

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK



FOR

1887-8.

(FIFTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

THE GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

VOLUME I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. POPULATION. FINANCE. VITAL STATISTICS.



BY AUTHORITY.

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P R E F A C E.

IN consequence of the delay which has for some years past taken place in the publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, it has been decided to divide the work into volumes, and to publish each volume as soon as it can be got ready.

The present volume deals with three out of the nine sections treated in the entire work, viz., Population, Finance, and Vital Statistics. It is intended that two more volumes shall follow, in the last of which the folding sheets, appendices, map, and general index will be published.

The second volume will be issued as soon as possible.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 23rd July, 1888.

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NOTE.—An Index to the entire work will be given at the end of the last Volume.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1887-8.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. There can be little doubt that the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was first discovered by Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° south, longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$ west ($148^{\circ} 53'$ east); he, however, did not attempt to land, but rounding Cape Howe, passed on to the east coast and carefully examined portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near to which Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, is situated. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Discovery of
Victoria.

2. On his return to England, Cook reported Botany Bay to be a suitable place for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and, rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, the entrance to which was first noticed on the 5th January, 1802, by acting-Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady*

Early
history.

Nelson. In the month of October, in the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention; when two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawcner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australia Felix*—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in the Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time ship-loads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following

year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when, on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and erected into a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers, in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat goldfield towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible Government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent, and party feeling has at times run high, these circumstances have had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed, but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed, is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any country.

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.

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

1802. April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
1835. August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511 viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 5 *post*.)
841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.

1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

1884. Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.

1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.

1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May, 1887.

Position of
Victoria.

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

Boundaries.

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

Area of
Victoria.

6. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Extreme
points of
Victoria.

7. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31'$ S., longitude $149^{\circ} 59'$ E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58'$ E., and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2'$ S. to latitude $38^{\circ} 4'$ S., or 242 geographical miles.

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

General
description
of Victoria.

9. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of

Position of
Melbourne.

the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 32''$ east.

10. Subjoined is a statement of the latitudes and longitudes of the principal towns in, and most prominent points on the coast of, the colony of Victoria, according to the latest information available:—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
	°	'	°	'
Alexandra	37	12	145	43
Amherst	37	8	143	40
Ararat	37	17	142	57
Avoca	37	6	143	29
Ballarat	37	33	143	52
Beechworth	36	22	146	41
Belfast	38	23	142	14
Benalla	36	33	145	59
Buninyong	37	39	143	53
Cape Bridgewater	38	24	141	25
Cape Everard	37	49	149	17
Cape Howe	37	31	149	59
Cape Liptrap	38	55	145	55
Cape Nelson	38	26	141	32
Cape Otway	38	52	143	41
Cape Paterson	38	41	145	37
Cape Schanck	38	30	144	54
Cape Woolamai	38	54	145	22
Castlemaine	37	4	144	14
Clunes	37	18	143	47
Colac	38	20	143	35
Creswick	37	25	143	54
Daylesford	37	21	144	8
Dunolly	36	52	143	44
Echuca	38	8	144	46
Geelong	38	9	144	22
Hamilton	37	45	142	1
Horsham	36	43	142	1
Inglewood	36	35	143	53
Jamieson	37	18	146	9
Kilmore	37	18	144	57
Lakes' Entrance	37	53	148	2
Maldon	37	0	144	5
Maryborough	37	3	143	44
Melbourne	37	50	144	59
Point Lonsdale	38	18	144	37
Point Nepean	38	18	144	40
Portland	38	21	141	37
Pyramid Point	38	32	145	14
Queenscliff	38	16	144	40
Sale	38	6	147	4
Sandhurst	36	46	144	17
Seymour	37	2	145	6
Smythesdale	37	39	143	41
St. Arnaud	36	37	143	16
Stawell	37	3	142	47
Talbot	37	10	143	42

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
	°	'	°	'
Wangaratta	36	21	146	19
Warrnambool	38	23	142	30
Williamstown	37	52	144	55
Wilson's Promontory	39	8	146	26

11. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the Observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth. The figures have been corrected according to the latest information by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., Government Astronomer of Victoria:—

Positions of Australasian capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

12. The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; the Pilot Range, 6,020 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobberas, 6,025 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but according to the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work by Mr. Ellery, there are 15 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 13 peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:—

Mountains and hills.

* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales; one peak of which was set down by Strzelecki as 7,176 feet, by Neumayer as 7,175 feet, and by Mueller as 7,171 feet in height. A recent observer, however, Dr. Lendenfield, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, states he found the height of this peak to be 7,256 feet.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt	Dundas ...	2,724	Boundary Hill ...	Anglesey ...	—
Acland	Polwarth ...	—	Bowen	Croajingolong	—
Aitken	Bourke ...	—	Brenanah ...	Gladstone ...	—
Aitken's Hill ...	Bourke ...	1,608	Brigg's Bluff ...	Borong ...	—
Alexander	Talbot ...	2,435	Brock's Hill ...	Bourke ...	—
Alexander's Head	Bourke ...	—	Brown's Hill ...	Heytesbury	—
Alexina	Anglesey ...	—	Bryarty's Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—
Almond, Peak of	Ripon ...	—	Buangor	Kara Kara...	3,247
Anakie, Mount...	Grant ...	1,327	Buckle	Croajingolong	1,465
Angus	Tanjil ...	—	Buckrabanyule...	Gladstone ...	—
Arapiles	Lowan ...	1,176	Budgee Budgee	Tanjil ...	—
Ararat	Ripon ...	2,020	Buffalo Mountains	Delatite ...	5,645
Ararat	Mornington	—	Bulla Bulla ...	Croajingolong	—
Arnold	Wonnangatta	—	Bullancrook ...	Bourke ...	2,306
Arthur's Seat ...	Mornington	1,031	Bullarook ...	Talbot ...	2,400
Atkinson... ..	Bourke ...	—	Buller	Wonnangatta	5,934
Avoca Hill	Kara Kara ...	2,464	Bullich	Benambra ...	2,360
Bald Head	Dargo ...	4,507	Buninyong ...	Grant ...	2,448
Bald Hill	Ripon ...	1,117	Burramboot ...	Rodney ...	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ...	—	Burrowye ...	Benambra ...	4,194
Bainbridge	Dundas ...	—	Burrumbeep Hill	Ripon ...	—
Baranhet... ..	Delatite ...	—	Bute	Grenville ...	—
Baringhup	Talbot ...	—	Byron	Lowan ...	—
Barker	Talbot ...	—	Callender ...	Ripon ...	—
Bernard	Delatite ...	5,036	Camel	Rodney ...	—
Bass Range	Mornington	—	Cameron	Talbot ...	—
Battery, or Beolite	Delatite ...	—	Cann	Croajingolong	1,764
Baw Baw	Evelyn ...	—	Cannibal Hill ...	Mornington	—
Bealiba	Gladstone ...	—	Carlyle	Croajingolong	1,189
Bear's Hill	Bendigo ...	—	Cardinal, The ...	Ripon ...	—
Beckwith	Talbot ...	2,087	Castle Hill ...	Borong ...	—
Bellarine	Grant ...	463	Castle Hill ...	Wonnangatta	4,860
Benambra	Benambra ...	4,940	Cathedral ...	Anglesey ...	2,120
Ben Cruachan ...	Tanjil ...	2,765	Cavendish ...	Dundas ...	—
Bindi	Tambo ...	—	Cavern	Talbot ...	—
Bendock	Croajingolong	—	Chalamber ...	Ripon ...	1,549
Ben Nevis	Kara Kara ...	2,875	Chalicum... ..	Ripon ...	1,594
Big Hill	Bourke ...	—	Chaucer	Normanby...	—
Big Hill	Evelyn ...	—	Christmas Hills...	Evelyn ...	—
Birch Hill	Talbot ...	—	Clay	Normanby...	622
Black Mount ...	Rodney ...	—	Cobbler	Delatite ...	5,342
Black Hill	Grant ...	2,310	Cobberas	Tambo ...	6,025
Black Hill	Grenville ...	—	Coghill's Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Black Range ...	Anglesey ...	—	Cole	Ripon ...	—
Black Range ...	Polwarth ...	—	Colite	Grant ...	—
Black Range ...	Lowan ...	—	Concongella ...	Borong ...	1,376
Blackwood, or	Bourke ...	2,432	Concord	Anglesey ...	1,500
Myrning			Conical Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—
Bland	Bourke ...	—	Consultation ...	Talbot ...	—
Blowhard	Ripon ...	—	Coopragambra ...	Croajingolong	—
Blue Mountain ...	Bourke ...	—	Cooy-a-tong ...	Benambra ...	3,270
Blue Range	Delatite ...	—	Cope	Bogong ...	6,015
Bogong Range ...	Bogong ...	6,508	Corranwarrabul	Mornington	—
Bolangum	Kara Kara ...	1,225	Cotterill	Bourke ...	—
Bolga	Benambra ...	2,860	Cunningham ...	Anglesey ...	1,920
Bolton	Talbot ...	—	Dandenong ...	Evelyn ...	2,077
Boswell	Ripon ...	1,748	Dargo Hill ...	Dargo ...	—
Boulder	Buln Buln...	1,725	Darriwil	Grant ...	—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Dawson	Tambo	—	Heath Point ...	Normanby...	627
Deddick	Croajingolong	—	Hermit	Bogong	—
Deboobetic ...	Kara Kara...	—	Hesse	Grenville ...	—
Delegete Hill ...	Croajingolong	4,318	Hoddle Range ...	Buln Buln	—
Despair	Anglesey	—	Holden	Bourke	—
Difficult	Borong	2,657	Hollowback Hill	Talbot	—
Dingle Range ...	Bogong	—	Hooghly	Gladstone ...	—
Diogenes	Bourke	—	Hope	Gunbower ...	—
Direction	Kara Kara...	—	Hore's Hill ...	Benambra ...	—
Disappointment	Bourke	2,637	Hotspur	Villiers	—
Drummond	Borong	—	Hotham	Bogong	6,100
Dryden	Borong	—	Howe Hill	Croajingolong	1,292
Dundas	Dundas	1,535	Howitt	Delatite	5,715
Duneed	Grant	—	Hume's Range ...	Bourke	—
Eccles	Normanby...	590	Hunter	Buln Buln...	1,136
Eckersley	Normanby...	529	Ida	Rodney	1,537
Egbert	Gladstone ...	—	Jeffcott	Kara Kara...	—
Egerton	Grant	—	Jenkins	Weeah	339
Elephant	Hampden	1,294	Juliet, Mount ...	Evelyn	3,625
Eliza	Mornington	530	Kangaroo Range	Normanby...	—
Ellery	Croajingolong	4,255	Kay	Croajingolong	3,284
Emu	Ripon	1,687	Keilawarra	Moira	—
Emu	Hampden	—	Kent	Wonnangatta	5,129
Enterprise	Wonnangatta	—	Kerang	Gladstone ...	—
Erip	Grenville	1,539	Kerang	Gunbower...	—
Everard	Croajingolong	1,200	Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ...	—
Fainter	Bogong	—	Kersop Peak ...	Buln Buln...	740
Fainting Range	Tambo	—	Kincaid	Normanby...	655
Fatigue	Buln Buln...	2,110	Kinross	Hampden	908
Feathertop	Bogong	6,303	Kirk's Hill	Ripon	—
Ferguson's Hill ...	Polwarth	708	Koala	Dalhousie ...	—
Forest Hill	Tambo on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Koang	Hampden	891
Forest Hill	Talbot	—	Kooroongh	Talbot	—
Franklin (Larnebarramul)	Talbot	2,092	Kooyoora	Gladstone ...	—
Franklin Range	Bogong	—	Korong	Gladstone ...	1,408
Fyans	Hampden	957	Kororoit	Bourke	—
Gap	Talbot	—	Kurtweeton ...	Hampden	—
Gaspard	Talbot	—	Lady Franklin ...	Bogong	1,789
Gellibrand	Grenville	871	Lady Mount	Ripon	—
Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,611	Langdale Pike ...	Polwarth	—
George	Polwarth	—	Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara...	1,903
Gibbo Range	Benambra	5,764	Langi Ghiran ...	Ripon	3,123
Glasgow	Talbot	—	La Trobe	Buln Buln...	2,434
Glenrowen	Moira	1,680	La Trobe's Range	Polwarth	—
Gnarogein	Hampden	—	Lawaluk	Grenville	—
Good Morning Bill	Ripon	1,716	Leading Hill ...	Mornington	—
Gowar	Gladstone ...	—	Leinster	Dargo	—
Graham	Evelyn	—	Leura	Hampden	1,030
Granya	Benambra	3,620	Lianiduk	Karkaroc...	—
Green Hill	Dalhousie ...	—	Liptrap	Buln Buln...	551
Green Hill	Grenville	—	Loinman	Karkaroc...	—
Greenock	Talbot	—	Lyall	Mornington	—
Hamilton	Hampden	1,050	Macedon	Bourke	3,324
Hardie's Hill	Grenville	—	Mackenzie	Anglesey	—
Hat Hill	Delatite	2,544	Mackersey	Dundas	—
			Magdala	Wonnangatta	—
			Maindample ...	Delatite	—
			Major	Moira	1,251

