proportion in Canada was lower than in any Australasian colony except Tasmania. The following are the proportions referred to:—

Interest from reproductive works in Australasian Colonies and Canada.

PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY
EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1892-3.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Victoria	67·6	New Zealand ...	30·24
New South Wales ...	64·0	Canada	11·12
South Australia ...	60·8	Tasmania	8·46
Queensland	39·0		

325. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium, on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. For payment of debenture coupons a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is payable; and in the case of inscribed loans a commission of £500 per million per annum for inscription and payment of interest is charged for the first 10 millions of

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

* In addition to this the Government and Harbor Trust have the free use of the Dock, merely reimbursing the Department the actual expenses incurred.

† The actual amount paid was £1,805,988, and the annual interest on the net debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,838,377. See last paragraphs.

stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts. These charges amounted in 1892-3 to £30,197, which is equivalent to a proportion of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,741,540; as compared with a proportion of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1889-90 and 1890-91, but only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1888-9. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years:—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS,
1888-9 TO 1892-3.

	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Debenture Coupons payable	3,161	3,152	3,106	2,841	2,912
Commission for Inscription of Stock and Payment of Interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable)	8,709	9,932	11,553	12,577	13,157
Premium on Remittances	7,540	10,755	10,846*	10,666*	13,730*
Stamps, Advertising, &c.	1,108	561	603	515	398
Total Expenses ...	20,518	24,400	26,108	26,599	30,197
Interest paid in London	1,363,753	1,460,463	1,563,783	1,628,092	1,741,540
Percentage of Expenses	1·51	1·67	1·67	1·64	1·73

326. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the Public Debt of Victoria paid during 1892-3 amounted to £1,836,185,† being in the proportion of £1 11s. 5d. per head of population, and equal to about 23 per cent. (or nearly one-fourth) of the general expenditure of the colony.

327. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was chargeable on the redemption at maturity of loans redeemable in London; and accordingly £2,125 was paid in 1890-91 for the redemption of £850,000, which fell due on the 1st January, 1891. Interest was also paid, in 1891-2, amounting to £12,284, on advances by Banks in London to redeem the debentures.

328. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1860, in

* Including £5,208 in 1890-91, £5,351 in 1891-2, and £7,475 in 1892-3, equivalent to Banks for non-remittance of interest.

† See under head of "Public Debt," page 119 *ante*.

Interest on debt per head.

Commission on redemption of £850,000 oan.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1892-3.

each fifth year from that period to 1889–90, and in 1891–2 and 1892–3 ; also in each of the same years, the proportion such interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be observed that the total amount and amount per head have been gradually increasing, and that the amount in proportion to revenue was considerably higher in 1892–3 than in any previous year:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874–5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879–80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884–5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889–90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1891–2 ...	1,714,416	1 9 7	20·55
1892–3 ...	1,836,185	1 11 5	23·85

329. In the other Australasian Colonies, in 1892, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt per head varied from £2 17s. 3d. in Queensland, £2 9s. 11d. in New Zealand, and £2 9s. 2d. in South Australia, to £2 0s. 4d. in Tasmania, £1 15s. 1d. in Western Australia, and £1 13s. 6d.* in New South Wales ; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 per cent. in New Zealand, 33 per cent. in Tasmania and Queensland, and about 30 per cent. in South Australia, to 19 per cent. in New South Wales, and about 18 per cent. in Western Australia.† In the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1892 amounted to £7,718,843, or to £1 18s. 1d. per head, being equivalent to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt in Australasian Colonies and elsewhere.

330. The interest on the Public Debt is raised by the exertions of the breadwinning portion of the population as distinguished from the dependent portion, which consists for the most part of women and children not engaged in remunerative occupations. These two sections of the population, as returned at the census of 1891, were carefully separated in all the Australasian Colonies, and the totals have been published. Comparing the number of breadwinners in each colony with the interest and expenses on its debt, as it existed in 1891, the following figures are obtained, which, as a matter of course, are much

Interest on debt per breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

* Properly the amount for New South Wales should be £1 18s. 5d., and the proportion of expenditure 21 per cent., as portion of the interest paid was charged to the succeeding year.

† See Australasian Statistics for 1892, Table V., Appendix C., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893. For later information see Appendix A *post*.

higher than those shown in the preceding paragraph, where the debt is compared with the total population:—

PROPORTION OF THE INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS
IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.	Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.
1. South Australia ...	£6 16 9	5. New South Wales ...
2. Queensland... ..	6 9 2	6. Victoria
3. New Zealand	6 8 9	7. Western Australia ...
4. Tasmania	4 6 7	

Interest
on debt—
Proportion
to total ex-
penditure.

331. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debt of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. It is possible that in a few cases amounts paid in reduction of principal are included. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to:—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL
EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on and Expenses of Public Debt.†	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal	4,720,	55
Roumania	2,360,	48
Greece	1,480,	40
New Zealand	1,602,	40
Austria	11,280,	38
Hungary	10,640,	38
France	53,480,	35
Tasmania	308,	33
Queensland	1,191,	33
Spain	10,960,	32
Russia	27,800,	31
Italy	12,600,	31
Belgium	3,840,	31
South Australia	814,	30
United Kingdom	23,263,	26
Holland	2,640,	24
Victoria	1,714,	20
Denmark	560,	19
New South Wales	1,979,	19
Western Australia	98,	18
Sweden	800,	16
Prussia	8,480,	13
Norway	280,	11
Germany‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland	80,	3

* Taken, so far as European countries (except the United Kingdom) are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

† The figures for the Australasian Colonies, which relate to the year 1892, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

332. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the annual charge on the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are New South Wales and Denmark (only slightly), Western Australia, Sweden, Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German States was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only three countries above it; and all the other Australasian Colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

333. The permanent loans authorized but not raised on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £7,465,843, which represents the balances unflated of loans for £10,139,123 authorized in 1889, 1891, and 1892, of which £6,500,000 was for the construction chiefly of railways, £1,250,000 for water and irrigation works, and £2,389,123 for redemption purposes. Of the balance not yet raised, £1,358,853 was to be issued in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the original loans were to be raised, and the amounts raised to date:—

Loans authorized but not raised.

PERMANENT LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED TO 30TH
JUNE, 1893.*

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—			
	53 Vict. No. 1015.†	55 Vict. No. 1217.	56 Vict. No. 1287.	56 Vict. No. 1296.‡
	£	£	£	£
Railways	500,000	5,000,000	...	1,000,000
Water Supply—Melbourne ...	250,000	...	...	...
Irrigation Works, &c. ...	...	1,000,000	...	...
Redemption of Loans ...	...	...	2,107,000	282,123
Total	750,000	6,000,000	2,107,000	1,282,123
Amount raised to 30th June, 1893	469,705	2,000,000	...	203,575
Balance not floated	280,295	4,000,000	2,107,000	1,078,548

* In November, 1893, a further amount of £150,000 was authorized to be raised in Melbourne by means of 4 per cent. stock, similar in all respects to that under Act No. 1015, in order to defray expenses incurred in connexion with the Redemption loan for £2,107,000. For Treasury-bonds authorized, see footnote to paragraph 338 *post*.

† Stock to be issued in Melbourne.

‡ Debentures to be issued in Melbourne.

Debentures
now issued
as low as
£10.

334. In the case of the loan for £1,282,123, which was authorized under Act 56 Vict. No. 1296 to be raised in Melbourne in the form of 4 per cent. debentures, it was provided, for the first time, that debentures could be taken up for sums as small as £10, £25, and £50 (the previous minimum being £100), and that they should be obtainable at any pay office or money order office in the colony, where also the principal and interest could be received when due.

Treasury-
bonds in aid
of public
works
authorized
in 1891-2.

335. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1891, under Act 55 Vict. No. 1233, to issue Treasury-bonds for £2,000,000 in London as a temporary expedient in anticipation of the balance of the loan authorized under Act 55 Vict. No. 1217, the time not being favorable for floating a regular loan. Such bonds were authorized to bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to be repayable on the 31st December, 1893. Only £1,000,000 of the bonds, however, were disposed of, viz., on the 4th March, 1892, under an agreement made in Melbourne with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, and the balance lapsed by effluxion of time.

Loan issued
in London,
1893.

336. In order to redeem the 5 per cent. debentures for £2,107,000, which fell due in London on the 1st January, 1894, stock for an equivalent amount was authorized, under Acts 56 and 57 Vict. Nos. 1287 and 1305, to be raised in London. The rate of interest was fixed at 4 per cent.; the principal to be repayable not later than 1926 nor earlier than 1911, between which dates the Government would have the option of redeeming at any time after twelve months' notice; holders of the maturing 5 per cent. debentures, who were invited to come in and convert into the new stock,* to have preferential allotment. Accordingly, on the 25th September, 1893, tenders were called for an issue of £2,107,000 at the fixed price of £96 per £100 stock, with a notification that the stock was to be allotted in order of application, subject to the preference to the 5 per cent. debenture holders, and that the list would be closed on the 9th October, or as soon as the whole amount had been applied for. Contrary to expectation, however, the whole was subscribed, and the list closed on the first day, consequently many of the debenture holders were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity for conversion; and so the amount converted was only £231,400. The gross proceeds, at £96 per £100 stock, amounted to £2,022,720; and if from this be deducted accrued interest from 1st July, 1893, to the various dates when the instalments were

* Such holders had also the advantage of receiving in cash on conversion the difference in value between the expiring debentures and the new stock, viz., £4 per £100; also immediate payment of the last coupon for £2 10s., not due in ordinary course until 1st January.

actually or virtually paid, amounting to £34,304—or an average of £1 12s. 6¼d. per £100*—and expenses of floating, amounting to £23,989—or an average of £1 2s. 9¼d. per £100—the net proceeds will be reduced to £1,964,427—or an average of £93 4s. 8d. per £100. As the loan is redeemable after seventeen years, the real rate of interest, allowing for loss on redemption, is equivalent to £4 11s. 7d. for every £100 actually received.

337. As the net proceeds of this loan amounted to only £1,964,427, ^{Tailings} whereas £2,107,000 had to be provided to meet the maturing debentures, ^{loan, 1893.} there was still a deficiency of £142,573.† This was provided for, under Act 57 Vict. No. 1341, by increasing the amount of 4 per cent. stock authorized under Act 53 Vict. No. 1015 to be issued in Melbourne by £150,000. In addition to the amount required to meet the matured debentures, all interest and expenses up to 1st January, 1894, was authorized to be met out of the proceeds, viz., £9,924, but the balance left for this purpose proved insufficient by £2,497. The following is a statement of the amounts raised by the two loans, and of the manner in which the net proceeds were disposed of:—

ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS OF LAST TWO REDEMPTION LOANS.