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Mannibadar ...	Grenville ...	—	Red Hill ...	Buln Buln...	—
Maramingo ...	Croajingolong	1,274	Red Hill (Mount Weejort)	Ripon ...	1,211
Martha ...	Mornington	544	Richmond Hill ...	Normanby...	727
Martin ...	Bogong ...	—	Riddell ...	Evelyn ...	—
Matlock ...	Wonnangatta	4,544	Ross ...	Ripon ...	—
Maxwell ...	Anglesey ...	740	Rouse ...	Villiers ...	1,220
Melbourne Hill...	Bourke ...	—	Ruskin ...	Normanby, Initial point of boundary line with S.A.	—
Meningorot ...	Hampden ...	766	Sabine ...	Polwarth ...	1,912
Mercer ...	Grenville ...	—	Samaria ...	Delatite ...	3,138
Meuron ...	Polwarth ...	—	Sargent ...	Talbot ...	—
Misery ...	Ripon ...	—	Scobie ...	Rodney ...	—
Mitchell ...	Talbot ...	—	Selwyn ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moliagul ...	Gladstone ...	—	Separation ...	Delatite ...	—
Mournot ...	Ripon ...	—	Shadwell ...	Hampden ...	962
Monda ...	Evelyn ...	—	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ...	—
Monk, The ...	Talbot ...	—	Shillinglaw ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moolort ...	Talbot ...	—	Serra Range ...	Dundas ...	—
Moorokyle ...	Talbot ...	—	Singapore ...	Buln Buln...	451
Moornambool ...	Ripon ...	—	Singleton ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moorul ...	Talbot ...	—	Sister Rises ...	Hampden ...	—
Moriac ...	Grant ...	839	Sisters ...	Anglesey ...	—
Mormbool ...	Dalhousie ...	—	Skene ...	Wonnangatta	—
Mueller ...	Tanjil ...	—	Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	—
Murindal...	Tambo ...	—	Snake's Ridge ...	Buln Buln...	—
Murrurrangbong	Bogong ...	—	Snodgrass ...	Anglesey ...	—
Myrtoon ...	Hampden ...	713	Spring Hill ...	Gladstone ...	—
Nanimia ...	Ripon ...	—	Spring Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
Napier ...	Normanby...	1,453	Spring Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Navarre Hill ...	Kara Kara...	1,355	Stanley ...	Bogong ...	3,444
Nibo ...	Anglesey ...	—	Station Peak ...	Grant ...	1,154
Noorat ...	Hampden ...	1,024	Stavely Range ...	Villiers ...	1,070
Norgate ...	Buln Buln...	1,390	Steel's Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—
Notch Hill ...	Dargo ...	4,625	Steiglitz ...	Bourke ...	—
Nowa Nowa ...	Tambo ...	—	St. Bernard ...	Bogong ...	5,060
Oberon ...	Buln Buln...	1,968	St. George ...	Polwarth ...	—
Ochertyre ...	Bogong ...	—	St. Leonard's ...	Evelyn ...	—
One-mile Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	St. Mary's Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
One-tree Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—	Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ...	—
One-tree Hill ...	Normanby...	—	Sturgeon ...	Dundas ...	1,946
Paradox ...	Anglesey ...	—	Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ...	—
Peter's Hill ...	Polwarth ...	1,280	„ (Mt. Piper)	Dalhousie ...	—
Pierrepoint ...	Normanby...	936	Suggan Buggan	Tambo ...	—
Pilot Range ...	Bogong ...	6,020	Survey Peak ...	Anglesey ...	—
Pine Mount ...	Benambra ...	—	Table Top ...	Delatite ...	—
Pininbar ...	Benambra ...	4,100	Talbot ...	Lowan ...	—
Pisgar ...	Ripon ...	—	Talgarna ...	Benambra...	2,101
Pleasant ...	Rodney ...	—	Tambo ...	Benambra...	4,700
Pollock ...	Grant ...	—	Tamboritha ...	Wonnangatta	5,381
Porndon ...	Heytesbury	947	Tara ...	Tambo ...	2,016
Powlett's Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Tarrangower ...	Talbot ...	2,131
Prospect ...	Anglesey ...	1,025	Taylor ...	Dargo ...	1,571
Puckapanyal Hill	Dalhousie ...	—	Telegraph Hill ...	Ripon ...	1,854
Puzzle Range ...	Anglesey ...	—	Templar ...	Tatchera ...	—
Pyramid Hill ...	Gunbower...	—	Tennyson ...	Croajingolong	3,422
Quoin Hill ...	Talbot ...	—			
Raven's Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	—			
Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon ...	—			
Raymond...	Croajingolong	980			

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ...	—	Warrambal ...	Wonnangatta	—
Thackeray ...	Dundas ...	—	Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	2,463
Timbertop, or Warrambat	Wonnangatta	—	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ...	921
Tingaringy ...	Croajingolong	4,771	Warrnambool ...	Hampden ...	712
Tom's Cap ...	Buln Buln...	1,258	Watershed Hill	Ripon	—
Tongio ...	Tambo ...	—	Weejort ...	(See Red Hill)	—
Tooboora Hills	Dalhousie ...	—	Wellington ...	Mornington	314
Torbreck ...	Anglesey ...	5,001	Wellington (Mt. Gisborne, Strzelecki, Nap-Nap-Marra)	Tanjil ...	5,363
Towanga ...	Bogong ...	4,161	Wermatong ...	Benambra ...	—
Tower Hill ...	Villiers ...	322	Whittaker's ...	Croajingolong	—
Traawool ...	Anglesey ...	—	Widderin ...	Hampden ...	1,132
Twins, The ...	Delatite ...	5,575	William ...	Ripon ...	3,827
Upton Hill ...	Delatite ...	—	Wills ...	Bogong ...	5,758
Useful ...	Tanjil ...	4,720	Wilson ...	Buln Buln...	2,350
Valentia ...	Wonnangatta	—	Wilson ...	Bourke ...	—
Vandyke ...	Normanby...	—	Wiridgil ...	Hampden ...	—
Vereker ...	Buln Buln...	2,092	Wombat ...	Delatite ...	2,659
Victoria Range ...	Dundas ...	—	Wombat Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Vite Vite ...	Hampden ...	—	Yandoit Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Wagra ...	Benambra ...	2,638	Zero, Mount ...	Borong ...	—
Wallace ...	Grant ...	—			
Wallerson ...	Tambo ...	—			

13. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable ; Rivers. many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated ; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca ; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams ; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.* Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the colony have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths—originally supplied by Mr. A.

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

J. Skene, late Surveyor-General of Victoria, and recently corrected by his successor, Mr. Alexander Black, according to the latest information—are as follow :—

RIVERS.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Aberfeldy ...	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson ...	30
Acheron ...	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn, 4 miles S. of Alexandra	35
Aire ...	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Arthur's Creek ...	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ...	30
Avoca ...	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone ...	163
Avon, or Dunlop ...	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington ...	60
Avon ...	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre ...	55
Back Creek ...	Moira. Falls into Broken Creek ...	60
Back Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Moyne ...	25
Baillie's Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ...	20
Barclay ...	Wonnangatta. West of Macallister ...	20
Barr Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Murrabit ...	20
Barwon ...	Grant. Runs into Lake Connewarre. Part of W. boundary of county	95
Bass ...	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Benambra Creek ...	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo ...	45
Bet Bet Creek ...	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	70
Big ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek ...	Polwarth. Falls into Barwon ...	20
Black ...	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn ...	24
Boggy Creek ...	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers ...	20
Boort Creek ...	Gladstone. Overflow from Loddon into Lake Boort	25
Bream Creek ...	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon ...	30
Broadbent Creek ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River ...	25
Brodribb ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	80
Broken ...	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, 2 miles S. of Shepparton	120
Broken Creek ...	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	120
Broken Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ...	20
Bruthen Creek ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet ...	25
Buchan ...	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland ...	Delatite. 40 miles S.E. of Wangaratta ...	35
Buffalo ...	Delatite. S. of Ovens, 25 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	50
Bullabul Creek ...	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon ...	30
Bullarook Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ...	35
Bundarra ...	Bogong. Falls into Victoria River. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	25
Bunee ...	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington ...	20
Burnt Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ...	30
Burrumbeet Creek ...	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbeet	35
Campaspe ...	Dalhousie, at Kyneton. Flows into Murray at Echuca	150
Cann ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 5 miles west Cape Everard	25
Castle Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	50
Chetwynd ...	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ...	30

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Cherry-tree Creek ...	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	25
Cobungra Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	30
Cochrane's Creek ...	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban ...	Dalhousie. Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Cooyatong Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray	20
Concongella Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	30
Cornella Creek ...	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	35
Crawford ...	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor	45
Cudjee Creek ...	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	25
Cudgewa Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	50
Curdie's River ...	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Curryong Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Dabyminga Creek ...	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	35
Dandenong Creek ...	Mornington, western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo ...	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	85
Darlot's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy	25
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 10 miles below Darlingford	60
Deegay Ponds ...	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	20
Doma Mungi ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray	45
Drysdale Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Merri	25
Dundas ...	Dundas. Joins Wannon, 1½ miles W. of Cavendish	20
Dunmunkle Creek ...	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera	60
Dwyer's Main Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon	25
Emu Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	30
Eumerella ...	Normanby. Falls into Lake Yambuk	80
Ferrer's Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak	35
Fiery Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac	90
Fitzroy ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	35
Ford's Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	20
Franklin ...	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool	25
Fyan's Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale	30
Gellibrand ...	Heytesbury. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	75
Genoa ...	Croajingolong. Falls into sea, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	40*
Gibbo ...	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	25
Glenelg ...	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	281
Gnarkeet Ponds ...	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	30
Goulburn ...	Anglesey, part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Gray's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins	25
Gunbower Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Murray	75
Happy Valley Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Henty's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon	25
Hodgson's Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Holland ...	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	45
Hopkins ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	155
Howqua ...	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	45

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 60 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Hughes' Creek ...	Anglesey, part of northern boundary of county. Falls into Goulburn	50
Indigo Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray	20
Jackson's Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	55
Jamieson ...	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	60
Jim Crow Creek ...	Ripon, part of southern boundary of county. Falls into Loddon	35
Jingallala ...	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ...	37
Joyce's Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Middle Creek	35
Kiewa ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	95
King ...	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta	90
King Parrot Creek ...	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong	20
Koroit Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon	35
Kororoit Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	40
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ...	30
La Trobe ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	135
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg ...	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh ...	35
Lindsay ...	Millewa. Falls into Murray	35
Little ...	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	40
Little ...	Tambo. Falls into Tambo	20
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ...	20
Loddon ...	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill	225
Macallister ...	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson	100
Marraboor ...	Tatchera. Falls into Murray	35
Mather's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Glenelg	20
Merri ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	40
Merri Merri Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra	50
Merriman's Creek ...	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach ...	60
Middle Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon	40
Mitchell ...	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ...	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray about 8 miles east from Wodonga ...	175
McKenzie ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 5 miles W. of Horsham	55
Moondarra ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe	35
Moorarbool ...	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	80
Moroka ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	30
Morwell ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe	30
Mountain Creek ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy	25
Moyne ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast	45
Mount Cole Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Mount Emu Creek ...	Hampden. Falls into Hopkins	150
Mount Greenock Creek	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek	35
Mount Hope Creek ...	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp ...	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe	25
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera, 12 miles E. of Horsham	80
Muckleford Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon	20
Muddy Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn	35
Murray ...	Northern boundary line of colony of Victoria ...	980*
Murrabit ...	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon	35

*Length in Victoria only; total length, 1,300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Murrindal ...	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ...	35
Muston's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ...	50
Myer's Creek ...	Bendigo ...	30
Myrtle Creek ...	Ripon, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban	20
Naringhil Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ...	30
Nicholson ...	Dargo. Falls into Lake King ...	50
Norton Creek ...	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera	35
Outlet Creek ...	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens ...	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray, 23 miles below Wangaratta	140
Perry ...	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington ...	38
Plenty ...	Bourke. East boundary of county ...	35
Pyramid Creek ...	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	160
Reedy Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	45
Richardson ...	Kara Kara. Joins Avon about 26 miles N.W. from Navarre	35
Rose ...	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo ...	50
Salt Creek ...	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins	35
Saltwater ...	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray ...	170
Serpentine Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon ...	35
Seven Creeks ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Shaw ...	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk ...	20
Snowy ...	Tambo and Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo	120*
Spring Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Merri Merri ...	30
Stokes, or Emu ...	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Stony Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Violet Ponds ...	32
Sugarloaf Creek ...	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn ...	30
Sunday Creek ...	Dalhousie. Falls into Sugarloaf Creek ...	35
Surrey ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	28
Sutherland Creek ...	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ...	20
Tambo, or Thomson...	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tarra Tarra ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet near Tarraville	25
Tarwin ...	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet ...	50
Thomson ...	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ...	100
Thowgla Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Curryong Creek ...	20
Toonginbooka ...	Tambo. Joins Snowy River ...	30
Tom's Creek ...	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria ...	20
Trawalla Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ...	20
Tsheea Creek ...	Rodney. Falls into Murray ...	25
Tullaroop Creek ...	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	120
Tyers ...	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ...	35
Tyrrell Creek ...	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	95
Victoria ...	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 4 miles W. of Lake Omeo	40
Violet Ponds ...	Moira. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Wabba Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ...	20
Wallpolla Creek ...	Millewa. Falls into Murray ...	30
Wando ...	Dundas. Falls into Wannon ...	25

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Wannon	Dundas. Part of south boundary of county ...	150
Watts	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra	25
Warrambine Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Barwon	45
Wentworth	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell	55
Western Moorarbool	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool	30
Werribee	Bourke. West boundary of county	70
Whorouly	Delatite. Joins Ovens about 15 miles S.E. of Warrangaratta	20
Wimmera	Wimmera district. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh ...	228
Wingan	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Ram Head ...	30
Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite	60
Wongangarra	Falls into Wonnangatta, 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	50
Wonnangatta	Falls into Mitchell	75
Woori Yaloak	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra about 4 miles west from Warrantyte	25
Yackandandah Creek	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa	30
Yarra Yarra	Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay	150
Yarriambiack Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	95
Yarrowee, or Leigh ...	Grant. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh	80
Yea	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn	35

Lakes.

14. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals, in consequence of the shifty nature of the sand at its mouth. Important works, with the view of making the entrance permanent, have been commenced, and are in an advanced condition. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas,

originally supplied by Mr. Surveyor-General Skene, and corrected to the latest date under the direction of his successor, Mr. Black :—

LAKES.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ...	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh (<i>f</i>) ...	13,000
Albert Park ...	South Melbourne (<i>f</i>) ...	105
Bael Bael ...	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,075
Baker ...	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Barragootta ...	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Beac ...	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	1,500
Birdebush ...	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	64
Boga ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	2,120
Bolac ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ...	3,500
Bookaar ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	1,075
Booroopki ...	Lowan, 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ...	1,030
Boort ...	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ...	1,127
Bringalbert ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Bullen Merri ...	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	1,330
Buloke ...	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ...	11,000
Bunga ...	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ...	300
Bungaa ...	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ...	1,000
Buninjon ...	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ...	430
Burn ...	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	130
Burrumbeet ...	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	5,200
Calvert ...	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	5,200
Carchap ...	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Catcarrong ...	Villiers, near township of Winslow (<i>f</i>) ...	80
Catherine ...	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (<i>f</i>) ...	130
Centre ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	660
Charm ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,200
Clear ...	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	300
Colae ...	Polwarth, at Colac (<i>f</i>) ...	6,650
Colongulac ...	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	3,500
Condah ...	Normanby, 12 miles N.E. of Heywood (<i>f</i>) ...	665
Connewarren ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Mortlake (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Connewarre ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ...	3,880
Cooper ...	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ...	2,400
Coorong ...	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (<i>f</i>) ...	200
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ...	400
Coragulac ...	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (<i>b</i>) ...	90
Corangamite ...	Grenville (<i>s</i>) ...	57,700
Corringle ...	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (<i>f</i>) ...	400
Craven ...	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (<i>tidal</i>) ...	200
Cullens ...	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,550
Cundare ...	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	350
Curlip ...	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River (<i>f</i>) ...	—
Denison ...	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton (<i>f</i>) ...	1,500
Dock ...	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	370
Doling Doling ...	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (<i>f</i>) ...	50
Drung Drung ...	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Duck ...	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	770
Durdidwarrak ...	Grant, reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ...	—
Elingamite ...	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	800
Elizabeth ...	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Eyang ...	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (<i>f</i>) ...	180

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Furnell ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard (<i>f</i>)	800
Garnouk ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>)	500
Garry ...	Moira, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton (<i>f</i>)	900
Genoa ...	Croajingolong, 10 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>)	1,250
Ghentghen ...	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>)	40
Gherang Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>)	250
Gnarput ...	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>)	5,800
Gnotuk ...	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>)	600
Goldsmith ...	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>f</i>)	2,100
Green ...	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	250
Hindmarsh ...	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River (<i>f</i>)	30,000
Jollicum ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>)	130
Kakyora ...	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>)	250
Kanagulk ...	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn	870
Kangaroo ...	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	2,250
Kariah ...	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>)	350
Karnak ...	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>b</i>)	300
Keilambete ...	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>)	770
Kemi Kemi ...	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	130
Kennedy ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>)	690
King ...	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe (<i>tidal</i>)	22,500
Kolora ...	Hampden, 20 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>)	100
Kornardin ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	300
Konnendar ...	Hampden, 19 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>)	75
Koreethung ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>)	560
Lalbert ...	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,250
Leaghur ...	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	130
Learmonth ...	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>)	1,100
Linlithgow ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>)	2,450
Little ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang	80
Long ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>)	300
Lonsdale ...	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>)	3,000
Lookout ...	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang	130
Malmsbury ...	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury (<i>f</i>)	400
Mannaor ...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>)	40
Marmal ...	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>)	250
Marsh ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,700
Meering ...	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	400
Melanyora ...	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>)	240
Middle ...	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	560
Miga ...	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>)	230
Mitre ...	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>)	1,280
Modewarre ...	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>)	1,025
Moodewarre ...	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>)	620
Morea ...	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	180
Mournpall ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	1,280
Mundi ...	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>)	1,280
Murdeduke ...	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>)	2,800
Natimuk ...	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	660
Omeo ...	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo	1,500
Ondit ...	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>)	250
Oundell ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>)	180
Paragalmir ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>)	160

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Pelican ...	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	80
Pertobe ...	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ...	50
Pine ...	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Pine Hut ...	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ...	200
Punpundhal ...	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	60
Purgagoolah ...	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	30
Purumbete ...	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	1,450
Racecourse ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Reedy ...	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	550
Reeve ...	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast (<i>tidal</i>) ...	9,000
Repose ...	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld (<i>f</i>) ...	280
Rosine ...	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy (<i>s</i>) ...	380
Salt Lakes ...	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya (<i>s</i>) ...	4,480
Salt ...	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	870
" ...	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham (<i>s</i>) ...	500
" ...	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>s</i>) ...	180
" ...	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ...	500
" ...	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk (<i>s</i>) ...	850
" ...	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	700
" ...	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	100
Sand ...	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	180
St. Mary's ...	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles (<i>f</i>) ...	180
Swan ...	Mornington, in Phillip Island (<i>f</i>) ...	60
Sydenham ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran (<i>tidal</i>) ...	2,300
Tamboon ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard (<i>tidal</i>) ...	1,150
Tatutong ...	Hampden, W. of L. Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	50
Terang ...	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	280
Terang Pom ...	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	500
Timboon ...	(See Colongulac.)	
Tooliorook ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ...	850
Tower Hill ...	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ...	850
Turang-moroke ...	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	250
Tyers ...	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ...	3,950
Tyrrell ...	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River (<i>s</i>) ...	42,600
Victoria ...	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale (<i>tidal</i>) ...	28,500
Walwalla ...	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Wallace ...	Lowan, at Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	450
Wangoom ...	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool (<i>f</i>) ...	200
Wau Wauka ...	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Weerancanuck ...	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	1,280
Weering ...	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	921
Wellington ...	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale (<i>f</i>) ...	34,500
Wendouree ...	Grenville, at Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	500
White ...	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Moyston (<i>s</i>) ...	1,400
Wirraan ...	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	60
Woronook ...	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Wurdee Bolue ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ...	440
Yallakar ...	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	870
Yambuk ...	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast (<i>tidal</i>) ...	200
Yando ...	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Meibourne (<i>an artificial lake</i>) (<i>f</i>) ...	1,360
Yeeangmaria ...	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	75
Yellwell ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	640
Yerang ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	1,290

Bays, inlets, &c. 15. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbour of Welshpool also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with. The following are the names and positions of the principal bays and inlets, commencing at the western extremity of the coast:—

BAYS, INLETS, ETC.

Name of Bay or Inlet.	County.	Remarks.
Discovery Bay ...	Normanby ...	} Between South Australian boundary and Portland Bay.
Bridgewater Bay ...	" ...	
Nelson Bay ...	" ...	
Portland Bay ...	" ...	
Port Fairy ...	Villiers ...	Site of borough of Portland. Here there is a harbour light, 116 feet above the sea-level.
Port Fairy ...	Villiers ...	Site of borough of Port Fairy (formerly Belfast). Here there is a harbour light, the base of which is five yards from high-water mark.
Lady Bay ...	" ...	Site of town of Warrnambool. Here there is a harbour light 109 feet above the sea-level.
Childers Cove ...	Heytesbury ...	} Between Warrnambool Harbour and Cape Otway.
Bay of Martyr ...	" ...	
Curdie's Inlet ...	" ...	
Port Campbell ...	" ...	
Port Campo ...	" ...	
Castle Cove ...	Polwarth ...	

BAYS, INLETS, ETC.—continued.

Name of Bay or Inlet.	County.	Remarks.
Appollo Bay	„ ...	A short distance to the east of Cape Otway. Site of the Village of Middleton.
Louitt Bay	„ ...	} Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads. Louitt Bay is the site of the township of Lorne.
Airy's Inlet	„ ...	
Entrance to Lake Connewarre	Grant ...	
Port Phillip Bay ...	Grant and Mornington	An inland sea, on which is situated the city of Melbourne, towns of Geelong, and Williamstown, boroughs of Brighton, Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Queenscliff, and numerous townships and villages.
Swan Bay	Grant ...	Situated within Port Phillip, on the west side near the entrance.
Corio Bay	„ ...	At the western part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Geelong.
Hobson's Bay	Bourke ...	At the northern part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Melbourne, and site of the borough of Port Melbourne and town of Williamstown.
Western Port	Mornington ...	Site of villages of Flinders, Hastings, Corinella, and Griffith's Point, situated on the main land; and of Cowes, situated on Phillip Island.
Venus Bay and Anderson's Inlet	Buln Buln ...	} Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
Waratah Bay	„ ...	
Shallow Inlet	„ ...	
Leonard Bay	„ ...	
Norman Bay	„ ...	
Oberon Bay	„ ...	
Waterloo Bay	„ ...	
Refuge Cove	„ ...	
Sealers' Cove	„ ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and entrance to Port Albert.
Corner Inlet	„ ...	
Welshpool	„ ...	} Site of townships of Alberton and Palmerston.
Port Albert	„ ...	
Shoal Inlet	„ ...	Site of the township of Tarraville.
Lakes' Entrance ...	Tambo ...	Entrance to Gipps Land Lakes; liable to be closed periodically.
Snowy River Entrance	Tambo & Croajingolong	At the eastern extremity of the Ninety-mile Beach.
Dock Inlet	Croajingolong	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe.
Sydenham Inlet ...	„ ...	
Tamboon Inlet ...	„ ...	
Wingan Inlet	„ ...	
Mallacoota Inlet ...	„ ...	

16. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, Capes, points, &c.

the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. The following are the principal capes and points along the whole coast, with their positions, &c.:—

CAPES, POINTS, ETC.

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.	
Cape Bridgewater ...	Normanby ...	Between Discovery and Bridgewater Bays.	
„ Nelson ...	„ ...	Between Bridgewater and Nelson Bays. On this Cape there is a lighthouse, 250 feet above the sea-level.	
„ Sir William Grant	„ ...	East of Nelson Bay and between it and Point Danger.	
Point Danger ...	„ ...	Point at S.W. side of entrance to Portland Bay.	
„ Buttress ...	Heytesbury ...	Between Warrnambool and Cape Otway.	
„ Hesse ...	„ ...		
Moonlight Head ...	Polwarth ...		
Point Reginald ...	„ ...		
Rotten Point ...	„ ...		
Point Flinders ...	„ ...	Principal turning point of vessels from the westward bound to Port Phillip. On this cape there is a lighthouse, 300 feet above the sea-level.	
Cape Otway ...	„ ...		
Point Franklin ...	Polwarth ...	Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.	
„ Haley ...	„ ...		
„ Bunbury ...	„ ...		
Cape Patton ...	„ ...		
Point Hawden ...	„ ...		
„ Grey ...	„ ...		
„ Roadknight ...	„ ...		
„ Addis ...	Grant ...		
„ Flinders (one of the Barwon Heads)	„ ...		
„ Lonsdale ...	„ ...		
„ Nepean ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Heads. On Point Lonsdale there is a lighthouse, 80 feet above the sea-level.	
Shortland's Bluff ...	Grant ...	At Queenscliff, within Port Phillip Heads. On this point there is a high light, 130 feet, and a low light, 90 feet, above the sea-level.	
Cape Schanck... West Head ...	Mornington ...	Between Point Nepean and Western Port. On Cape Schanck there is a lighthouse, 328 feet above the sea-level.	
Point Grant ...	Mornington ...	On south side of Phillip Island.	
Pyramid Point ...	„ ...		
Cape Woolamai ...	„ ...		
East Head ...	„ ...		
Griffith Point ...	„ ...		
Cape Paterson ...	„ ...	Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.	
„ Liptrap ...	Buln Buln ...		
Grinder Point... Bell Point ...	„ ...		
Pillar Point ...	„ ...		
Norman Point ...	„ ...		
Oberon Point ...	„ ...		
South-west Point ...	„ ...		
Wilson's Promontory ...	Buln Buln ...		The southernmost point on the Australian continent. A most important turning point of vessels bound to New Wales from the westward. On this point there is a lighthouse, 342 feet above the sea-level.