<i>Dr.</i>					
Loans raised—					
Nominal Amount (Act No. 1287)	...	...	...	...	£2,107,000
„ „ (Act No. 1341)	...	...	...	...	150,000
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	2,257,000
Less—Discount, accrued interest, and expenses floating	...	...	...	...	142,573
					<hr/>
Net proceeds	...	...	...	...	2,114,427
Unprovided for by loan, but made good out of revenue‡	...	...	...	...	2,497
					<hr/>
					£2,116,924
					<hr/>
<i>Cr.</i>					
Old loan paid off	...	...	...	...	£2,107,000
Interest on £2,107,000 to 1st January, 1894	...	...	...	£42,140	
Less—Accrued interest	...	...	...	34,304	
					<hr/>
					7,836
Expenses remitting—					
Deficiency to London...	...	...	...	1,368	
Interest to London	...	...	...	720	
					<hr/>
					2,088
					<hr/>
					£2,116,924
					<hr/>

* For the converted portion the accrued interest was virtually £4,763, or £2 1s. 2d. per £100, consisting of £4,628 (half-a-year's interest) or £2 per £100, as the original loan continued to bear interest up to 31st December, 1893, and £135 being interest at 4 per cent. on £6 10s. paid in advance on the 9th October, instead of on the 1st January following; and for the unconverted portion, in regard to which the deferred payment extended from 9th October to 13th December, it was £29,541, or an average of £1 11s. 6d. per £100. The net proceeds of the former was thus £214,746, or an average of £92 16s. 0¼d.; and those of the latter portion £1,749,681, or an average of £93 5s. 8¼d. per £100 stock.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, however, £1,999,733 is set down as provided for under Act No. 1341, and the balance under Act No. 1015.

‡ This was reduced by £1,002, interest received on deposits, less discount allowed on prepayments.

Treasury-
bonds to
cover
revenue
deficiencies
issued in
1893

338. In order to temporarily provide for portion of the deficit in the public finance account, Treasury-bonds of the nominal value of £750,000 were offered for public subscription in Melbourne on the 31st January, 1893. These bonds were legalized under Act 56 Vict. No. 1283. Each bond is of the value of £100, and bears interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the 1st January. The bonds were divided into three equal lots of £250,000, redeemable in three, four, and five years. It was stipulated that 5 per cent. of the amount tendered was to be paid on application, and the balance on the 14th February. At first, no minimum having been announced, £1,147,100 was tendered for at prices ranging from £94 to £100 10s. per £100, but only tenders at £99 and upwards were accepted, amounting to £238,200, the balance being offered and disposed of at a minimum of £99 on the 1st February. The number of tenders was 205, and of these 146 were successful. The gross proceeds obtained for the three years' bonds was £247,648; for the four years' bonds £247,787; and for the five years' bonds £249,058; or a total of £744,493. Such proceeds averaged £99 1s. 2d. per £100 for the first; £99 2s. 4d. for the second; and £99 12s. 6d. for the third; the average for the whole being £99 5s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. From these figures must be deducted £4,004, or an average of 10s. 8d. per £100, for accrued interest, and £1,590, or 4s. 3d. per £100, for brokerage on £636,100, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which reduced the proceeds of the whole to £738,899, or £98 10s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £100. Making all due allowances, it is calculated that the money was obtained at the rates per cent. per annum of 5.13, 4.96, and 4.75 for the three, four, and five years' bonds respectively; or at an average of 4.92 per cent. for the whole amount. These bonds are not considered in this work to form part of the Public Debt.*

Expenses of
floating and
redemption
of loans.

339. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1893, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, &c., have amounted to £645,055, which figures furnish a proportion of 1.229 per cent. (equal to £1 4s. 7d. per £100) on the gross amount (£52,457,000) borrowed in London to that date; a not widely different average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. The expenses are made up of 5s.†

* Under Act 57 Vict. No. 1328, further Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue for £1,250,000, bearing 4 per cent., were authorized on 3rd November, 1893, but none had been issued up to the 30th June, 1894. They are set down as repayable in equal annual instalments of £250,000, commencing on the 1st January, 1899, or just a year after the existing bonds above referred to will have been paid.

† South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100 to the Bank of England. See table following paragraph 351 *post*.

per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 2s. 6d. duty on loans in the form of debentures, or 12s. 6d. composition duty on those in the form of stock, payable to the British Government; whilst 5d. or 5½d. generally defrays the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ⅛ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures. In January, 1891, a commission of ¼ per cent. was paid to the Banks on the redemption of a loan of £850,000.

340. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 and 1892 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1893.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.						Amount above Minimum Obtained.		
	Minimum Fixed.			Average Obtained.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874	90	0	0	90	2	7	0	2	7
1876	93	0	0	94	16	10 ³ / ₄	1	16	10 ³ / ₄
1879	96	16	1	97	17	5 ¹ / ₂	1	1	4 ¹ / ₂
1880	100	0	0	103	3	8 ¹ / ₂	3	3	8 ¹ / ₂
1883	98	13	7	98	16	8 ¹ / ₂	0	3	1 ¹ / ₂
„	96	13	3	97	14	1 ¹ / ₂	1	0	10 ¹ / ₂
1884	98	2	8	98	5	7	0	2	11
1885	97	4	9 ¹ / ₂	98	18	6 ¹ / ₂	1	13	9
1886	101	3	3	105	12	3 ¹ / ₄	4	9	0 ¹ / ₄
1887	101	6	3	102	5	6 ³ / ₄	0	19	3 ³ / ₄
1888	103	9	11 ³ / ₄	108	1	1 ¹ / ₄	4	11	1 ¹ / ₂
1889	99	8	10 ¹ / ₂	102	14	10	3	5	11 ¹ / ₂
1890	98	11	11 ¹ / ₂	100	2	4	1	10	4 ¹ / ₂
1891	96	2	10 ¹ / ₂	96	4	2 ¹ / ₂	0	1	4
1892	91	12	3 ¹ / ₂	91	13	7 ¹ / ₂	0	1	4
1893	96	0	0	*			*		

NOTE.—The nominal rate of interest on the loans was 4 per cent. from 1874 to 1888 (excepting 1879 and 1880) and in 1893, 4½ per cent. in 1879 and 1880, and 3½ per cent. in other years.

* The only loan issued in 1893 was at a fixed price, and so was not open to competition.

Net proceeds of recent loans.

341. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last four loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan:—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1891 TO 1893.

Particulars.	3½ per cent. Stock.			4 per cent. Stock.
	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 54 Vict. No. 1196.)		(55 Vict. No. 1217.)	(56 Vict. No. 1287.)
	First portion, £2,000,000.	Second portion, £1,000,000.	First portion, £2,000,000.	Redemption and Conversion Loan, £2,107,000.
When floated ...	13 Apl., '91	7 July, '91	29 June, '92	9 Oct., '93
When repayable ...	1921-6 (Jan.)	1921-6 (Jan.)	1921-6 (Jan.)	1911-26
Minimum price fixed per £100 ...	£96 2s. 11d.	...	£91 12s. 3½d.	£94 7s. 7d.
Number of tenders ...	352	...	283	209†
Amount tendered ...	£2,000,000	£1,000,000	£2,476,100	...
Number of successful tenders ...	352	...	282*	209†
Highest tender per £100 ...	£ s. d. 98 13 5	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 97 12 9½	£ s. d. 94 7 7†
Lowest successful tender per £100 ...	96 2 11	...	91 12 3½	94 7 7†
Gross proceeds, average per £100 ...	96 4 3	96 2 3¼	91 13 7½	94 7 7
Deduct expenses, do.	1 2 10	1 2 6¼	1 2 11½	1 2 9¼
Net proceeds, do ...	95 1 5	94 19 9½	90 10 8	93 4 9¾
Bank of England min. rate of discount ...	3	2½	2	3
British consols (2¾ per cent.) ...	96 @ 96¼	96⅛ @ 96⅜	96⅛ @ 97	98‡

Loans floated in Melbourne.

342. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and replaced for the most

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d., 2s. 8½d., 7s. 8½d., and £1 12s. 5d., for the respective loans. In the case of the last loan, the accrued interest on the converted portion was £2 per £100 stock, but on the other portion £1 11s. 6d., the average being £1 12s. 5d. as first stated.

* Wholly or partly successful.

† Loan issued at a fixed price, and list closed immediately the amount was subscribed, which was on the first day.

‡ Approximate.

part by loans raised in London, counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £2,383,662. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1893:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1893.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
DEBENTURES.							
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
611	1878	4	1904	457,000||	...	...	457,000
1296	1893	4	1913-23*	203,575	...	...	203,575
STOCK.							
428	1872	4	1897†	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	"	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	"	130,000‡	...	...	130,000
1015	1890	4	"	469,705§	...	...	469,705
439	1872	4	"	{ 86,780|| } { 13,102¶ }	...	...	99,882
Total ...				4,650,762	1,043,780	1,223,320	2,383,662

343. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the Public Debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1894, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the

Particulars of loans floated in London.

* Or at any time between the rates named after twelve months' notice.

† Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

‡ Redemption loan.

§ Sales to date. £1,282,123 (including £282,123 for redemption purposes) is authorized under Act No. 1296, and £750,000 under Act No. 1015.

|| Conversion loan. Another conversion loan, amounting to £500,000, was raised in London. See footnote (##) to next table.

¶ Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 30TH JUNE, 1894.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)		
	When Due.	No. of Years.						
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11 ³ / ₄	103 18 11 ³ / ₄	5 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7 ¹ / ₄	106 14 7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10	2 ¹ / ₂
1860	"	23	1,837,500	} 6	104 17 10 ¹ / ₂	103 14 10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1	4 ¹ / ₂ -5
"	1884	"	812,500					
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6 ¹ / ₄	101 18 6 ¹ / ₄	5 17 0	6
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	2 ¹ / ₂
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 5 11 ³ / ₄	6 1 1	4 ¹ / ₂
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2 ³ / ₄	97 1 2 ³ / ₄	5 4 3	3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	100 17 6 ¹ / ₂	99 14 6 ¹ / ₂	5 0 5	3
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	3-4
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 † } { 2,500,000 }	} 4	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1	2
1879	1904	"	3,000,000					
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
			2,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11	4 6 11	2 ¹ / ₂
			Stock §					
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0	5-3
"	1908	"	2,000,000 ||	4	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6	4
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 || } { 1,363,400 }	} 4	98 5 7 ¶	97 2 8 ¹ / ₄	4 3 3	3
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620 || } { 819,380 }					
1883	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3 ¹ / ₄	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6 ¹ / ₄	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1 ¹ / ₄	106 18 0 ³ / ₄	3 12 9	4
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	102 14 10	101 11 11 ¹ / ₂	3 8 5	4
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	3 ¹ / ₂
1891	†† 1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000 || } { 2,150,000 }	} 3 ¹ / ₂	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	3
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000					
1893	†† 1911-26	17-32	2,107,000 ||	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	3
1892	1893	1	Treasury-bonds. 1,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	3
Total ..	..	..	54,564,000 ††					
Paid off ..	..	..	9,957,000					
Outstanding ..	..	..	44,607,000					

* The loans referred to in the first nine lines have been paid off by means of more recent ones.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1'15 per cent.