CAPEs, POINTs, ETC.—continued.

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.
Cape Wellington ...	" ...	Between Wilson's Promontory and Port Albert.
Brown Head ...	" ...	
Hobbs Head ...	" ...	
Horn Point ...	" ...	
Point Ricardo ...	Croajingolong	
Cape Conran ...	" ...	Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe. Cape Everard is supposed to have been the part of Victoria first seen by Europeans, viz., by Captain Cook and his ship's crew. It was named by them Point Hicks.
Pearl Point ...	" ...	
Cape Everard ...	" ...	
Petrel Point ...	" ...	
Ram Head ...	" ...	
Wigan Point ...	" ...	
Sand Patch Point ...	" ...	
Little Ram Head ...	" ...	
Bastion Point ...	" ...	
Cape Howe (Conference Point)	" ...		Point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.

17. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those Islands. all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, are but scantily inhabited. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but the soil is for the most part barren, and portion of it is covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only a small population. The characteristics of Snake and Sunday Islands, situated off Port Albert, between Corner and Shoal Inlets, are somewhat similar to those of French Island. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania. The following is a list of the Victorian islands, showing also their positions, and the populations of such of them as were inhabited when the last census was taken:—

ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Population on 3rd April, 1881.	Position.
Lawrence ...	Uninhabited...	Off Point Danger, Normanby, at entrance to Portland Bay.
Lady Julia Percy ...	" ...	Off the coast of Villiers, opposite Yambuk village, about 22 miles east of Portland, and between that town and Belfast.
Griffith's ...	" ...	Near the entrance of Port Fairy, opposite the borough of Belfast.
Rabbit ...	" ...	
Swan ...	31	In Swan Bay, part of the borough of Queenscliff.
Duck ...	Uninhabited...	
Mud ...	9	In Port Phillip Bay, about 5 miles from the Heads.
Phillip ...	295	At the entrance of Western Port, Mornington, between east and west Heads.

ISLANDS—continued.

Name of Island.	Population on 3rd April, 1881.	Position.
French	46	} In Western Port Bay, Mornington.
Churchill	7	
Sandstone	5	
Elizabeth	} Uninhabited	
Quail		
Pelican		
Brilla		
Shellback		
Norman		
Great Glennie	} Uninhabited		} Small islands situated off Wilson's Promontory, Buln Buln.
Citadel		
Anser		
Cleft		
Wattle		
Rabbit		
Seal... ..		
Notch		
Rag	} 8*	} Off Wilson's Promontory, Buln Buln. On this island there is a lighthouse, 180 feet above the sea-level.
Cliffy		
Snake	} 128	} Off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, Buln Buln.
Sunday		
Clonmel		
Raymond ... ..			Uninhabited...	Between Lake King and Lake Victoria, Tanjil.
Gabo	14	Five miles south-west of Cape Howe, Croajingolong. On this island there is a lighthouse, 179 feet above the sea- level.

Tides

18. The rise and fall of tide on the coast of Victoria ranges from nine feet at the Glennie Islands, near Wilson's Promontory, to two feet eight inches at Hobson's Bay and Melbourne. Subjoined is a statement of the times of high water on full and change days, and of the rise and fall of tide, at the principal places on the coast:—

TIDES.

Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.		Range of Tide.	
	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Portland Bay	0	30	3	0
Port Fairy	0	31	3	0
Warrnambool	0	37	3	0
Point Lonsdale	9	42	7	0
Point Nepean	10	50	3	0
Queenscliff (Port Phillip Heads)	10	50	3	1
Hobson's Bay	2	31	2	8
Melbourne Quay	2	48	2	8
Venus Bay	11	56	7	0

* Present population, There were no persons on this island when the census of 1881 was taken.

TIDES—continued.

Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.		Range of Tide.	
	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Waratah Bay	12	0	8	0
Glennie Islands	11	44	9	0
Refuge Cove	12	14	8	0
Rabbit Island	12	14	8	0
Port Albert	12	14	8	0
Lakes' Entrance	8	30	3	0
Gabo Island	8	50	6	0

19. Between 1858 and 1863, observations for the variation and dip of the magnetic needle were recorded for 168 places in this colony by Professor George Neumayer, who was then director of the Magnetic Survey of Victoria. Subsequent observations, which have been confined to Melbourne, go to show that the variation and dip are diminishing, the former since 1875 having decreased by 16' and the latter by 2'. The variation is easterly, and ranges from nearly 10° at Daylesford to about 6° at Bochara in Normanby, and the dip is southerly, ranging from about 68° at Mount Shadwell in Hampden to 64° at the boundary line between Victoria and New South Wales.

Variation and dip of magnetic needle.

20. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe, and found to be more suitable to the European constitution than that of any other colony upon the continent of Australia. In the thirty years ended with 1887, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111.2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4°. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5°, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, during a period of twenty-three years, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 130, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.46 inches.*

Climate.

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

Governors.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September, 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. †	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. §	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria on the 6th November, 1886. He is entitled to assume the administration of the Government only in the event of the death or absence from the colony of the Governor for the time being.

Duration of Governor-ships.

22. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months.

Interregna in Victoria.

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

Ministries.

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

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

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

MINISTRIES.

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

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

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

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

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

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Died at this date.

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9 October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office. ‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 15 October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Not a Member of Parliament.

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

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

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.		
XXIII.					
Duncan Gillies	Treasurer (Premier)	18 Feb. 1886	} Still in office		
Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary				
Henry John Wrixon	Attorney-General				
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice				
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence				
Charles Henry Pearson	Minister of Public Instruction				
John Lamont Dow	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey				
William Froggatt Walker	Commissioner of Trade and and Customs				
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works				
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (with- out salary)				
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)				
John Lamont Dow	Minister of Agriculture (with- out salary)				
John Lamont Dow * succeeded by	Minister of Mines (without salary)			...	} 24 Aug. 1886
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Mines (without salary)			24 Aug. 1886	} Still in office
Frederick Thomas Derham... ..	Postmaster-General	20 Feb. 1886	} 4 Oct. 1887 †		
Matthew Henry Davies	(Without office)	20 Feb. 1886			
David Mortimer Davies	(Without office)	28 Oct. 1887	} Still in office		
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (with- out salary)	23 Feb. 1886			
James Bell, M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886			

Duration of Ministries.

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

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier. †	Duration of Office. §
	Days.
1. William Clark Haines	469
2. John O'Shanassy	49
3. William Clark Haines	315
4. John O'Shanassy	596

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF MINISTRIES—continued.

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

26. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 502 days, or about 1 year and 4½ months. Average duration of Ministries.

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

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859 ...	...	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860	341	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th July, 1861 ...	...
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
4	1	28th November, 1864...	11th September, 1863	308	378
			2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
			25th August, 1864 ...	...
			28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See footnote (§) to preceding page

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867 30th December, 1867	1 ...	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	1,048
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870 25th January, 1871 ...	63 ...	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871	212	1,049
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873 9th March, 1874 ...	196 ...	
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874	219	1,072
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876 25th April, 1877 ...	164 ...	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	993
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ... 9th February, 1880 ...	212 ...	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ... 29th June, 1880 ...	46 ...	49
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885... 19th February, 1886...	184 ...	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	193
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887...	193	
	3	19th June 1888 ...			

Duration of Parliaments.

28. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 834 days, or about 2 years and 3 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 194 days, or nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Federal Council.

29. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia* "for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures," passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This

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

Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony. This Act was brought into operation in Victoria by an Act (49 Vict. No. 843) passed on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Fiji; but the other Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, decided not to join the Federal Council at that time. Victorian representatives at the first Council were appointed on the 5th January, 1886, and that Council was opened in Tasmania on the 25th January, 1886.*

30. A conference between Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Imperial Representatives was held in London in 1887. This Conference met Conference. on the 4th April, and held its final sitting on the 9th May, having been in session for one month and five days. The points discussed may be classified as follows :—

POINTS DISCUSSED AT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.†

1. Naval defences of Australasia.
2. Defence of coaling stations.
3. Condition of Colonial land forces and defence precautions.
4. Position of affairs in the New Hebrides.
5. Future Government of British New Guinea.
6. Postal matters.
7. Universal penny post.
8. Cable communication and charges.
9. Execution of judgments throughout the Empire.
10. Uniform bankruptcy law.
11. Uniform patent law.
12. Amendment of the marriage law.
13. Effect of sugar bounties on British trade.
14. Protection against foreign imports.
15. Investment of trust funds in Colonial securities.
16. Stamp duty on inscribed stock.
17. Disposal of unclaimed dividends on Colonial loans.
18. Colonial registers.
19. Saving life at sea.
20. Uniform census returns.
21. Uniform trade marks law.
22. Enlargement of Queen's title.
23. Defence of South African ports.
24. Native affairs in South Africa.
25. Newfoundland mail contracts.
26. Newfoundland fisheries.

*Further particulars respecting the Federal Council will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1886-7, page 24 *et seq.*

† For further information respecting this Conference, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 28 *et seq.*

Governors of British Dominions. 31. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15 July, 1884
"	Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6 Nov., 1886*
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carrington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1885
" "	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875* 30 April, 1879*
Queensland	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ...	6 Nov., 1883
South Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	19 Feb., 1883
Western Australia	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	2 June, 1883
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.	20 Jan., 1883
Fiji	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British)	John Douglas, C.M.G. (Special Commissioner)	1 Mar., 1886
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	3 Nov., 1886
Malta	General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	14 Jan., 1884
"	The Honorable Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	20 June, 1884*
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1886
Heligoland	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	26 Oct., 1881
ASIA.		
British India	The Right Honorable Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	28 Oct., 1884
Ceylon	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	6 Dec., 1883
Hong Kong	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. ...	1 June, 1883
Straits Settlements	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct., 1887
Labuan	Dr. P. Leys (Acting); also Consul-General for Borneo	5 Sept., 1881
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, South-eastern Africa, and British Bechuanaland	The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	22 Jan., 1881
British Bechuanaland	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885

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

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>		
Basutoland	Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	12 Sept., 1885*
St. Helena	William Grey-Wilson (Acting) ...	Oct., 1887
Sierra Leone	Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	11 Feb., 1885
Gambia	Captain James Shaw Hay (Administrator)	14 Jan., 1886*
Gold Coast	William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. ...	27 April, 1885
Lagos	Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	8 Jan., 1886
<i>AMERICA.</i>		
Canada	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	23 Oct., 1883
Ontario	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec	A. R. Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*
Nova Scotia	Mathew H. Richey, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	4 July, 1883*
New Brunswick	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba	James Cox Aikins (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Oct., 1882*
N. W. Territories	Edward Dewdney (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 Dec., 1881*
British Columbia	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor)...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	A. A. Macdonald (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 Aug., 1884*
Newfoundland	Henry Arthur Blake, C.M.G. ...	9 Sept., 1887
Jamaica	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	26 Dec., 1883
British Honduras	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	Harry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	1886
British Guiana	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Jan., 1888
"	Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	Oct., 1887
Trinidad	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G....	9 Oct., 1885
St. Vincent	Vacant	
Grenada	Walter Joseph Sendall, C.M.G.	2 June, 1885
Tobago	Robert B. Llewellyn (Administrator)...	1885
St. Lucia	Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 June, 1885
Leeward Islands	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M.	1888
Antigua	Lord Gifford, V.C. (President)	
Montserrat	James Meade (President, Acting) ...	1882*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Charles Monroe Eldridge (President)	1883*
Virgin Islands	Edward J. Cameron (President) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica	Captain John Spencer Churchill (President)	1882*
Bermuda	Lieutenant-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E.	3 July, 1882
Falkland Islands	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G.	24 Nov., 1880

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

Reigning
sovereigns.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic	M. J. Celman ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I.	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ...	G. Pacheco ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Brazil ...	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	J. M. Balmaseda ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
China ...	Kwang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Muñoz ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Corea ...	Li Hi ...	...	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	J. M. P. Caamaño ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Egypt ...	Mohamed Tewfik ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ...	M. F. Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany ..	1888
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. Barillos ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Haiti ...	General Salomon ...	...	President of the Republic	1879
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Honduras ...	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leone XIII. (Gi-acchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	H. R. W. Johnson ...	...	President of Liberia ...	1884
Madagascar ...	Ranavalona III.	1861	Queen of Madagascar...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan ...	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua...	E. Carazo ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Orange Free State ...	Sir J. H. Brand ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Paraguay ...	General Escobar ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia ...	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	A. A. Caceres...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Portugal ...	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
"	"	"	King	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III.	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	F. Menendez ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Servia	Milan I.	1854	Prince of Servia ...	1868*
"	"	"	King ...	1882
Siam	Chulalongkorn I. ...	1853	King of Siam ...	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Spain	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway	Oskar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland ...	W. F. Hertenstein ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Tunis	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II. ...	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	G. Cleveland ...	1837	President of the United States	1885
Uruguay	M. Tages ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Venezuela... ..	H. Lopez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Zanzibar	Seyyid Khalifa ...	...	Sultan of Zanzibar ...	1888

33. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Willem III., of Holland, who was born in 1817, and Christian IX., of Denmark, who was born in 1818 ; also, that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other European monarch, and longer than any monarch named except the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

* This is the date of the Prince's accession to the throne, but he did not assume the Government until 1872.