‡ Conversion loan. See footnote (||) on preceding page.

§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock. See paragraph 318 ante.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £500,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

344. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent. ; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony improved so considerably, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan floated at the beginning of 1889 brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australian Colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount. In the early part of 1892, owing to the fall in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., the colony deemed it advisable to meet her requirements by a temporary issue of Treasury-bonds ; but an improvement having taken place a little later a further issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock was made at a discount of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since then, however, the Treasury-bonds have been paid off, and no fresh borrowings have been resorted to, the issue of 4 per cent. stock for £2,107,000 in 1893 being only for redemption purposes.

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

345. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. After that year, however, the credit of the colony gradually improved, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent. ; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. ; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. ; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. ; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian, or, in fact, any Australasian, loan has yet been raised. In 1891 there was a reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression amongst high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition, temporary requirements being met by the issue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury-bonds of twelve months' currency, for which 5 per

Actual rate of interest on loans.

cent. had in reality to be paid; and when a loan was raised in June, 1892, the money could only be obtained at over 4 per cent. The redemption loan for £2,107,000—the only loan raised since—was obtained at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but it should be stated that this issue was offered at a fixed price, and was not competed for in the usual method.

New South
Wales
loans.

346. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS RAISED IN LONDON, 1881 TO
JUNE, 1893.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Stock.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).			
	When Due.	No. of Years.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1881	1910	30	£ 2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6		
1882	{	1913	30	813,700†	} 4	101 3 10	{	100 12 6	3 19 3
		1933	50	1,186,300				100 2 6	3 19 11
1883	"	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2		
"	"	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7		
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9		
1885	"	40	5,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11		
1886	"	38	5,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0		
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	$3\frac{1}{2}$	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1		
1889	"	29	{ 1,390,630‡ 2,109,400	} $3\frac{1}{2}$	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2		
1891	1919	27	{ 1,503,100§ 2,996,900	} $3\frac{1}{2}$	94 7 9	93 0 0	3 18 6		
1893	1933	40	{ 1,250,000‡ 1,250,000	} 4	98 17 9¼	97 9 9¼	4 2 7		
1892	{	1894	2	Treasury-bills.|| 1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 4 0	4 8 6	
		1896	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000	4	100 4 0	99 16 6	4 2 1	
		1897	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	99 12 6	4 2 1	
1893	{	1896	4	{ 10,800	4	100 0 0	99 12 7	4 2 1	
				725,700	4	100 0 0	99 7 2	4 3 5	

Success of
recent
New South
Wales
loans.

347. By this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales floated in London regular loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,000,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans; but owing to the great

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 256.

† Debentures unconverted into stock.

‡ Redemption loan.

§ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.

|| Portions of these issues were to meet loans falling due, but the exact amounts were not obtainable.

depreciation, commencing with 1891, in the stocks of the colony, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended in 1892 and 1893 in favour of 4 per cent. Treasury-bills of short currencies, amounting in the aggregate to £3,250,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; whereas all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones, except the Treasury-bills, were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the real interest on the net proceeds of the loan floated in 1881 being only £3 17s. 6d. per £100 per annum, although on four subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. The last six regular loans but one, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian and, except India and Canada,* the first outlying British possession to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate payable on the first three and on the last of these, however, was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net proceeds; but the two last but one were floated either above or slightly below par. The earlier of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents.—eventually to be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this was subsequently, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889. The last regular loan, however, was at 4 per cent. nominal, and was floated at a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 4 per cent. Treasury-bills, it will be observed, were all disposed of at slightly below par.

348. From 1888 or 1889 to about the middle of 1893, all the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia, floated their fixed loans in London at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, although the change was first made as early as 1884; but 4 per cent. was again resorted to in 1893–4, owing to the great depreciation in stocks, arising from the Australasian Banking crisis of 1893. The most successful of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex interest*—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of

Loans of
Australasian
Colonies,
1889 to
1894.

* See paragraph 350 *post*.

£3 8s. 1d. per £100. By 1891, however, a reaction set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, and in that year Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 14s. 2d. and £3 16s. 8d. respectively for every £100 actually received, gradually increasing in 1892 and 1893—the year of the banking crisis—to 4 per cent. and even 4½. In consequence of this reaction, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended; and although 10¾ millions of Australasian fixed loans were floated in 1891, less than £2,800,000 was so obtained in 1892, less than £4,300,000 (exclusive of redemption loans) in 1893, and so far, according to latest advices, only £1,540,000 in 1893; and in lieu thereof the requirements of the colonies in 1892 and 1893 were temporarily satisfied, for the first time, by the issue of Treasury-bonds or bills of from two to six years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of 4 or 4½ per cent.—the total so issued being £5,790,000, of which £3,250,000 was by New South Wales, £1,020,900 by Queensland, £1,000,000 by Victoria, and £519,800 by Tasmania. As these short-dated loans arrive at maturity, they are replaced by inscribed stock. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1888:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON,
1889 TO JUNE, 1894.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
	1889.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	Jan.	35	3,000,000	3½	103 6 0	102 14 10	3 7 4
South Australia ..	„	25 to 50*	1,317,800	3½	100 0 0	98 3 10	3 12 2
Tasmania ..	April	30 to 50*	1,000,000	3½	98 5 8	97 13 6	3 12 2
New South Wales ..	July	29	3,500,000	3½	102 8 1	101 4 8	3 8 8
Western Australia ..	„	45	100,000	4	108 15 3	108 1 11	3 12 9
New Zealand ..	Oct.	50	†2,700,000	3½	95 16 8	95 10 2	3 14 1
	1890.						
Queensland ..	Mar.	34½	2,264,734	3½	97 16 7	96 13 4	3 13 5
Victoria ..	April	34	4,000,000	3½	101 10 5	100 2 4	3 9 11
Tasmania ..	„	50	†1,106,500	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
	1891.						
South Australia ..	Feb.	25 to 50*	§455,400	3½	98 1 5	97 4 7	3 13 11
Victoria ..	April } July }	30 to 35*	3,000,000	3½	97 2 7	96 3 7	3 14 2
Queensland	May } June }	39	2,500,000	3½	|| 90 0 0	89 8 4	4 0 11
Western Australia ..	July	20 to 40*	250,000	4	100 10 10	99 1 6	4 1 5
New South Wales ..	Sept.	27	4,500,000	3½	95 0 5	94 7 9	3 16 8

* Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving twelve months' notice.

† Conversion loan.

‡ Accepted by Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. at par, on account of purchase of their lines.

§ The total amount offered was £1,200,000, the balance unsubscribed being withdrawn.

|| Commission of 2½ per cent. for floating loan deducted.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON,
1889 TO JUNE, 1894—continued.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Australia ..	Feb.	19 to 39*	250,000	4	99 2 0	97 9 0	4 3 11
Victoria ..	June	29 to 34*	2,000,000	3½	92 1 4	91 13 7	3 19 10
Western Australia ..	Nov.	19 to 39*	400,000	4	100 5 1	99 6 6	4 1 1
South Australia ..	..	..	†144,000	..	..	..	..
	1893.						
Queensland ..	Jan.	37	1,182,400	3½	88 14 1	87 16 8	4 2 11
Tasmania ..	Mar.	27 to 47*	{ †545,346 } { § 54,654 }	3½	92 2 2	90 18 2	4 1 5
South Australia ..	July	46	125,000	3½	93 17 5	93 4 5	3 16 3
Victoria ..	Sept.	17 to 32*	‡2,107,000	4	96 0 0	94 7 5	4 9 6
New South Wales ..	Oct.	40	{ †1,250,000 } { 1,250,000 }	4	100 11 11	98 17 9	4 1 2
Western Australia ..	Oct.	18 to 38*	436,000	4	98 5 2	97 13 2	4 3 11
	1894.						
Tasmania ..	Jan.	26 to 46*	{ †983,479 } { 16,521 }	4	101 4 2	100 6 0	3 19 7
Western Australia ..	June	17 to 37	540,000	4	103 6 1	102 3 10	3 6 7
New Zealand ..	..	..	{ †1,107,671 } { 669,366 }	3½	95 3 4	..	..

TREASURY-BONDS.

	1892.						
New South Wales ..	Jan.	2	1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 10 0	4 5 4
" ..	May	3½	1,000,000	4	100 5 0	100 5 0	3 18 5
" ..	Dec.	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
Victoria ..	Mar.	2	1,000,000	4½	100 19 2	99 3 11	4 18 8
Queensland ..	..	4	500,000	4	98 0 0	..	\$4 11 1
" ..	July	4	300,000	4	98 0 0	..	\$4 11 1
Tasmania ..	..	2	360,000	4½	100 0 0	..	\$4 10 0
	1893.						
New South Wales ..	Jan.	4	10,800	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
" ..	Feb.	4	725,700	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
Queensland ..	Jan.	6	220,900	..	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	{ Jan. to } { Dec. }	2	{ †224,500 } { †109,800 }	{ 4½, 4¾, } { 5 }	99 13 5	99 6 5	4 10 8

NOTE.—The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables. Portion of the proceeds of the Treasury-bonds in New South Wales was required to redeem loans falling due, but the amount was not stated; whilst the whole of those of Queensland, and £50,000 of the last issue of Tasmania, were required to cover revenue deficits. The interest on the bonds of Queensland is payable at option of holders either in London, Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne. The Victorian bonds were sold in Melbourne, but the principal and interest were payable in London.

349. The depreciation in colonial stocks just referred to induced the colonies to turn their attention to their own resources and to the possibilities of their local money markets, which had hitherto been much

Loans raised locally, 1892 to 1894.

* See footnote (*) preceding page.