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

PART I.—POPULATION.

34. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1887* was as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	550,044
Females	...	...	...	...	...	486,075
						1,036,119
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,036,119

35. This estimate shows an increase of 33,076 (18,592 in the males and 14,484 in the females) upon that for the end of 1886, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted in 1887, to 5,988, viz., 4,754 of males, and 1,234 of females, or to 35,988, viz., 28,754 of males, and 7,234 of females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1887 would have been 1,072,107, viz., 578,798 males, and 493,309 females.

36. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1887 was 1,017,199,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the *Statistical Summary of Victoria* (first folding sheet) published at the beginning of the last volume.

† The returns are, on the average, made up to about the middle of August.

Population,
1887.

Mode of
computing
population
estimate.

Municipal
estimate of
population.

of any municipality, would give a total of 1,032,580, or 39,527 less than the apparent population, but only 3,539 less than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although not nearly so high as the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census. This, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

37. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1887 would have been 1,052,575, viz., 567,125 males and 485,450 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1887.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	541,070
Females	...	...	...	...	...	478,630
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,019,700
						<hr/>

38. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1887 was 39,064, viz., 23,346 males and 15,718 females. Of this increase, 17,038, consisting of 7,663 males and 9,375 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 22,026, consisting of 15,683 males and 6,343 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

39. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which, it is believed, has of late years occurred but rarely. In 1887, the apparent increase of population was less by 2,110 than in the previous year, but, with this exception, was the largest recorded during the last seventeen years. Twelve years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, but especially in the last four years. The following are the figures for the last seventeen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1871	...	...	25,846	1880	...	...	26,157
1872	...	...	18,282	1881	...	...	22,165
1873	...	...	19,765	1882	...	...	23,993
1874	...	...	17,945	1883	...	...	25,565
1875	...	...	14,835	1884	...	...	29,486
1876	...	...	17,028	1885	...	...	30,593
1877	...	...	20,487	1886	...	...	41,174
1878	...	...	18,655	1887	...	...	39,064
1879	...	...	19,891				

Increase by
births.

40. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1887 was greater by 1,166 than that in 1886, and was also greater than in any other year since 1871. The following are the numbers in the last seventeen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1871	...	...	17,464	1880	...	...	14,496
1872	...	...	16,530	1881	...	...	14,843
1873	...	...	16,599	1882	...	...	13,113
1874	...	...	14,578	1883	...	...	14,535
1875	...	...	11,433	1884	...	...	15,345
1876	...	...	13,208	1885	...	...	15,611
1877	...	...	13,234	1886	...	...	15,872
1878	...	...	13,879	1887	...	...	17,038
1879	...	...	14,719				

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

41. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has

* The estimated *actual*, as distinguished from the *apparent*, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it, as given in the first folding sheet published in the last volume.

† The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last seventeen years—and which, it will be observed, show a decrease for 1887 of 3,276 as compared with the number for 1886, but are considerably higher than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

1871	...	...	8,382	1880	...	...	11,661
1872	...	...	1,752	1881	...	...	7,322
1873	...	...	3,166	1882	...	...	10,880
1874	...	...	3,367	1883	...	...	11,030
1875	...	...	3,402	1884	...	...	14,141
1876	...	...	3,820	1885	...	...	14,982
1877	...	...	7,253	1886	...	...	25,302
1878	...	...	4,776	1887	...	...	22,026
1879	...	...	5,172				

42. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1886 and 1887, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

Population of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 40; ditto, 1878-9, paragraph 36; ditto, 1879-80, paragraph 42, &c.

† See paragraph 11 of the Government Statist's Report, dated 22nd November, 1884, on the Australasian Statistics 1883, Parliamentary Paper 77, Session 1884.

‡ The number of arrivals and departures recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the last volume.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 AND 1887.*

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1886.	1887.	
Victoria	1,003,043	1,036,119	33,076
New South Wales	1,001,966	1,042,919	40,953
Queensland	342,614	366,940	24,326
South Australia	312,758	312,421	- 337†
Western Australia	39,584	42,488	2,904
Total	2,699,965	2,800,887	100,922
Tasmania	137,211	142,478	5,267
New Zealand	589,386	603,361	13,975
Grand Total	3,426,562	3,546,726	120,164

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 991,869 at the end of 1885, and 1,033,043 at the end of 1886; that of New South Wales was 980,578 and 1,030,901 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1886 was 41,174 in the case of Victoria, and 50,323 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

43. Both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 35,988 and the latter by 35,286. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have not reduced their population estimates since 1885, whilst the other three colonies have not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth. It is believed that the estimate for South Australia is for that colony exclusive of the Northern Territory, which at the census of 1881 contained 4,521 inhabitants, of whom all but 717 were Chinese.

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

44. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1887, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1887.

1. Western Australia ...	Per cent.	7·34	5. Victoria ...	Per cent.	3·30
2. Queensland ...	7·10	6. New Zealand ...	2·37		
3. New South Wales ...	4·09	7. South Australia ...	- 11†		
4. Tasmania ...	3·62				

NOTE.—If no allowance had been made for probable unrecorded departures, the apparent increase of population in 1887 would have been at the rate of 3·89 per cent. in the case of Victoria and 4·72 per cent. in the case of New South Wales.

* The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the last volume.

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

45. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1887, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 3·74 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·21 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1887.

46. During the six years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1887 it is estimated that the following increases took place in the populations of the different colonies :—

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1887.

Colony.	Population. Census of 1881.*	Increase in 6½ years.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	173,773	20·15
New South Wales	751,468	291,451	38·78
Queensland	213,525	153,415	71·85
South Australia	279,865	32,556	11·63
Western Australia	29,708	12,780	43·02
Total	2,136,912	663,975	31·07
Tasmania	115,705	26,473	22·88
New Zealand	489,933	113,428	23·15
Grand Total	2,742,550	803,876	29·31

47. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,100,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number 4,000,000.

Probable Australasian populations, 1891.

48. The rate of increase of the population of Australia combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the decennial period intervening between the last two simultaneous censuses may be set down as 42 per cent. It appears from the last table there is every probability of that rate being maintained in the decade ending with 1891 ; but, without hazarding a prediction as to what may actually occur, the following would be the population of the group at each of the ten next decennial census periods, supposing the same rate of increase to take place between census and census as was found to have taken place between 1871 and 1881† :—

Probable population of Australasia in 100 years.

* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

† Including enumerated Aborigines, the population of the Australian continent at the census of 1881 was 2,166,189, and the population of that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,815,924.

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

1891	3,998,612	1941	23,086,120
1901	5,678,029	1951	32,782,290
1911	8,062,801	1961	46,550,852
1921	11,449,177	1971	66,102,210
1931	16,257,831	1981	93,865,138

49. Although in the intervals between the earlier decades the rate of increase will very likely be higher than that which prevailed between the last two censuses, it is hardly probable that the rate will be sustained at the later periods; but, supposing the population in 1981 should amount to the number shown in the lowest line, and the increase be continued thereafter at the same rate, the population in 1991 would be 133,288,495, and in 2001 it would be 189,269,663. The consideration of such large numbers naturally excites thought as to what may not be the possibilities of a future Australasia; still it must be admitted that at the present time such speculations are more curious than practically useful.

50. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the Victorian population was only 18 per cent., or about 1·6 per cent. per annum. At this rate, the population of this colony would double itself in 42 years. There is reason to believe, however, that since the last census the population has been increasing at a much faster rate, and that it may be expected to double itself in a considerably shorter period.

51. The following table, with certain exceptions, which will be referred to shortly, has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1887 in nearly the same relative proportions as they did when the census was taken:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population 1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	301,374	308,477	609,851
Other Australasian Colonies	23,300	25,450	48,750
England and Wales	99,650	65,160	164,810
Scotland	30,598	23,037	53,635
Ireland	48,105	47,752	95,857
Other British Possessions	7,076	4,269	11,345
Germany	7,228	2,547	9,775
The United States	1,948	738	2,686
China	11,880	87	11,967*
Other Foreign Countries	9,911	1,113	11,024
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	510,103	474,145	984,248
Foreign Subjects (by birth)	30,967	4,485	35,452

* It may be estimated that in June, 1888, the Chinese in the colony numbered 12,564. This does not include half-castes, of which there were probably not less than 400 in Victoria. See paragraph 61 *et seq. post.*

Further estimates of Australasian population.

Time Victorian population will double.

Birthplaces, 1887.

52. The relative proportions of the different nationalities shown in this table are about identical with those which existed when the census was taken, except those of the natives of Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, in calculating which an allowance has been made for the births and deaths which have occurred since the census, and the Chinese, the number of whom has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken.

Native
Australians
and Chinese.

53. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881 ; also the number of males and females of each birthplace :—

Birthplaces
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony* ...	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales...	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland ...	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland ...	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France ...	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany ...	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ...	1,645	1,947	261	†	68	96	637
China ...	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue‡ ...	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total ...	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	†	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue ‡ ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

† In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of "Other Foreign Countries."

‡ Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

Natives of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

54. The table shows the natives of the Australasian colonies resident therein to have numbered 1,740,000, of whom it is estimated 1,370,000 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 62 per cent. and the latter one of 63 per cent. to the population.

Natives of
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

55. Although New South Wales had been settled fully twice as long as Victoria,* the table shows that in 1881 natives of Victoria resident therein outnumbered resident natives of New South Wales by about 32,000.

Victorians
in other
colonies.

56. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies were not shown separately, but were merely grouped under the head of "Other Australasian Colonies." Judging, however, from the proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom 40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as shown in the following table:—

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony in which resident.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	247,528	251,671	499,199
New South Wales	14,328	10,678	25,006
Queensland	1,876	1,273	3,149
South Australia	1,745	1,443	3,188
Western Australia	133	87	220
Total	265,610	265,152	530,762
Tasmania	1,378	1,206	2,584
New Zealand	2,929	2,830	5,759
Grand Total	269,917	269,188	539,105

* Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawkner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawkner himself on the 18th October, 1835.

57. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures :—

Victorians in other colonies; natives of other colonies in Victoria.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victorians living in other Australasian colonies	22,389	17,517	39,906
Natives of other Australasian colonies living in Victoria	19,051	20,715	39,766

58. When the census of 1881 was taken, 579 persons in every 1,000 living in this colony were found to be natives of Victoria, and the proportion has now increased to close upon 600 (598). The same census showed that in each Australasian colony, except Queensland, more than half the population were natives thereof. By the following figures it will be observed that the proportion of natives was higher in Victoria than in New Zealand or Queensland, but lower than in any of the other colonies of the group :—

Native born in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.		Natives per 1,000 persons living.
Tasmania	691	Victoria	579
Western Australia	628	New Zealand	501
New South Wales	622	Queensland	456
South Australia	593		

59. In 1881, natives of Australasia were in the proportion of 635 per 1000 of the population of the Australian continent, and in the proportion of 618 per 1000 of the population of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand.

Native born in Australia and Australasia

60. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the United Kingdom has a more essentially native-born population than any other country in Europe, and one much more so than the United States. In all the countries he names, however, the proportion of native born is much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. The following are Mr. Mulhall's figures :—

Native born in various countries.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.		Natives per 1,000 persons living.
United Kingdom	996	Belgium	980
Germany	994	France	977
Italy	990	Switzerland	922
Holland	983	United States	866

* *Fifty Years National Progress*, page 146. Routledge and Sons, London, 1887.