† Sold privately; no further particulars.

‡ Amount of old loan redeemed. In cases where redemption loan was floated at a discount, there would be a corresponding increase in the loan redeeming the old one.

§ Liable to correction.

|| Redemption loan.

neglected, and the result was that New South Wales succeeded in obtaining over £2,175,000 in a little over twelve months by the issue at par of the scrip of a new 4 per cent. "Funded Stock," of which £3,000,000 had been authorized in October, 1892, to be issued in sums of £10, or any multiple thereof, and the principal to be redeemable in 1912, or at any time thereafter, at the option of the Government, after 12 months' notice; also, £750,000 by means of 4½ per cent. Treasury-bonds. Victoria likewise succeeded in disposing of over £586,000 of a new authorized issue of £1,282,123 Four per cent. debenture bonds, and increasing its Four per cent. stock by nearly £600,000 within the last two years (1892-3 and 1893-4); and Tasmania and South Australia also issued small quantities of stock; whilst Treasury-bonds for £797,600 were disposed of by Tasmania, £750,000 by Victoria, nearly £600,000 by South Australia, and £400,000 by Queensland. Moreover, New South Wales issued up to the 21st June, 1893, under the provisions of the *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893, legal tender Treasury-bills for currency purposes amounting to £340,000, of denominations varying from £1 to £50 sterling. This was intended as a measure of relief to depositors whose current accounts had been rendered inoperative owing to the suspension of several of the leading banks of the colony, the principle being to advance up to one-half of the nominal value of the deposit receipts on the security of the whole. The following is a statement of the local loans referred to:—

**LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LOCALLY RAISED,
1892 TO JUNE, 1894.**

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock, or Debentures.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.			Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.		
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	Jan. to Dec.	5*	165,228	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
N. S. Wales..	December	20*	227,000	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
	1893.							
N. S. Wales..	Jan. to Dec.	19*	1,829,400	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
Tasmania ..	Jan. to June	3 to 33†	67,750	4	100 0 0	..	4 0 0	
Victoria ..	Jan. to Dec.	4*	311,936	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
" ..	"	20 to 30	260,205‡	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
New Zealand	"	"	535,068	4½	..	..	..
	1894.							
N. S. Wales..	Jan. to June	19*	120,710	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
S. Australia	Feb. to June	..	116,900	3½	92 0 0	92 0 0	3 17 6	
Victoria ..	Jan. to June	3*	188,316	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
" ..	"	19 to 29	21,918‡	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
			304,247					
New Zealand	"	"	117,800	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0	
			202,859	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 10 0	

* At earliest, but the Government has the option of continuing the loan indefinitely.

† £300 in 3 years, £2,200 in 5, £1,450 in 10, and £63,800 in 33 years.

‡ Redemption loan.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LOCALLY RAISED,
1892 TO JUNE, 1894—continued.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock, or Debentures.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TREASURY BONDS OR BILLS.							
Queensland ..	April	4	300,000	4	98 0 0	..	4 11 1
" ..	September	4	100,000	4	98 0 0	..	4 11 1
S. Australia	April	5	349,225	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
N. S. Wales..	July to Dec.	4	750,000	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 5 0
Tasmania ..	December	1 to 6*	372,460	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 14 5
			200	4½			
			183,230	4½			
1893.							
Victoria ..	January	{ 3	250,000	4½	99 1 2	98 10 6	4 17 4
		4	250,000		99 2 4	98 11 8	
		5	250,000		99 12 6	99 1 10	
S. Australia	March	5	250,000	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
" ..	July	7	250,000	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
Tasmania ..	June	2 and 5†	240,570	4½	99 1 0	99 1 0	4 19 0
			1,200	4½			
N. S. Wales..	June	..	340,000‡	..	100 .. 0	100 .. 0	..
New Zealand	..	1	166,000	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	..
1894.							
New Zealand	..	1 to 1½	114,000	4 and 4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	{ 4 0 0 4 10 0

NOTE.—The proceeds of all the Treasury-bonds raised locally in Victoria and Queensland, at least £349,225 of those raised in South Australia, and £123,580 of those raised in Tasmania were required to cover revenue deficits; and £432,210 of those raised in Tasmania to redeem loans falling due. Portion of the proceeds of the bonds of New South Wales was, it is believed, for similar purposes, but the amount has not been furnished. The interest on the Treasury-bonds of South Australia is payable quarterly, not half-yearly, as is the case in the other colonies.

350. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India Loans of other British dominions. can borrow on the most favorable terms, its 3 per cent. stocks closely resembling and ranking next to British Consols; but only once, viz., in April, 1889, did India succeed in floating a 3 per cent. loan at a premium. Canada and Ceylon are the only other British dependencies which have issued 3 per cent. bonds; but the latter colony succeeded in issuing only a small amount at that rate. The actual interest on the two 3 per cent. Canadian loans averaged £3 4s. 3d. and £3 8s. 5d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with

* £30,000 in 1 year, £412,660 in 2, £40,000 in 3, £40,000 in 4, £30,000 in 5, and £3,230 in 6 years.

† £200,000 in 2 years, and £41,770 in 5 years.

‡ Issued under *Current Account Depositors Act 1893* for currency purposes.

£3 7s. 4d. for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1889—and with £3 0s. 9d. for the latest Indian loan, raised in 1894. The success of the last two Canadian loans was probably partly attributable to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower; they were, however, the first Canadian loans that yielded the investor less than 4 per cent.* The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and six British colonies outside Australasia :—

RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON.

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, <i>ex</i> Accrued Interest.	Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.		
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
India ...	Apr., 1892	56	1,300,000	3	96 5 1	3 2 10
" ...	July, 1893	55	1,300,000	3	98 8 7	3 1 2
" ...	May, 1894	54	6,000,000	3	99 0 9	3 0 9
Canada ...	June, 1888	50	4,000,000	3	94 14 10	3 4 3
" ...	" 1892	46	2,250,000	3	91 14 10	3 7 2
Ceylon ...	May, 1890	50	†300,500	3	92 9 8	3 6 4
" ...	Apr., 1894	46	500,000	3	96 0 4	3 3 4
Cape of Good Hope	Mar., 1890	39 to 59‡	1,150,000	3½	100 0 10	3 9 11½
" " ...	Jan., 1891	38 to 58‡	1,119,000	3½	97 15 8	3 12 2
Natal ...	"	23 to 48‡	2,110,000	3½	94 16 7	3 16 10
Hong Kong...	Apr., 1893	25 to 50‡	200,000	3½	100 7 2	3 9 7
Newfoundland	June, 1893	48	§419,200	3½	91 6 5	3 17 11
"	May, 1894	47	§230,800	3½	89 0 0	4 0 6

Cost of floating foreign loans of Australasian Colonies.

351. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales in London is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of

* The actual interest on the net proceeds (*i.e.*, after deducting expenses) of the last four Canadian loans were as follow :—£4 4s. 7d. (for 3½ per cents.), £4 1s. 7d. and £4 2s. (for 4 per cents.), and £3 5s. 5d and £3 8s. 5d. per cent. (for 3 per cents.) respectively.

† The amount offered was £450,000, the balance being subsequently sold at prices ranging from 92½ to 93½.

‡ Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods shown.

§ Sterling bonds.

floating loans of the Australasian Colonies in London during each of the fourteen years ended with 1894 :—

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 TO 1894.*

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture† or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 11 5†	0 15 9†	...	0 18 11†	} 1 13 4†
1882 ...	...	1 1 4	...	0 9 1†	...
1883 (1st loan)	1 3 1	1 0 11	} 0 15 9†	0 9 0†	0 17 9†	
„ (2nd loan)	1 3 2	1 1 0		0 11 8†	0 18 3†	
1884 ...	1 2 11	1 7 8	1 7 8	0 18 10	...	
1885 ...	1 2 9	1 7 9	1 7 11	0 18 11	0 18 0†	
1886 ...	1 3 3	1 7 9	1 8 4	0 19 6	...	
1887 ...	1 2 10	...	1 7 11	...	...
1888 ...	1 3 1	1 7 10	1 8 0	...	...
1889 ...	1 2 11	1 7 10	...	0 19 1	1 4 10	
1890 ...	1 2 10	...	1 8 0	...	...
1891 ...	1 2 8	1 7 9	1 8 2	1 1 2	...	
1892 ...	1 3 0	...	...	...	...
1893 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 3 6	} 0 15 1	{ 1 4 4	
1894		{

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the expenses per £100 were as follow :—£1 4s. 1d. in 1885 for debentures, convertible into stock ; and £1 13s. 7d. in 1889, and £1 3s. 8d. in 1891 and 1892, for inscribed stock. The expenses of floating in London the Treasury-bonds of New South Wales in 1892 and 1893 usually amounted to 7s. 6d. per £100, but once they were as low as 6s., and once as high as 12s. 9d. Those of Tasmania averaged 6s. 6d. per £100. In cases where blanks occur, no debentures or stock were raised.

352. The cost of floating the new local “Funded Stock” of New South Wales in 1892–3 varied from 1s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per £100 ; and in 1893–4 it averaged 1s. 8d. The average cost of floating local Treasury-bonds during the same period was *nil* in New South Wales, from 7¼d. to 1s. 3½d. in South Australia in 1893, 4s. 3d. in Victoria, and as high as 16s. 6d. per £100 in Tasmania.

Cost of floating local loans of Australasian Colonies.

353. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions ; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Annual cost of managing stock of Victoria and New South Wales.

354. 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, 1891 and 1892, and of every fifth year from

Debts of Australasian Colonies.

* For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 343, 346, and 348 *ante*.

† Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by 10s. per £100 than on Stock.

‡ Average.

1875 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
	1891	43,638,897	37 13 11	5·23
	1892	46,774,125	40 1 4	6·05
New South Wales ...	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
	1891	48,771,549	41 17 1	4·86
	1892	51,957,049	43 8 1	4·95
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
	1891	29,457,134	71 15 9	8·65
	1892	29,457,134	69 18 5	8·32
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27
	1891	21,133,300	64 17 5	7·47
	1892	21,230,700	63 1 1	8·36
Western Australia*	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
	1891	1,613,594	30 5 8	3·24
	1892	2,261,864	38 11 0	4·16
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5	5·88
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
	1891	6,990,940	45 16 2	7·92
	1892	7,156,070	46 14 7	9·08

NOTE.—For Public Debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1893, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet, to be published later on), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the 21 years 1873 to 1893 ; also tables following paragraphs 348 and 349 *ante*, and Appendix A, *post*.

* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1893, to £1,113,770. The net liability was thus £38,144,070, or £58 12s. 11d. per head, being equal to nine times the revenue. Western Australia also has a sinking fund of £114,294. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

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.	
New Zealand*	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5	8·74
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23
	1891	38,713,068	61 1 1	9·34
	1892	39,257,840	60 7 2	8·94

355. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand showed a decrease of indebtedness per head, but increases of from 18s. to £2 7s. 6d. per head occurred in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria, and as much as £8 6s. in Western Australia. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland with about £70, South Australia with about £63, and New Zealand with £60 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only two-thirds as heavily indebted as New Zealand, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first:—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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

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

356. Comparing the amount of Public Debt in each colony with the number of its breadwinning, as distinguished from its total, population, the following figures are arrived at. The colonies stand in the same relative positions as they did in the preceding paragraph, except that South Australia stands before Queensland, and is consequently first on the list; but the amounts are obviously higher than those shown for 1891 in the last column but one of the preceding table, where a

Debt per breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

* See footnote (*) preceding page.

comparison is made between the amount of debt and the total population :—

PROPORTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS IN
THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Public Debt per Breadwinner.			|	Public Debt per Breadwinner.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1. South Australia ...	171	6	3		5. New South Wales...	104	18	8
2. Queensland ...	165	14	0		6. Victoria ...	86	18	10
3. New Zealand ...	156	0	7		7. Western Australia	65	15	10
4. Tasmania ...	114	14	2					

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of revenue
to debt.

357. The Public Debts of the different colonies varied, in 1892, from an amount equal to about 9 years' revenue in Tasmania and New Zealand, about $8\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue in Queensland and South Australia, to a sum equal to 4 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favorable, position in this respect than any of the colonies except Western Australia and New South Wales, her debt being equal to her revenue for about 6 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

Public Debt
of Australia
and Aus-
tralia.

358. 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 nearly $151\frac{3}{4}$ millions, being over 7 millions more than in 1891; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded 198 millions sterling, being nearly $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions more than in 1891. The following are the exact figures for 1892, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.*

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	151,680,872	47 13 8	6.10
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	198,094,782	49 14 3	6.60

* For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

359. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian Continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 1s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population Tasmania's indebtedness is somewhat below the average, New Zealand is the third most heavily indebted colony of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

360. During the year 1892, the Public Debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by over $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or 4 per cent., and the amount per head of population 18s. During the seventeen years ended with 1892, the Public Debt increased by one hundred and forty-four millions—or nearly fourfold—whilst the proportion per head more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, and in 1880 to about five and a quarter years, in 1892 it was equal to their income for over six and a half years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in sixteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA,
1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1875	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1890	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
1891	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31
1892	198,094,782	49 14 3	6·60
Increase, 1875-92	143,848,771	26 8 3	2·75
„ in 1892	7,776,300	0 18 0	·29

361. The purposes for which the Public Debts of the Australasian Colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbor and river improvements, &c.; (2) Other works of a permanent character, but not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works,

Classification of debts of Australasian Colonies.

* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,287,363; in 1890, 3,785,349; in 1891, 3,899,036; and in 1892, 3,984,673.

school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1892.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.							
Railways and Tramways ..	36,672,449	37,261,215	17,872,458	11,719,098	1,359,651	3,769,643	14,478,723
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	797,958	828,346	848,081	254,881	116,648	663,666
Water Supply and Irrigation (including Sewerage)	7,395,150	6,094,308	†1,726,099	3,278,200	29,310	..	581,769
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	626,019	3,272,506	1,977,625	1,160,627	218,212	‡2,067,980	§900,370
Total ..	44,693,618	47,425,987	22,404,528	17,005,946	1,862,054	5,954,271	16,624,528
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges ..	108,042	788,008	870,091	1,289,084	79,345	†	3,708,817
Defence Works ..	100,000	1,091,955	212,127	250,645	..	‡128,389	§429,719
School Buildings ..	1,105,557	612,280	||	477,800	..	‡134,128	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,903	1,421,620	973,148	223,925	200,903	‡693,207	2,214,434
Total ..	2,080,507	3,913,863	2,055,366	2,241,454	280,251	955,724	6,352,970
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration ..	..	567,552	2,763,768	..	..	‡235,714	2,146,209
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury-bonds)	..	..	397,337	10,000	..	‡143,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ¶ ..	..	49,647	..	1,041,000	32,839	-136,510	1,367,118
{ Unapportioned** ..	..	..	1,836,135	932,300	86,720	..	12,548,515
Total ..	..	617,199	4,997,240	1,983,300	119,559	‡246,075	16,280,342
Grand Total ††	46,774,125	51,957,049	29,457,134	21,230,700	2,261,864	7,156,070	39,257,840

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue, viz.:—£2,052,884 for New South Wales, £849,225 for South Australia, and £242,930 for Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1893. For further information than given in subjoined notes, see page 478 of Vol. II. of last issue of this work.

* The purposes for which the Public Loans of New Zealand were contracted prior to 1870 could not be ascertained, and consequently the balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1892 has been entered as "Unapportioned."

† Including £1,447,564 loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, but also for roads and bridges.

‡ The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbors, &c."

§ In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbors, &c.," and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

|| In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works."

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia, £591,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,295,625.

** Including deficiencies in floating loans, except in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, and unexpended balances in some cases. In Victoria and Queensland, deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

†† As a set-off against the Public Debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund, for which see footnote to table following paragraph 354 *ante*.

‡‡ Net figures.

362. The major portion of the Public Debt of each of the Australasian Colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbor and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1892, New South Wales and Victoria had borrowed larger amounts for railway construction than any of the other colonies, the amount being about £37,000,000 in both cases, as against nearly £18,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Queensland, nearly £14,500,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £12,000,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount, however, being only £1,300,000 more than New South Wales, which borrowed £6,000,000, whilst South Australia came next with nearly £3,300,000. No portion of the Public Debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but Queensland and New Zealand have borrowed two and three-quarters and over two millions respectively for that purpose, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania have borrowed over three-quarters of a million between them.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian Colonies were contracted.

363. Nearly ninety-six per cent. of the Victorian Public Debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowing for reproductive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Victoria ...	95·55	5. South Australia ...	80·10
2. New South Wales ...	91·28	6. Queensland ...	76·06
3. Tasmania ...	83·21	7. New Zealand ...	42·35*
4. Western Australia ...	82·32		

364. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1892, over seven-eighths was for railways and other reproductive works, 7 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of nearly 2 per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportion for roads, immigration, and other purposes is more,

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1892.)

Purposes for which Debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	104,884,811	69·15	123,133,177	62·16
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,729,266	1·80	3,509,580	1·77
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	18,523,067	12·21	19,104,836	9·65
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	7,254,989	4·78	10,223,339	5·16
Total ...	133,392,133	87·94	155,970,932	78·74
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,134,570	2·07	6,843,387	3·46
Defence Works ...	1,654,727	1·09	2,212,835	1·12
School Buildings ...	2,195,637	1·45	2,329,765	1·17
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,586,507	2·36	6,494,148	3·27
Total ...	10,571,441	6·97	17,880,135	9·02
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	3,331,320	2·20	5,713,243	2·88
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury-bonds)	407,337	·27	772,708	·39
Balance { Other Services ...	1,123,486	·74	2,354,094	1·19
{ Unapportioned ...	2,855,155	1·88	15,403,670	7·78
Total ...	7,717,298	5·09	24,243,715	12·24
Grand Total ...	151,680,872	100·00	198,094,782	100·00

Public debts of British dominions.

365. The next table shows the amounts of Public Debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in

order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom (1892-3)	£ 673,647,564‡	£ 17 8 6	7·45
Malta	79,168	0 9 6	·27
ASIA.			
India	222,267,126	0 19 10	4·32
Ceylon	2,689,242	0 17 7	2·25
Protected Malay States	171,116	0 8 0	·24
Hong Kong	200,000	0 17 3	·43
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	774,949	2 1 5	1·04
Natal	7,170,354	13 3 2	5·15
Cape of Good Hope	26,006,167	16 3 1	5·79
Sierra Leone	50,000	0 7 11	·58
AMERICA.			
Canada	61,527,765§	12 8 0	8·00
Newfoundland	1,863,065	9 1 9	4·75
Bermuda	9,100	0 11 11	·27
British Guiana	735,429	2 14 3	1·28
Honduras	2,253	0 1 5	·03
West Indies—			
Bahamas	110,526	2 5 11	1·85
Jamaica	1,520,088	2 6 3	2·13
St. Lucia	147,850	3 8 3	3·06
St. Vincent	15,250	0 7 2	·52
Barbados	30,100	0 3 3	·19
Grenada	96,575	1 14 11	1·73
Tobago	5,000	0 5 1	·67
St. Christopher }	30,400	0 12 8	·64
Nevis			
Antigua	37,371	1 0 6	·71
Montserrat	8,300	0 13 9	1·09
Dominica	40,900	1 9 10	1·80
Trinidad	608,820	2 17 10	1·17
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ||	198,094,782	49 14 3	6·60
Fiji	243,236	1 18 9	3·40
Total	1,198,182,496	4 5 6	6·25

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 234 ante.

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £663,350,237.

§ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest-bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £50,235,715, or £10 2s. per head.

|| For Public Debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 354 ante.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

366. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,198 millions sterling; that 674 millions, or nearly four-sevenths of this amount, is owing by Great Britain herself; 222 millions by India, or less than a fifth; 198 millions, or about one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian Colonies; and the remainder, 104 millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

367. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is about two and three-quarter times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland is four times, and that of New Zealand and South Australia is about three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria is from two and three-quarters to two and a half times as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only about a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

368. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any of her dependencies, except Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, and Canada; but, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian Colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

369. During the year 1892, the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by over £8,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of nearly 7 millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of over three and four-fifth millions was borrowed by India, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions by Australasia.

National
Debt of
United
Kingdom
1892-3.