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

61. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number was found to have become reduced, in Victoria to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706, that being, however, only 1,700 in excess of the estimated number resident in Victoria alone in 1859, or 22 years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese of either sex in each colony as returned at the census of 1881:—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	11,869	259	12,128
New South Wales	10,141	64	10,205
Queensland	11,206	23	11,229
South Australia	4,146	5	4,151
Western Australia	145	...	145
Total	37,507	351	37,858
Tasmania	842	2	844
New Zealand	4,995	9	5,004
Grand Total	43,344	362	43,706

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

62. It will be noticed that the numbers in this table differ in some instances from the numbers set down in a previous table* as born in China, the reason being that some persons of the Chinese race were returned at the census as born elsewhere than in that country, and, on the other hand, some persons of European extraction were returned as born in China. The differences in all cases are only slight.

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies,
1888.

63. According to information brought down to April, May, or June, 1888, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 51,330, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 7,624. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881:—

* See table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1888.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated.)	1888. (Estimated.)	Increase or Decrease (—).
Victoria ...	12,128	12,564	436
New South Wales ...	10,205	16,828	6,623
Queensland ...	11,229	8,950	—2,279
South Australia *	4,151	6,900	2,749
Western Australia ...	145	400	255
Total ...	37,858	45,642	7,784†
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,688	—316
Grand Total ...	43,706	51,330	7,624†

NOTE.—The estimates for 1888 are for the following dates:—Victoria, 1st June; New South Wales, 18th May; Queensland and Tasmania, 1st April; South Australia, 28th May; Western Australia, 31st May; New Zealand, 30th April.

64. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, ^{Aborigines.} the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.† When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 803 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

65. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the ^{Aborigines} Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the ^{at stations,} Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the ^{&c.} Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. There are, moreover, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the number of Aborigines living on each reserve, the number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts, and the number living outside but occasionally visiting the stations:—

* Including the Northern Territory.

† Net figures.

‡ Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work entitled *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria*, page 236, George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883, states that he believes he has seen all the published estimates of our black population which have been made from time to time since 1843, and, with larger information than they were based on, feels convinced that the Aboriginal inhabitants of Port Phillip (now Victoria) could not have numbered less than fifteen thousand when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

ABORIGINES, 1887.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines* (including half-castes).
	acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	91
Framlingham	3,500	90
Lake Condah	3,750	98
Lake Wellington	2,300	63
Lake Tyers	4,200	60
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	51
Depôts (outside stations) ... ..	...	250
Occasional visitors to stations	...	100
Total	22,157	803

Separation of
half-castes
from the
blacks.

66. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887† in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living, and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, were excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board if in necessitous circumstances be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act. Under the provisions of this measure, 60 half-castes were placed out by the Board in 1887, and were found able to earn their own living.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

67. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the "civilized" Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No

* The number of Aborigines at the various stations fluctuates from time to time. The average numbers are here given.

† The Aborigines Protection Act 1886 (50 Vict. No. 912).

Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the Aboriginal population :—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	460	320	780
New South Wales † ...	938	705	1,643
Queensland ‡ ...	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia § ...	3,478	2,868	6,346
Western Australia || ...	1,640	706	2,346
Total ...	17,235	14,465	31,700
New Zealand ¶ ...	24,368	19,729	44,097
Grand Total ...	41,603	34,194	75,797

68. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1887, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census; except in the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, &c., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese :—

* Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician of Tasmania, writes—"The last male of the Tasmanian Aborigines died on the 3rd March, 1869, and the last of the race (*Trucaninni*, a female) died at Hobart on the 8th May, 1876. On the islands of Bass's Straits (Barren and Badger) there are a few families of half-castes, who live in a miserable sort of way; catching mutton birds and boiling them down for oil seems to be their principal occupation. Although the men are strong and vigorous, and excelling as boatmen, they are extremely improvident and lazy. So far as I can learn, these half-castes are mixed, and are quite as much related to the natives of continental Australia as they are to the Aborigines of Tasmania."

† Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

‡ In Queensland the numbers were partly derived from estimates. Mr. Henry Jordan, who in 1881 was Registrar-General of that colony, considered the estimates too low. He wrote as follows in his report on the census :—"In the northern parts of the colony the Aborigines are comparatively numerous, and some persons resident in the Cook and Palmer districts have supposed there may be 70,000 in Queensland. This, however, is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth."

§ The Aborigines in the Northern Territory of South Australia are not included. In the whole colony there are probably quite as many Aborigines as in Queensland.

|| The Aborigines returned at the census of Western Australia are only those in the employment of the colonists. Large portions of that immense territory have not yet been explored, and in some places Aborigines are very numerous.

¶ In his report upon the census, Mr. W. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General of New Zealand, writes as follows respecting this enumeration :—"An attempt was made in 1881 to obtain a correct enumeration of the native population, but although the officers of the Native Department who had the charge of the enumeration do not think that there are any material errors in the results obtained, yet they agree in stating that the numbers given are not correct, and in many instances only estimates. In some parts no access was permitted to those desirous of obtaining information. In parts the natives showed a suspicion of the enumerators, and a growing disinclination to have their numbers known, and information relating thereto was refused. Difficulty was also experienced on account of the nomadic habits of portions of the tribes; and in some instances the natives who were at a distance from their tribes were enumerated *in loco* and given again by another officer among the number of their tribe. * * * The total number is greater by 502 than that returned at the census of 1878; but as the reports of the native officers generally point to a perceptible decrease in the Maori population, this apparent increase may be attributable to a better enumeration on the present occasion."

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England *	197,819	171,254	369,073
Presbyterians	82,619	74,475	157,094
Methodists †	65,071	63,371	128,442
Independents	11,842	11,678	23,520
Baptists	11,680	12,444	24,124
Other Protestants	17,709	12,923	30,632
Roman Catholics ‡	121,114	119,945	241,059
Jews	2,868	2,249	5,117
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	10,962	48	11,010
Residue	19,386	10,243	29,629
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

69. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony on the 3rd April, 1881, except Tasmania, in which the religions of the people were not ascertained; also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, § 1881.

Religions.	Numbers of Persons || of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097 ¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	11,122	9,285	16,486**	4,146††	...	4,931
Residue ‡‡	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605
FEMALES.						
Church of England	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists	54,296 ¶	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	37	60	385**	5††	...	5
Residue ‡‡	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

§ Except Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken

|| Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.

¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."

** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in Queensland.

†† The Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.

‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

70. Combining the Protestant sects so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony (except Tasmania), and contrasting them with the Roman Catholics and Jews, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

Protestants,
Roman
Catholics,
and Jews
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

PROTESTANTS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, AND JEWS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers.				Proportions per Cent.		
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Total.	Protes- tants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.
Victoria ...	618,392	203,480	4,330	826,202	74·84	24·64	·52
New South Wales ...	516,512	207,606	3,266	727,384	71·01	28·54	·45
Queensland ...	139,380	54,376	457	194,213	71·77	28·00	·23
South Australia ...	216,626	42,628	762	260,016	83·31	16·40	·29
Westrn. Australia *	20,613	8,413	...	29,026	71·02	28·98	...
Total... ..	1,511,523	516,503	8,815	2,036,841	74·21	25·36	·43
New Zealand ...	393,971	68,984	1,536	464,491	84·82	14·85	·33
Grand Total... ..	1,905,494	585,487	10,351	2,501,332	76·18	23·41	·41

71. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews to the sum of the three bodies combined ; and it should be pointed out that such proportions would all be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the bodies named, contains Mahometans, Buddhists, and other Non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the three combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, and next to that in South Australia, those being the only colonies in which they amounted to more than 75 per cent. of the whole ; Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next so in New South Wales and Queensland, those being the colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole, and Jews were most numerous in Victoria, that being the only colony in which they amounted to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of different
sects.

72. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the civilized

Religions in
various
countries.

* In Western Australia the Jews were not separated from certain denominations tabulated under the head of "Other Sects," and therefore cannot be shown here.

countries of the world; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,* where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Christians.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, &c.	Residue.	Total †
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, &c.						
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia	2,400,000	730,000	500	13,000	500	..	66,000	90,000	3,300,000
Austria-Hungary ..	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia .. ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Brazil	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chili	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China (including Corea and Annam)	193,777	1,517,500	112	3,745	9,582,600	4,000,000	269,221,203	..	284,518,937
Denmark	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Hayti	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Holland	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Mexico	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Persia	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,598	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia	3,476,925	9,182,077	76,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Servia	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Spain	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Turkey	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456

Ages, 1887.

73. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1887, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated:—

* Edition 1887, pages 372 and 373: San Francisco.

† The populations in this column (taken from the *Annual Statistician*) sometimes differ considerably from those given in subsequent tables prepared in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and derived generally from official documents.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	64,721	61,618	126,339
5 to 10 ,,	58,225	56,007	114,232
10 to 15 ,,	56,394	55,043	111,437
15 to 20 ,,	59,033	56,244	115,277
20 to 25 ,,	59,701	54,522	114,223
25 to 30 ,,	52,947	48,004	100,951
30 to 35 ,,	32,997	29,621	62,618
35 to 40 ,,	23,793	21,585	45,378
40 to 45 ,,	22,857	20,620	43,477
45 to 50 ,,	24,727	20,382	45,109
50 to 55 ,,	26,096	18,813	44,909
55 to 60 ,,	25,091	15,228	40,319
60 to 65 ,,	15,446	8,925	24,371
65 to 70 ,,	10,195	6,133	16,328
70 to 75 ,,	5,203	3,220	8,423
75 to 80 ,,	2,325	1,705	4,030
80 years and upwards	1,319	960	2,279
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

74. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census of 1881 was taken:—

Ages in Australasian colonies.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 ,,	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 ,,	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 ,,	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 ,,	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 ,,	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 ,,	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 ,,	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 ,,	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 ,,	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 ,,	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 ,,	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 ,,	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 ,,	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 ,,	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 ,,	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified † ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.

† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881—*continued.*

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 "	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 "	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 "	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 "	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 "	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 "	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 "	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 "	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 "	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 "	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 "	9,118	5,923	1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 "	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 "	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 "	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 "	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified † ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

Ages in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

75. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller total population of New South Wales, she returned more males than Victoria at each of the periods between 25 and 40. Males at all the other age periods, however, and females at all the age periods, were more numerous in this colony than in New South Wales.

Relative
effective-
ness of
populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

76. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and often to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. Upon this principle, notwithstanding the continuous stream of adult immigration which had been flowing to most of the other Australasian colonies under the auspices of the State, Victoria, when the census was taken, had still a relatively stronger population than any other colony of the group except Queensland. In this respect South Australia and New South Wales stand fourth and fifth, and New Zealand last. This will be seen by the following table, in which the colonies are arranged in order according to the position in which they

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.

† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers.

stand in regard to the proportion of persons at the sustaining, as contrasted with those at the dependent, periods of life. The former are placed in the first column, and the latter in the last two columns :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
2. Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
3. Western Australia	5,891	3,855	254
4. South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
5. New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
6. Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
7. New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

77. Relatively to the numbers of the population, it will be observed that, whilst Victoria had more persons at the middle or strongest period of life than any other Australasian colony except Queensland, as has already been stated, she had fewer children than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she had the same proportion of old people as New South Wales, but more old people than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Victoria and other colonies compared.

78. If, in regard to relative strength, as measured by the proportionate numbers at the middle period of life, the male population only be considered, the positions of most of the colonies change. Queensland is still at the first, but Victoria falls to the fifth, place. Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand rise to the second, third, fourth, and sixth places, whilst Tasmania falls to the last. The following are the figures :— Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE MALE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	6,487	3,386	127
2. Western Australia	6,281	3,389	330
3. South Australia	6,109	3,654	237
4. New South Wales	6,027	3,691	282
5. Victoria	6,024	3,695	281
6. New Zealand	5,951	3,902	147
7. Tasmania	5,687	3,676	637

Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

79. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

Women at
reproduc-
tive ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

80. In proportion to the total number of females, Victoria contained a smaller number at the reproductive ages than South Australia, but a larger number than any other Australasian colony. New South Wales and Queensland followed next in order, and then Tasmania; New Zealand being last on the list. The following are the numbers living at such ages in each colony and their proportions to its total female population:—

WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD
OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS), 1881.

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. South Australia	59,434	4,561
2. Victoria	186,277	4,540
3. New South Wales	153,172	4,509
4. Queensland	39,638	4,504
5. Tasmania	24,234	4,439
6. Western Australia	5,567	4,404
7. New Zealand	96,144	4,370

Effectiveness
of popula-
tion of
England.

81. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1881, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,897, which is higher than the proportion shown by the census returns of any Australasian colony except Queensland and Victoria; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,836 per 10,000, which is lower than that in any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following were the numbers in 10,000 at that and at the dependent periods of life in England and Wales when the census of 1881 was taken:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1881.

	Both Sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years	3,645	3,741
15 to 65 „	5,897	5,836
65 years and upwards	458	423
	<hr/> 10,000	<hr/> 10,000

82. By the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were found to be in the proportion of 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that in the other four colonies. Women at reproductive period in England.

83. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1887, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 81 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census ; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in 6½ years from 5,908 to 6,243, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,757. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :— Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1887—Persons.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1887.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)	Increase in 6½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	352,008	20,246	3,847	3,452
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	636,632	127,153	5,908	6,243
65 years and upwards...	21,105	31,060	9,955	245	305
Total ...	862,346	1,019,700	157,354	10,000	10,000

84. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1887, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census of 1881 was taken. Comparison with other colonies.

85. In the same 6½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 79 per cent. of the whole male increase ; per 10,000 males Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1887—Males.

* See table following paragraph 73 ante.

† See paragraph 76 ante.

living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,334, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,666. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1887 :—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1887.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)	Increase in 6½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1887. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	179,340	12,321	3,695	3,315
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	342,688	70,347	6,024	6,334
65 years and upwards...	12,723	19,042	6,319	281	351
Total ...	452,083	541,070	88,987	10,000	10,000

Comparison with other colonies.

86. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census of 1881 was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1887 from the fifth place to the second, being above New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, but was still below Queensland. It is possible, however, that the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since that census was taken.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1887.

87. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 230,596 at the middle of 1887, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,818. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Relative effectiveness of populations of various countries.

88. Comparing the total populations of the Australasian colonies with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the United States, the following are the proportions at the supporting and the dependent periods of life, the figures being all for 1881, except those of the United States, which are for 1880 :—

* See table following paragraph 78 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 80 ante.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Country.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
France	6,530	2,660	810
Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
United States	5,940	3,710	350
Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
England and Wales	5,897	3,645	458
Western Australia	5,891	3,855	254
South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
Ireland	5,860	3,500	640
Scotland	5,840	3,660	500
New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

89. France, it will be observed, is at the head of the list, the proportion at the supporting period being 537 per 10,000 above that in Queensland, which heads the Australasian colonies, and 926 per 10,000 above that in New Zealand, which stands last of those colonies. In France, however, in consequence of the low birth rate prevailing, the proportion of children under 15 is very much smaller, whilst that of old persons over 65 is very much larger, than in any of the other countries. The absence of a youthful population to take the place of those who pass on to old age must materially weaken the population of France in the course of a few years. Queensland stands next to France, after which follows the United States, which is only slightly above Victoria, England and Wales being next below this colony, whilst Ireland and Scotland stand also below Western Australia and South Australia, but above New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Countries compared.

90. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the soldiers' age." It appears that when the census was taken the Australasian colonies could have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

Men at "soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—NUMBERS.

	Number.		Number.
Victoria	114,142	Tasmania	15,929
New South Wales	131,805	New Zealand	86,514
Queensland	46,427		
South Australia	52,529	Total	451,700
Western Australia	4,354		

Proportions
of men at
"soldiers'
age" to
population.

91. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at the soldiers' age were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life has for some years past been the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied the lowest position, as has been already stated :—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—PROPORTIONS.

	Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.		Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.
1. Queensland ...	2,204*	5. Western Australia ...	1,471
2. South Australia ...	1,877	6. Tasmania ...	1,377
3. New Zealand ...	1,771	7. Victoria ...	1,324
4. New South Wales	1,760		

Men at
"soldiers'
age," 1881
and 1887.

92. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1887 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 169,438, or by 55,296. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,661, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census of 1881, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,
1887.

93. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1887, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	5,681	287	5,968
" religion	1,299	239	1,538
" health... ..	2,327	1,867	4,194
" law	1,515	...	1,515
" education	3,192	4,882	8,074
" art, science, and literature ...	3,138	1,244	4,382
Traders	17,314	2,297	19,611
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	8,008	766	8,774
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	17,747	31,637	49,384

* The proportion in Queensland is swelled by the large number of male Chinese and Kanaka resident in that colony. If these be omitted from the calculation, the proportion would be reduced to 1,636.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1887
(ESTIMATED)—continued.

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic servants	3,517	25,511	29,028
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	55,514	1,244	56,758
Miners*	26,000	...	26,000*
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	1,028	...	1,028
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture	93,226	48,390	141,616
„ pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,004	1,197	5,201
„ land carriage	17,423	383	17,806
„ sea navigation	3,950	48	3,998
Dealing in food	16,773	2,058	18,831
Labourers	28,785	...	28,785
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,136	96	1,232
Of independent means	2,868	1,340	4,208
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars	200,953	350,836	551,789
Public burthen	7,575	4,260	11,835
Of no occupation	1,461	48	1,509
Unspecified*... ..	16,636	...	16,636
Total	541,070	478,630	1,019,700

94. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1887, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth.

Caution necessary in accepting figures.

95. The following, grouped in sub-orders, are the numbers in the various Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, following different occupations when the census was taken :—

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons	300	84	204	19	26	270

* According to the census proportions, the number of miners should be 42,636, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 26,000. The difference (16,636) has been set down as "unspecified" near the foot of the table.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
2	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, &c.	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
„	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	10,565
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
„	2	„ in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
„	2	Other general dealers... ..	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
„	2	„ roads	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
„	3	„ seas and rivers	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
„	4	Engaged in storage	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
„	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118
7	1	Engaged— In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
„	2	„ pastoral pursuits	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
„	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
„	4	About animals	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
„	2	„ musical instruments ...	139	16	25	...	10	63
„	3	„ prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
„	4	„ carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
„	5	„ tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
„	6	„ designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
„	7	„ watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
„	8	„ surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
„	9	„ arms	71	25	16	3	7	35
„	10	„ machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
„	11	„ carriages, harness, and implements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
„	12	„ ships and boats	608	212	254	53	188	752
„	13	„ houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
„	14	„ furniture	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
„	15	„ chemicals	229	12	16	1	6	71
9	1	„ textile fabrics	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
„	2	„ dress	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
„	3	„ fibrous materials	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
„	2	„ vegetable food	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
„	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
„	2	„ vegetable matters	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining... ..	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
„	2	„ coal	444	339	46	12	59	294
„	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
„	4	„ water	124	388	64	1	15	56

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
12	5	Engaged— In gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
„	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
„	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
„	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

96. For the purpose of making convenient comparisons between the industries carried on in the different colonies, it is desirable to combine the occupations in orders. This is done in the following table, the percentage of each order to the specified total being also shown :—

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders ...	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea ...	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
7	Engaged in— Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions ...	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks ...	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals ...	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank...	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community ...	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS—*continued.*

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
Total		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations in Victoria and other colonies compared.

97. It will be observed that of traders, workers and dealers in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials, and workers and dealers in food and drinks, Victoria had a larger proportion than any of the other colonies; that of persons engaged in the learned professions, literature, science, and art, the proportion in Victoria was identical with that in Western Australia, and above that in any of the other colonies; but that of persons engaged in government and defence the proportion in Victoria was smaller than that in any of the other colonies.

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales.

98. In consequence of the occupations in New South Wales having been classified upon a different principle, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

Occupations.	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.	Numbers.	Proportions per Cent.
Government and municipal officers ...	3,995	·47	5,486	·75
Engaged in defence ...	499	·06	1,310	·18
Clergy and others engaged in religion ...	1,237	·14	725	·10
Lawyers, law court officers, &c. ...	1,243	·15	920	·12
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c. ...	1,595	·19	1,049	·14
Authors, scientific persons, artists, &c. ...	3,080	·36	1,764	·24
Domestic duties (chiefly women and children)	280,957	32·88	238,109*	32·36
Scholars under tuition ...	184,655	21·61	154,885	21·05
Engaged in—				
Boarding and lodging ...	7,475	·87	4,111	·56
Attendance ...	31,234	3·66	33,913	4·61
Mercantile pursuits ...	18,873†	2·21	22,901	3·11
Maritime pursuits (not Royal Navy) ...	3,363	·39	4,492	·61
Agricultural pursuits and on land ...	110,296	12·91	89,682*	12·18
Pastoral pursuits and about animals ...	13,906	1·63	23,110*	3·14
Mining ...	36,066	4·22	17,709	2·41
Other occupations, which cannot be compared	155,960	18·25	135,709	18·44
Occupation not stated ...	7,912	...	15,593†	...
Total population ...	862,346	...	751,468	...
Total of specified occupations ...	854,434	100·00	735,875	100·00

99. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as I have already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers, more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

100. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work, who numbered 9,813, were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed, who numbered only 4,478, were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

* As in New South Wales the wives and daughters of farmers and squatters assisting on the farm or station were originally tabulated under the head of "Domestic Duties," in which respect the practice differed from that obtaining in Victoria, 36,000 have been deducted therefrom and added to those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, viz., 30,000 to the former and 6,000 to the latter.

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

101. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1887. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1887.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1887.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	391,546	38·40	1,529
... { Extra-Metropolitan †	376	187,758	18·41	499
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	440,396	43·19	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,019,700	100·00	11·6

102. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by considerably more than a third, and that of the country districts by considerably more than a sixth, but the population of the extra-metropolitan towns fell off by a fortieth. The following is a statement of the population of these portions of the colony at the two periods, and the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease which took place between them:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.	Enumerated Population.		Increase‡ in Ten Years.	
	1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·85
... { Extra-Metropolitan...	194,293	189,583	—4,710	—2·42
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	330,455	389,816	59,361	17·96
Total of Victoria ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88

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

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow:—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

Urban and rural population.

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

103. In 1887 the population of the metropolis was equal to nearly two-fifths per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :— Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1887	...	...	38·40

104. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :— Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1887.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1887.	
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	72,786	14·5
North Melbourne Town†	565	20,758‡	36·7
Fitzroy City	923	28,644	31·0
Collingwood City	1,139	29,011	25·5
Richmond City	1,430	34,000	23·8
Brunswick Borough	2,722	12,177	4·5
Northcote Borough	2,850	3,500	1·2
Prahran City	2,320	34,000	14·7
South Melbourne City	2,311	38,000	16·4
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	11,403	4·8
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	16,670	8·8
Brighton Town †	3,288	6,698	2·0
Essendon Borough	4,000	7,156	1·8
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	7,000	6·4
Hawthorn Town †	2,389	12,017	5·0
Kew Borough	3,553	6,000	1·7
Footscray Town †	3,075	11,762	3·8
Williamstown Town	2,775	12,749	4·6
Remainder of District	120,242	25,737	·2
Total	163,942	390,068	2·4
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total Population, including shipping	...	391,546	...

105. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 72,800 || inhabitants, and is nearly twice as Populations of suburban municipalities.

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

† Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887; and Footscray on the 22nd February, 1887. The name of "Hotham" was altered to "North Melbourne" on the 22nd August, 1887.

‡ Including the Benevolent Asylum.

§ Census figures.

|| This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 38,000 inhabitants; Prahran and Richmond, with 34,000 each; and Collingwood and Fitzroy, with about 29,000 each. Northcote, with 3,500 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one, Kew, having nearly twice that number.

Density of metropolitan population.

106. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne (Hotham), with 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 31; Collingwood, with $25\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 24; South Melbourne, with $16\frac{1}{2}$; Prahran City, with $14\frac{3}{4}$; and Melbourne City with $14\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,745 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 230 acres; Richmond, $195\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Brighton, $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Port Melbourne, $77\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; Collingwood only 29 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 32·8; Richmond, 27·5; Collingwood, 26·1; Melbourne City, 22·2; South Melbourne, 20·7; St. Kilda, 10·1; Flemington and Kensington, 8·9; Williamstown, 5·4; Port Melbourne, 4·9; Kew and Brighton, 2·1.

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

107. It may be remarked that whilst the last census revealed the fact that the estimate of the total population of Victoria was much too high, the estimate for Melbourne and suburbs, made then as now, by the municipal authorities, was not very wide of the truth. For this reason, whilst it has been deemed advisable to reduce the present estimate for the whole colony,† it has not been thought necessary to alter that of Melbourne and suburbs.

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 881.

108. The following is a statement of the population of the metropolis or principal city of each of the Australasian colonies according to the census of 1881. The figures in all cases denote the number of

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Social Condition, in a later volume.

† See paragraph 35 *ante*.

inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits :—

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne	139,006	143,941	282,947
Sydney	113,928	110,283	224,211
Adelaide	51,716	52,148	103,864
Brisbane	15,296	15,813	31,109
Hobart	13,162	14,086	27,248
Wellington	10,226	10,337	20,563
Perth	2,981	2,841	5,822

109. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities, except Perth, have been made for the year 1887, with the following result :—

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions of
Austral-
asian colo-
nies, 1887.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1887.