370. At the end of March, 1893, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at $673\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The

various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table :—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1893.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in preceding column).
	£	£
Funded Debt—		
New 3½ per Cents.	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's)...	525,260,363	101,349,423
2¾ per Cents. (1905)	4,647,799	218,750
2½ per Cents.	32,753,305	11,738,124
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland	13,645,869	...
Book Debt	13,000,000	13,000,000
Terminable Annuities	60,761,490	49,275,902
Exchequer-bills	3,248,900	6,400,170
Exchequer-bonds	6,190,870	
Treasury-bills	11,308,500	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	783,626	
Russian-Dutch Loan	502,779	...
Under <i>Imperial Defence Act</i> 1888 ...	689,299	...
Under <i>Barracks Act</i> 1890	542,544	...
Under <i>Telegraph Act</i> 1892	86,474	...
Total Debt	673,647,564	181,988,304

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1894, page 76. The Local Loans Stock, formerly but not now included in the National Debt, amounts to £40,953,768. As a set-off to the above liability, there exist assets amounting to about £10,300,000, viz.:—Bank balances, £5,082,535; Suez Canal Shares (nominal value), £3,532,535; loans recoverable, £1,200,000; present value of the payment by the Australasian Colonies of £35,000 per annum for ten years under the *Imperial Defence Act* 1888, £245,689; &c.

371. The British Debt may be divided into four main branches—viz., Funded Debt, Terminable Annuities, Unfunded Debt, and other liabilities. The amount under each of these heads, together with the interest paid in 1892–3, is shown in the following table :—

Interest on
Imperial
Debt.

NATIONAL DEBT OF UNITED KINGDOM AND ANNUAL INTEREST THEREON, 1892–3.
(000's omitted.)

Form of Debt.	Capital of Debt, 31st March, 1893.	Interest paid, 1892–3.
	£	£
Funded Debt	576,533,	16,053,
Terminable Annuities (capitalized) ...	60,762,	6,350,*
Unfunded (Exchequer-bills, &c.)	33,748,	660,
Other Capital Liabilities	2,605,	200,
Total	673,648,	23,263,*

NOTE.—Besides interest, £1,752,000 was paid into the New Sinking Fund, and £185,000 was the cost of management, making the total annual charge £25,200,000,

* Including consideration for annuities.

British
National
Debt, 1857
to 1892.

372. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 35 years having apparently amounted to nearly 158 millions sterling, of which nearly 32 millions took place in the last five, and nearly seven in the latest year.* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1892.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1891-2	...	680,541,766
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1892-3	...	673,647,564
1877-8	...	772,151,725			

Public debts
of Foreign
countries.

373. 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.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.			
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.§	Multiple of Revenue.	
		£	£ s. d.		
* EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary	...	1892	608,262,||	14 4 6	6.73
Belgium	...	"	92,594,	15 1 1	6.72
Denmark	...	1890-91	10,367,¶	4 15 5	3.28
France	...	1893	1,224,467,	31 18 8	9.30
Germany	...	1889-93	535,856,**	10 16 10	3.55

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

§ For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" ante.

|| This amount is made up of £278,840,000, general debt of the whole Empire; £107,550,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £221,872,000, special debt of Hungary.

¶ Denmark has State investments, including the Reserve Fund, amounting to £3,823,670, or nearly one-third the total debt.

** This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £65,889,885 (including Treasury-bills) in 1890-91, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,276,135 in 1892; Anhalt, £88,741 in 1891; Baden £16,541,792 in 1892; Bavaria, £66,417,007 in 1892; Bremen, £4,014,180 in 1891; Brunswick, £1,394,280 in 1892; Hamburg, £14,012,059 in 1892; Hesse, £1,762,307 in 1892; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lubeck, £492,168 in 1891; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £4,130,230 in 1892; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £300,000 in 1890; Oldenburg, £1,835,960 in 1890; Prussia, £303,087,395 in 1892-3; Reuss-Greiz, £7,950 in 1892; Reuss-Schleiz, £52,027 in 1892; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,372, in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £172,914 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £619,706 in 1891; Saxe-Weimar, £254,183 in 1891; Saxony, £31,598,362 in 1891; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £200,934 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £177,393 in 1891; Waldeck, £109,470 in 1892; and Württemberg, £21,311,827 in 1892. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1890-91 to about £30,500,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>				
		£	£ s. d.	
Greece	1893	23,918,	10 18 9	5·35
Holland	1894	93,010,	20 2 6	8·70
Italy	1893	471,315,	15 10 7	6·71
Portugal	1893	118,510,	27 10 5	12·01
Roumania	1893	41,300,	7 2 5	5·48
Russia	1893	568,419,	5 14 3	5·91
Spain	1893	246,823,	14 1 0	8·36
Sweden and Norway	1892-3	22,191,†	3 5 2	2·69
Switzerland	1893	2,565,‡	0 17 7	·84
Turkey	1892	108,220,	3 18 0	6·50
ASIA.				
Japan	1892	42,202,	1 0 9	3·25
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1893	105,606,	15 9 10	10·22
Tunis	1884	5,702,§	3 16 0	4·26
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1891	72,418,	17 14 5	4·95
Brazil	1893	137,747,	9 16 9	2·62
Chile	1892	16,601,	5 0 8	2·33
Mexico	1892	36,344,	3 2 5	4·35
Peru	1888	53,437,||	17 16 11	31·03
United States	1893	322,080,¶	5 2 5	3·33

374. 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 £551,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debt of the Australasian Colonies.**

375. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, much behind all the Australasian Colonies.†† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France,

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £15,216,937, debt of Sweden; and £6,974,509, debt of Norway.

‡ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £10,400,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,388,893.

§ Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

|| Exclusive of £872,400, Government paper in circulation.

¶ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, was about £175,000,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State and Local Bonded Debts amounting, after deducting Sinking Funds, to £236,532,000.

** See table following paragraph 365 *ante*.

†† See table following paragraph 354 *ante*.

is also less than in Holland, Peru, and Argentine Confederation, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

376. According to the table, Portugal is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Egypt, France, Holland, Spain, and Canada are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian Colonies* are smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, or Italy, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Comparative
indebted-
ness in
various
countries.

377. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that, whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works, which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the National Debt is about £39 per head; in the United Kingdom it is about £17 10s. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown,† is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive—in other words, the interest can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £944,400,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbors, &c. If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country it would be increased to nearly £42 per head, or nearly £3 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay 3·85 per cent. interest on the capital outlay, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to, but, on the contrary, would considerably lighten the burdens of the people. In like manner, so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be provided for. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without also taking into consideration the proportion expended

* See table following paragraph 365 *ante*.

† See paragraph 323 *ante*.

on reproductive works. Even then the standard of comparison is not complete, unless the respective debts bearing various rates of interest be reduced to a uniform interest basis. In the following table both these elements are taken into account, the interest paid by the different countries being adjusted to a uniform basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The comparative indebtedness will be found in the last column:—

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Nominal Amount per Head.	Adjusted to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis.			
		Amount.	Proportion covered by—		
			Earnings.	Taxation and Land Revenue.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada	12 8 0	11 13 10	1 6 0	10 7 10	
United Kingdom	17 8 6	13 2 7	0 2 1	13 0 6	
Victoria	39 5 1	44 8 3	30 0 5	13 7 10	
Austria	14 8 0	15 8 7	Nil	15 8 7	
New South Wales	43 8 1	47 12 5	30 9 7	17 2 10	
Hungary	8 19 6	19 7 2	Nil	19 7 2	
Portugal	25 0 0	23 18 7	Nil	23 18 7	
South Australia	63 1 1	73 6 5	44 11 7	28 14 10	
Argentine Republic	20 4 6	34 11 5	4 0 0	30 11 5	
France	30 0 0	36 17 2	2 14 3	34 2 11	
New Zealand	58 12 11*	66 13 9	20 3 4	46 10 5	
Queensland	69 18 5	78 6 3	30 10 10	47 15 5	
Tasmania	46 14 7	56 9 6	4 15 7	51 13 11	

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the United Kingdom, which are for 1892-3, and for Canada and the Australasian Colonies, which relate to the year 1892, have been deduced from results given in *Fenn on the Funds* (1889), 14th edition, pages xv and xvii.

* Net indebtedness.

378. Canada and the United Kingdom, it will be seen, are at the head of the list, but Victoria stands next. In Victoria, the amount of real indebtedness per head, or that for which interest must be provided by taxation or other special source of income, is only £3 higher than that in Canada, and only about 7s. more than that in the United Kingdom, whilst it is lower than in any of the other countries named, although the nominal amount of its indebtedness per head is more than three times as high as that in the former, and more than twice as high as that in the latter country. In regard to the high comparative indebtedness in some of the Australasian Colonies, it should be remembered that, besides taxation, they all have available—for meeting interest on works not yielding revenue—considerable sums derived from the occupation of Crown lands.

Low comparative indebtedness of Victoria.

Effects of
uniform
growth of
debt and
population.

379. Judging from the average growth of population, Victoria could in prosperous times borrow £1,200,000, and the Australasian Colonies as a whole £6,200,000, per annum without increasing their liability per head. As moreover, the money would probably in future be expended only on carefully selected reproductive works, even if more were borrowed under such circumstances, it would not add to the burdens of the people.

Municipal
debt.

380. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1893, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks, amounting to £375,453—the redemption of which is provided for by a sinking fund—they being included in the Public Debt of the colony* :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1893.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Districts with Loans outstanding.	Amount of Debt.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	42	£ 3,018,171
Shires	43	517,708
Total	85	3,535,879

Interest
payable on
municipal
debt.

381. The interest paid by municipalities for loans during the financial year 1893 amounted to £184,885, the rates varying from 4 to 7 per cent.; and, according to a statement published in the last issue of this work,† the average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·74 per cent., by shires 5·17 per cent., and by municipalities as a whole 4·81 per cent.

Municipal
debt, 1881
to 1893.

382. In 1893 the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans was the same as in 1892. The total increase in the amount

* See table following paragraph 310 *ante*, also footnote (§) to that table. The Government moneys originally authorized to be advanced to municipalities was £677,753, but from this must be deducted £302,300 for the Ballarat Waterworks, which have been transferred to the Ballarat Water Commission.

† Vol. I., paragraph 375.

outstanding was £248,843, of which £222,346 was due to further borrowing by cities, towns, or boroughs, and £26,497 to that by shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was only two-ninths of what it was at the end of 1893, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last thirteen years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT,* 1881 TO 1893.

£			£				
1881	728,093	1888	...	...	2,062,327
1882	742,911	1889	...	...	2,264,607
1883	776,683	1890	...	...	2,944,440
1884	1,083,613	1891	...	...	3,143,602
1885	1,229,203	1892	...	...	3,287,036
1886	1,479,159	1893	...	...	3,535,879
1887	1,708,252				

383. The London money market was first approached by Victorian municipalities for the purpose of borrowing in 1854, when a loan of £735,000 was raised there, of which £525,000 was for improvements to the city of Melbourne, and £210,000 for improvements to the town of Geelong. This loan was guaranteed by the Government, and was paid off at the rate of £35,000 per annum, the final instalment having been cleared off in 1874. Since then, with the exception of a loan of £125,000 raised in 1878 by the Melbourne Corporation, no serious borrowing by municipalities took place until 1883. In that year, however, £200,000 was borrowed, and municipal loans have been raised in each subsequent year, with the exception of 1884 and 1893. The largest amount borrowed (£555,000) was in 1890, whilst as much as £250,000 was raised in 1892. The following are the amounts borrowed in each year :—

Municipal borrowings in London, 1883-93.

MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1893.

£			£				
1883	200,000	1890	...	...	555,000
1884	Nil	1891	...	...	85,000
1885	80,000	1892	...	...	250,000
1886	250,000	1893	...	...	Nil
1887	168,000				
1888	120,000				
1889	167,700				
					Total	...	1,875,700

384. Of the total raised, as much as £1,050,000 was borrowed by the city of Melbourne, and the remainder by other municipalities—all

Municipalities borrowing in London.

* Exclusive of loans from the General Government.

of which are suburbs of that city. The names of such municipalities, together with the amounts raised by each, are as follow :—

BORROWINGS BY VARIOUS MUNICIPALITIES IN LONDON,
1883 TO 1893.

£			£		
Melbourne ... ..	...	1,050,000	Richmond ... ..	...	65,000
South Melbourne ...	...	208,700	North Melbourne ...	...	60,000
Prahran ... ..	..	135,000	Collingwood ... ..	...	40,000
St. Kilda ... ..	...	125,000			
Fitzroy ... ..	...	119,000	Total ... ..	...	1,875,700
Brunswick ... ..	...	73,000			

385. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust are limited (under 52 Vict. No. 994) to £2,000,000, and the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers by 1891.* The leading particulars of the various loans—all of which were floated in London—are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When Raised.	Amount of Loan.	When Due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.									Actual Rate of Interest per £100.		
				Gross.			Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).					
	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101	6	6	100	6	9	98	19	8	5	1	5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106	13	2	105	10	0	105	0	11	4	13	1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105	7	8	103	5	6	102	1	7†	4	7	6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101	16	0	100	0	7	98	17	2	4	1	4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102	7	7	101	12	1	100	8	4	3	19	6
1891	500,000	1921	4	95	0	8	93	17	6	92	16	0	4	5	2
Total	2,000,000														

386. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works‡ is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,389,934—of which £2,139,934 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000 was floated subsequently. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,389,934, of which £4,029,934—all but £1,640,000 in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1893. The amount derived from Government loans, however, has already been included in the Public Debt.§ The following shows the rates of interest

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 296 *ante*.

† The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; if this had not been done the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

‡ For particulars of the constitution of the Board see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49; and for revenue and expenditure see paragraphs 297 and 298 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 310 *ante*.

payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up:—

DEBT OF MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,
30TH JUNE, 1893.

Rate of Interest.	When repayable.	Principal.
Per cent.		£
5	1894	30,777
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1923	1,343,164*
4 (stock)	1897†	250,000
3½	1923	575,000
Total from Government ...		2,389,934
5	1897	500,000
4	1921	1,140,000
Total debt		4,029,934‡

387. In 1893, during the latter half, the Metropolitan Board of Works floated loans locally amounting to £503,580, and in 1894 a further issue of £500,000. The former was issued principally at 5 per cent.—an issue at 4½ per cent. in the first instance having failed, but the latter was at 4½ per cent. These loans were necessary owing to the lock-up of a large proportion of the proceeds of the London loan of 1892, consequent on the banking crisis. The following is a statement of the loans floated by the Board since its constitution, and of the nominal and actual rates of interest payable thereon:—

Loans of Metropolitan Board.

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

When and where raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Prices realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
(London)	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892, Oct.	1,000,000	1921	4	95 0 0	94 10 2	90 16 5½	4 11 4
"	140,000	"	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
(Melbourne)							
1892, March	500,000	1897	5	100 2 2½	100 2 2½	99 16 0	4 19 6
1893, July	3,580§	1903	4½	99 18 6	99 18 6	88 7 9	4 11 11
" Sept.	300,000	"	5	98 6 5	98 6 5	97 16 8	5 5 8
" Dec.	200,000	"	5	100 3 2	100 3 2	99 10 7	5 1 3
1894, April	500,000||	1906	4½	100 4 7	100 4 7	99 12 10	4 10 10

* Of this amount £276,820 is repayable in 1901, £42,681 in 1904, £160,000 in 1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,604 in 1919, £375,000 in 1920, and £113,182 in 1923.

† Or at any time afterwards at option of the Government after due notice being given.

‡ On 30th June, 1894, the debt had increased to £4,943,222, of which £2,359,156 was included in Government loans.

§ Originally £51,650, but £48,070 subsequently converted into 5 per cents. shown in the next line.

|| Only £440,485 of this subscribed up to 30th June, 1894.

Tramways
Trust loans.

388. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of 32 years, from the 1st July, 1884, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust have been limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. The last loan floated, viz., £20,000, was placed on the London market in February and March, 1893, making a total of £1,650,000, being the full amount of that authorized. The particulars of the various loans, all bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., together with the prices realized, are given in the following table* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest.
			Gross.	<i>Ex</i> Interest.	<i>Ex</i> Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
1893	20,000	"	106 0 0	104 19 11	103 16 3	4 4 9
Total	1,650,000					

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" *post*.

† Disposed of in Melbourne, in first instance, at a premium of 35s., to two of the banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.

389. The following particulars relating to the sinking fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust :—

Sinking
Fund for
Tramways
Trust loans.

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 1st March, 1894, is £227,236, of which £20,986 is in bank deposit receipts, and the balance in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

390. The Metropolitan and Country Fire Brigade Boards,* which are separate corporate bodies, whose members are elected by the Government, the Municipalities, the Insurance Companies, and, in the case of the Country Board, by the Brigades, have each authority to borrow £100,000, for the purpose of taking over the entire control of the appliances for extinguishing fires and for the protection of life and property in each district, and for the erection of central fire stations, in equipping them with the best and most modern appliances, and other cognate purposes. Up to the 31st December, 1893, however, only the Metropolitan Board exercised this right by issuing in London in February, 1892, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures for £100,000, having a currency of 30 years, at the end of which period the amount is redeemable by a sinking fund, into which 2 per cent. of the amount borrowed must be paid annually, invested in Victorian Government debentures or the Board's own debentures. The gross price realized for the loan averaged £103 per £100, but after allowing £1 10s. per £100 for accrued interest, and £3 5s. 5d. for expenses of the floating, the net price was only £98 4s. 7d., which was equivalent to a *par* loan at the rate of £4 12s. 2d. per £100. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1893, was £4,140.

Loans of
Fire
Brigade
Boards.

391. Adding the borrowings of the municipalities and of other corporations to those of the Government, not counting redemption loans, it appears that the colony has borrowed in London during the

Government
and Cor-
poration
loans, 1880
to 1893.

* For revenue and expenditure see paragraph 300 *ante*.

past fourteen years close on 32 millions for public purposes, viz., about $25\frac{1}{4}$ millions by the Government, $1\frac{7}{8}$ million by municipalities, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions by other corporations. The era of heavy and continuous borrowings commenced in 1883, with nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and came to an end in 1893, when only £20,000 fresh capital was raised; once between the former year and 1892 did the amount borrowed fall below 1 or even 2 millions, whilst the largest amount borrowed was over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1890. The following are the figures:—

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION LOANS RAISED IN LONDON,
1880 TO 1893.

Year.	Loans raised by—			Total.
	Government.*	Municipalities.	Other Corporations.†	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000
1881 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1882 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1883 ...	4,000,000	200,000	250,000	4,450,000
1884 ...	1,363,400	...	750,000	2,113,400
1885 ...	819,380	80,000	...	899,380
1886 ...	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	2,500,000
1887 ...	3,000,000	168,000	200,000	3,368,000
1888 ...	1,500,000	120,000	500,000	2,120,000
1889 ...	3,000,000	167,700	550,000	3,717,700
1890 ...	4,000,000	555,000	...	4,555,000
1891 ...	2,150,000	85,000	630,000	2,865,000
1892 ...	2,000,000	250,000	1,100,000	3,350,000
1893 ...	...	...	20,000	20,000
Total ...	25,332,780	1,875,700	4,750,000	31,958,480

General and
municipal
debt.

392. If the debts (exclusive of those portions borrowed by the Government) of the Municipalities, the Harbor Trust, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1893, viz., £45,940,987,‡ it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £53,216,866,§ or a proportion of £45 11s. 9d. per head of population. Of this amount, nearly £49,000,000 was borrowed in London, and £4,340,000 in

* Exclusive of loans set apart to pay off loans falling due in London.

† Viz., Harbor and Tramways Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigades Board. See paragraphs 385, 387, 388, and 390 *ante*.

‡ On the 30th June, 1894, the debt of the General Government had increased to £46,547,708 (exclusive of £750,000 temporary Treasury-bills to cover revenue deficit).

§ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt (£1,650,000), which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company. The interest on this debt is £74,250 per annum.

Melbourne. The following is a summary of the amount outstanding :—

PUBLIC, MUNICIPAL, AND CORPORATION DEBTS OF VICTORIA,
30TH JUNE, 1893.*

Borrowed by—	Capital repayable in—		Total.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government	43,760,900	2,180,087	45,940,987
Municipalities	1,875,700	1,660,179	3,535,879
Harbor Trust	2,000,000	...	2,000,000
Board of Works	1,140,000	500,000	1,640,000
Fire Brigades Board	100,000	...	100,000
Total †	48,876,600	4,340,266	53,216,866

393. The following is a summary of the annual interest payable by the Government and Municipal and other public bodies on the debts existing on the 31st December, 1893, distinguishing the amounts payable in London and Melbourne respectively :—

Interest on
Government
and
other
Public
Loans.

ANNUAL INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC LOANS, 1893.

Loans raised by—	Interest on Debt at end of 1893, payable in—		Total Annual Interest.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government	1,748,045	90,332	1,838,377
Municipalities	88,367	81,355	169,722
Harbor Trust	86,250	...	86,250
Board of Works	45,600	25,000	70,600
Fire Brigades Boards	4,500	...	4,500
Total †	1,972,762	196,687	2,169,449

394. At the end of June, 1893, there was a total balance of £4,436,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £2,959,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increases being about £800,000 and £500,000 under the heads of the Post Office and the Commissioners' Savings Banks respectively; whilst subsidiary increases occurred in the Country Tramways' and the Municipal Investments' Accounts. The two increases specified were mainly brought about by the disastrous banking crisis of 1893, by reason of which large sums were placed for better security in the

Trust Funds,
1892 and
1893.

* In the case of municipalities, the information is brought down to the 30th September.

† See footnote (§) on preceding page.

Government Savings Banks, whilst the control of the Commissioners' Savings Banks was taken over by the Government, who, to avoid a run, promptly guaranteed the safety of the deposits in those banks also. A considerable portion of the increase, therefore, will probably not be permanent. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1892 AND 1893.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance Fund*	101,174	109,734	8,560	...
Suitors' Fund	23,023	24,630	1,607	...
Police Superannuation Fund ...	70,000	73,350	3,350	...
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Super- annuation Fund	14,889	5,027	...	9,862
Intestate Estates	110,668	106,945	...	3,723
Master - in - Lunacy—Investment Account	6,694	15,704	9,010	...
Lunacy Trust	2,902	4,678	1,776	...
Municipal Investments' Account	203,413	275,702	72,289	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's-bridge	3,147	3,757	610	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking Fund	2,395	3,324	929	...
Railway Accident Fund ...	6,587	15,254	8,667	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and Insurance Com- panies	90,000†	90,000†	...	...
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883— Ammunition and Deferred Pay Fund, &c.	4,227	4,250	23	...
Post Office Savings Banks ...	2,090,841	2,902,265	811,424	...
Commissioners of Savings Banks	...	497,073	497,073‡	...
Ocean Mails	20	8	...	12
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,679	5,322	643	...
Customs Goods Overtime ...	782	786	4	...
Municipalities Sinking Fund and Redemption Account	58,602	59,914	1,312	...
Survey Fees Account	11,331	10,963	...	368
Security Account	2,424	1,487	...	937
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885	87,071	35,354	...	51,717
Vermin Rate	1,325	906	...	419
Country Tramways	1,539	138,172	136,633	...
Melbourne Police Court Fund ..	10,956	...	...	10,956
Public Instruction—Prize Fund	2,000	2,000	...	...
Sundries	48,366	49,390	1,024	...
Total §	2,959,055	4,435,995	1,476,940||	...

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents seven Trustees' and four Insurance Companies.

‡ In addition to this there was £362,650 in deposit receipts of suspended banks, making a total of £859,723.

§ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in footnote (*) *supra*, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account.

|| Net increase.

395. The trust funds at the end of 1893 amounted to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, whereas in the preceding year they amounted to barely 3 millions, and 23 years previously to less than half-a-million. The exceptional increase in the last year has already been referred to, and must not be reckoned as a permanent one. Twenty-four per cent. of the total in 1892-3 was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance was either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. Of the large amount of nearly £3,370,000 uninvested or not held in cash in 1892-3, £972,209 was used to cover the temporary deficiency in the revenue, £813,074 was held by the official liquidators of the suspended banks, £700,800 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1893-4, and £502,817 was advanced to the "Land Sales by Auction Fund," &c. The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twelve financial years :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1882 TO 1893.*

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963‡
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998
1892 ...	985,258	135,082	1,838,715	2,959,055
1893 ...	1,063,325	281,126	3,091,544	4,435,995

396. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1892-3 there was a credit balance of £87,071 brought forward from the previous year; the receipts during the year amounted to £117,157, and the expenditure to £168,875, and the balance carried forward to

* For earlier years, as far back as 1870, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 470.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; advanced to "Land Sales by Auction Fund"; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

‡ Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

the next year was £35,354. The receipts consisted of £113,200 from licences, £3,924 from fines, and £33 from sale of confiscated liquor, &c. The expenditure was made up of £92,338 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £69,364 for compensation, £1,350 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,601 to police acting as inspectors, £3,043 for incidental expenses, and £178 for cost of taking poll of electors.

Balance at
credit of
Public
Account.

397. The balance at the credit of the Public Account on the 30th June, 1893, was £5,596,784 ; but as over £972,000* was required to cover the deficit in the revenue, and as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, &c., due 1st July, remitted to England (£682,537), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund," deposits in banks which suspended during the crisis of 1893, &c., the actual cash balance in hand (in Melbourne) became reduced to £2,448,198. The balance was distributed over the three principal accounts as follow:—

PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1893.†

Consolidated Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...
" " on account of 1892-3					£36,693
Trust Funds uninvested	...	...	...	...	3,372,670
Loan Account ...	...	...	...	...	2,187,421
					<hr/>
Credit Balance	...	...	...	...	£5,596,784
<i>Less</i> —Deficit Consolidated Revenue, 1892-3	...	£972,209*			
Advanced to Land Sales by Auction Fund	...	502,817			
Advances, to be recouped from future re- venue, &c.	...	...	...	860,486	
Held by official liquidators of suspended banks...	...	...	...	813,074	
					<hr/>
Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	£2,448,198
					<hr/>

Pensions.

398. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds—pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former, there were in 1892-3 four in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, and to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,667.

Super-
annuation
allowances
under Acts
of Parlia-
ment.

399. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 1,487, and consisted of eight former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Commissioner of Audit, 1,050 ex-officers of the Public Service, 30

* Subsequently increased by payments during July and August to £1,251,849 (after deducting £738,867 proceeds of Treasury-bonds), which is the debit balance, according to the Colonial Treasurer's statement, carried forward to 1893-4. See paragraph 166 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1894, the net credit balance was £5,266,310, and the cash balance £1,319,950, in addition to which there was £836,680 held on fixed deposit by reconstructed banks.

ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 380 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 17 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £154,356, or an average of £103 16s. 1d. to each recipient.

400. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 1,491, or 422 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £158,023, or £40,335 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £105 19s. 8d., or £4 2s. 2d. less than in 1891-2. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under special appropriation.

401. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject to annual votes—paid during 1892-3, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1892-3.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.			
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.		
			£	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.						
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,667	889	0	0
33 Vict No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Go- vernor of Victoria	1	1,000	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.						
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Clerk of Parliaments	1	500	500	0	0
54 Vict. No. 1078 (County Court Act)	County Court Judges	8	4,500	562	10	0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	1	667	667	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	500	73,827	147	13	1
54 Vict. No. 1133 (Pub- lic Service Act)	Ditto	550	43,072	78	6	3
54 Vict. No. 1113 (Lu- nacy Act)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	30	1,219	40	12	8
54 Vict. No. 1135 (Vic- torian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	380	29,215	76	17	8
54 Vict. No. 1083 (Dis- cipline Act)	Officers of the Defence Force	17	1,356	79	15	3
Total ... ..	...	1,491	158,023	105	19	8

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 403 *post*.

Police
pensions and
gratuities.

402. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulation Act (54 Vict. No. 1127) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£5,468 in 1892-3); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1892-3 was 278,* on which the annual amount payable was £29,441, or an average of £105 18s. 1d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1892-3 was only £27,325, in consequence of several pensions being current for only a portion of the year. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 19 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £6,526, or an average of £343 to each recipient.

Deduction
from pay of
police, and
votes in aid.

403. In the year under review, for the sixteenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,153, from which, however, must be deducted £600 refunded to officers of over 30 years' service, made good out of the consolidated revenue. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum amounting in the eleven years ended with 1890-91 to £84,600; also £10,700 in 1891-2, and £21,500 in 1892-3†. The balance to the debit of the fund at the beginning of 1892-3 was £329, but at the end of the year this had changed to a credit balance of £3,350.‡

Retiring
allowances
granted for
infirmity.

404. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the

* Of these ten lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 268.

† Exclusive of contributions on account of officers of over 30 years' service above referred to, amounting in the last three years to £1,691.

‡ The actual debit balance on 1st July, 1892, was £4,224, but this was subsequently reduced by the portion of the Government grant due on account of the previous year—£3,895.

civil service is 60 years,* and to members of the police force 55 years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 36 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 45 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

405. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of *The Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund and pension to the widow of a constable who was shot by a gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1892-3, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1892-3.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
		£	£	s.	d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.					
Chief Secretary‡	12	480	40	0	0
Minister of Public Instruction ...	50	3,535	70	14	0
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	79	79	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	10	1,099	109	18	0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General	10	371	37	2	0
Commissioner of Railways	13	902	69	7	8
PENSIONS.					
Widow of Constable shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	1	49	49	0	0
Total	100	7,305	73	1	0

* Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

† Including pensions granted under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts.

‡ Five of these pensions, amounting to £136, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

Pensions,
gratuities,
&c.

406. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities paid out of the general revenue during the year 1892-3, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources. In addition to the amount shown for compensation and gratuities, £7,334 was paid to officers retiring as compensation in lieu of notice:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1892-3.

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>	£	£	£
Constitution Act	3,167	...	3,167
County Court Judges	4,500	...	4,500
Commissioner of Audit	667	...	667
Railway Department	29,215	13,286	42,501
Education Department	31,444	1,195	32,639
Public Service*	88,030	3,251	91,281
Lady Darling	1,000	...	1,000
Total	158,023	17,732	175,755
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	902	9,142† 21,306	31,350
Education Department	3,535	5,850	9,385
Public Service	2,868	2,408	5,276
Total	7,305	38,706	46,011
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	165,328	56,438	221,766
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £24,100† } From Police Superannuation Fund 9,751 }	27,325	6,526	33,851
Grand Total	192,653	62,964	255,617
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund	3,225	6,526	9,751
Amount paid by State § ...	189,428	56,438	245,866

* Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute and the Discipline Act.

† Compensation to late Railways Commissioners, viz., £6,071 to R. Speight, £1,911 to R. Ford, and £1,160 to W. H. Greene.

‡ These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £22,100 voted by Parliament.

§ See table following paragraph 188 *ante*.

407. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £46,161 in 1892-3 than in the previous year. This is partly accounted for by the large numbers of officers called upon to retire from the service, partly to the exceptional item of £9,142 compensation to the late Railways Commissioners, and partly to the unusually large amount paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, viz., £24,100 as compared with only £13,400 in the previous year.

Retiring allowances &c., 1891- and 1892-3.

408. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the Marine Board Act (54 Vict. No. 1165) it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1892-3 was £44,289, consisting of £32,400 in securities and £11,889 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,502, of which £620 was deducted from the pay of pilots and £1,882 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure amounted to £2,257, of which £2,011 was for pensions, £50 for sick allowances, and £196 refund of an ex-pilot's contribution. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 23, and the annual amount payable was £1,968. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1893, was £44,427. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

Pilots' pensions.

409. Since the passing of the Pensions Abolition Act (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever.

Abolition of retiring allowances.