	Both Sexes.		Both Sexes.
Melbourne	391,546	Brisbane	55,475
Sydney	348,695	Hobart	31,251
Adelaide	111,300	Wellington	30,123†

110. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following were the proportions in each colony :—

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Adelaide	37·11	Perth	19·60
Melbourne	32·81	Brisbane	14·57
Sydney	29·84	Wellington	4·20
Hobart	23·55		

111. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census :—

Proportions
of the sexes
in Aus-
tralasian
capitals.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Hobart	107·02	Adelaide	100·84
Melbourne	103·55	Sydney	96·80
Brisbane	103·38	Perth	95·30
Wellington	101·09		

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be 690.

† According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 25,925. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

112. In the $6\frac{1}{4}$ years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1887, it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 108,599, and in the $6\frac{3}{4}$ years to the end of 1887, the population of Greater Sydney by 116,498. The increase in the last year of the period was set down as 19,916 for Melbourne and 15,986 for Sydney.

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

113. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1887, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1887.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat	39,980	Geelong	20,740
Sandhurst	36,050	Castlemaine	8,900

Population of principal towns of the world.

114. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable with one another. The populations of the Australian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants* :—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661†
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States	1885	1,300,000‡
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
St. Petersburg	Russia	1884	929,100

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

† This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the last census. The population of Inner London at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1886 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,300,900, and that of Inner London to 4,149,533.

‡ New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 2,096,234 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Tokio	Japan	1886	902,837
Philadelphia... ..	United States	1885	875,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States	1885	604,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1887	596,187*
Liverpool	England	1887	592,991†
Chicago	United States	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1887	459,663
St. Louis	United States	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1887	441,095
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1884	436,572
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1887	425,204
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Madrid	Spain	1877	397,816
Melbourne	Victoria	1887	391,546
Boston	United States	1885	390,406
Amsterdam	Holland	1887	378,686
Marseille	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States	1885	375,000
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Osaka	Japan	1886	353,970
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Leeds	England	1887	345,080
Sydney	New South Wales	1887	340,709
Sheffield	England	1887	316,288
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
San Francisco	United States	1885	300,000
Mexico	Mexico	1882	300,000
Breslau	Prussia	1885	299,640
Milan	Italy	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1886	285,700
Cincinnati	United States	1885	280,000
Rome	Italy	1881	273,268
Odessa	Russia	1883	267,563
Munich	Bavaria	1885	261,981
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Edinburgh	Scotland	1887	258,629

* Manchester contained 377,529, and Salford contained 218,658 inhabitants.

† Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 690,694 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Kioto	Japan	1886	255,403
King-Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona	Spain	1877	248,943
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Dresden	Saxony	1886	246,086
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
Santiago de Chile	Chile	1885	236,412
New Orleans	United States	1885	235,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Turin	Italy	1881	230,183
Bradford	England	1887	224,507
Nottingham	England	1887	224,230
Bristol	England	1887	223,695
Stockholm	Sweden	1886	223,063
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Salford	England	1887	218,658
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Palermo	Sicily	1881	205,712
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	205,676
Antwerp	Belgium	1887	204,498
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	200,000
Benares	India	1881	200,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	200,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	200,000
Hull	England	1887	196,855
Rotterdam	Holland	1887	190,545
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Montreal	Canada	1886	186,257
Manila	Philippine Islands ... ..	...	182,242
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	180,000
Delhi	India	1881	173,393
Kharkoff	Russia	1885	171,416
Patna	India	1881	170,654
Leipsig	Saxony	1885	170,340
Riga	Russia	1881	169,329
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Prague	Bohemia	1880	162,323
Cologne	Prussia	1885	161,401
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Cleveland	United States	1880	160,146
Newcastle	England	1887	157,048
Pittsburg	United States	1880	156,381
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Buffalo	United States	1880	155,137
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
Odessa	Russia	1885	154,240
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Königsburg	Prussia	1885	151,151
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco ... ..	...	150,000
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—continued.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Ghent	Belgium	1887	145,424
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1880	144,844
Valencia	Spain	1877	144,048
The Hague	Holland	1887	143,626
Leicester	England	1887	143,153
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Victoria	Hong Kong	1881	139,144
Genoa	Italy	1881	138,081
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Liège	Belgium	1887	137,559
Newark	United States	1880	136,508
Florence	Italy	1881	134,992
Seville	Spain	1877	134,318
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176
Oldham	England	1887	134,158
Kristiania	Norway	1887	134,036
Kishineff	Russia	...	130,000
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	England	1887	129,684
Venice	Italy	1881	129,445
Ahmedabad	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Kieff	Russia	1874	127,251
Stuttgart	Württemberg	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis	...	125,000
Louisville	United States	1880	123,758
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829
Soerabaya	Java	...	121,637
Jersey City	United States	1880	120,722
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Aleppo	Asiatic Turkey	...	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Toronto	Canada	1886	118,403
Brighton	England	1887	118,186
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Blackburn	England	1887	116,844
Detroit	United States	1880	116,342
Malaga	Spain	1877	115,882
Milwaukee	United States	1880	115,578
Dusseldorff	Prussia	1885	115,190
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	114,891
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,805
Magdeburg	Prussia	1885	114,291
Surat	India	1881	113,417
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Bolton	England	1887	112,354
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Adelaide	South Australia	1887	111,300

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Chemnitz	Saxony	1885	110,808
Lemberg	Galicia	1884	110,250
Bareilly	India	1881	109,844
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Providence	United States	1880	104,850
Altona	Prussia	1885	104,719
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1884	104,472
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	1881	103,998
Barmen	Prussia	1885	103,066
Preston	England	1887	102,283
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Cardiff	Wales	1887	101,580
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Adrianople	Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Erzroom	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	.....	100,000
Herat	Affghanistan ... ..	...	100,000
Zanzibar	Zanzibar ... ..	.....	100,000

Mining population.

115. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.* At the end of 1887, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,797, or 583 more than the estimate of the previous year, but 9,392 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1887.

Alluvial miners ...	13,413	European miners ...	21,621
Quartz miners ...	12,384	Chinese miners ...	4,176
Total ...	25,797	Total ...	25,797

* It was suggested by the late Secretary for Mines that the difference between the number of miners returned at the census and the estimate of his department probably arose from the fact that many men employed about the mines, and considered as miners for the purpose of that estimate, returned themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., and numerous small selectors who divided their time between farming and mining returned themselves as farmers.

116. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1887 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,767, the numbers being 12,194 and 9,427 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 190, as against 3,986 engaged in alluvial mining.

European and Chinese miners.

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

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

118. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

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

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by nearly 86,000 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction)	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	1,060,000
Total Australia	3,030,506
Tasmania	26,215

South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Comparative areas of Victoria and Great Britain.

119. It may be interesting to compare the areas of the various Australasian colonies with those of European countries. The area of Victoria (87,884 square miles), as has been already stated,* is slightly smaller than Great Britain, the actual difference being only 122 square miles. The area of Great Britain is made up as follows :—

							Square Miles.
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,186
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,820
							<hr/>
							88,006

Area of New South Wales and other countries.

120. The area of New South Wales (309,175 square miles) is larger by 162 square miles than the combined areas of France, Continental Italy, and Sicily :—

							Square Miles.
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Italy (Continental portion) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,426
Island of Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,556
							<hr/>
							309,013

Area of Queensland and other countries.

121. Queensland (668,224 square miles) is only smaller by 736 square miles than the following countries taken in combination :—

							Square Miles.
Sweden and Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,535
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Italy (Continental portion) and Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,982
							<hr/>
							668,960

Area of South Australia and other countries.

122. South Australia (903,425 square miles) is larger by 2,675 square miles than the following :—

							Square Miles.
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,114
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,640
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,784
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,738
							<hr/>
							900,750

* See paragraph 6 *ante*.

123. The area of Western Australia (975,920 square miles) exceeds by 4,235 square miles the combined areas of the last named countries, with the addition of three others, thus :—

							Square Miles.
Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Holland, as above							900,750
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,595
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,970
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,370
Total							<u>971,685</u>

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

124. Tasmania (26,375 square miles) is larger by 1,405 square miles than Greece, which contains 24,970 square miles.

Areas of Tasmania and Greece compared.

125. New Zealand (104,027 square miles) is smaller by only 955 square miles than Continental Italy and Sicily combined, the area of which is as follows :—

							Square Miles.
Italy (Continental portion) ...							94,426
Island of Sicily ...							10,556
Total							<u>104,982*</u>

Areas of New Zealand and Italy compared.

126. The area of the Continent of Australia (2,944,628 square miles) exceeds by 2,786 square miles the areas of the following countries taken in combination :—

							Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland ...							2,080,395
Sweden and Norway ...							299,535
Germany ...							208,640
Austria-Hungary ...							264,443
Turkey in Europe ...							63,859
Greece ...							24,970
Total							<u>2,941,842</u>

Area of Australia and certain countries.

127. And the area of the Australian continent, combined with the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand (3,075,030 square miles), exceeds by 2,830 square miles the sum of the areas of the last-named countries, with the addition of the areas of Switzerland and Italy, thus :—

							Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey in Europe, and Greece, as above ...							2,941,842
Switzerland ...							15,977
Italy (including Sicily and Island of Sardinia) ...							114,381
Total							<u>3,072,200</u>

Area of Australasia and certain countries.

128. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square

Area of Australasia, Europe, and United States.

* To complete the area of the Kingdom of Italy (114,381 square miles), the area of the Island of Sardinia (9,399 square miles) must be added.

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

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

129. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the six following years are shown in the following table:—

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
New South Wales...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
Queensland	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614‡	70·43‡	·513‡
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758‡	91·89‡	·346
	1887	160,441	151,980	312,421	94·73	·346
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584‡	71·78‡	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044

* On the 31st March, 1888, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,047,308. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (folding sheet) and tables in Appendix A published in the last volume

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales include a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

POPULATIONS * OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
New Zealand ‡ ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·355
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·539
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·666
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788

130. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1887.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1887.

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

131. It will be noticed that in the last three years the male population of New South Wales was more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until the last year, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the latter. In 1887, however, for the first time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria.

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

132. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia,

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 41,627 were enumerated at the census of 1886.

and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; that in Queensland the proportions of the sexes are about the same as in that year, whilst in South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality—a result probably owing in part to the depression existing in those two colonies, and the consequent emigration of males to the more prosperous countries.

133. In 1887, as compared with 1886, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia, where there was a falling off of 2,539 in the male, but an increase of 2,202 in the female, population, resulting in a net loss of 337 persons. Moreover, a falling off of 665 took place in 1886, so that the loss in the two years was 1,002.

134. At the end of 1887 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million eight hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million five hundred and fifty thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the seven years ended with 1887, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1887.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965*	83·70*	·917
	1887	1,523,835	1,277,052	2,800,887	83·80	·951
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562*	84·14*	1·114*
	1887	1,924,638	1,622,088	3,546,726	84·28	1·153

135. According to the experience of the seven years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase

* Figures revised and altered since last publication.

Decrease of population in South Australia.

Population of Australia and Australasia.

Sexes diverging from equality.

rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia.

136. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria. Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

137. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:— Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	1887	28,247,151	483
Scotland	29,820	„	3,991,499	134
Ireland	32,531	„	4,852,914	149
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom, &c.	120,840	...	37,306,938	309
Gibraltar †	2	(c) 1881	18,381	9,191
Malta †	119	1886	159,231	1,338
Heligoland	1	(c) 1881	2,001	2,001
Total	120,962	...	37,486,551	310
ASIA.				
British India †	868,314	(c) 1881	198,790,853	229
Upper Burmah	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon	25,365	1886	2,850,000	112
Straits Settlements	1,472	„	506,000	344
Labuan and smaller islands	30	(c) 1881	6,298	210
Hong Kong	32	1886	200,090	6,670
Aden	} 71	(c) 1881	{ 34,711	} 491
Perim				
Cyprus ... ..					3,723	„	186,084	50
Total	1,089,507	...	205,574,185	189
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies †	713	1886	368,145	516
Natal	18,750	„	442,697	24
Cape Colony and dependencies §	219,700	„	1,252,347	6
St. Helena	47	1883	5,085	108

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 141,260.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 509,284 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

§ Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland, &c.

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>				
Ascension	34	(c) 1881	300	9
Lagos	1,069	1883	87,165	82
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	18,784	1886	651,000	35
Sierra Leone	3,000	(c) 1881	60,546	20
Gambia	69	1885	14,150	205
Total	262,166	...	2,881,435	11
<i>AMERICA.</i>				
Canada	3,470,392	1886	4,725,447	1·4
Newfoundland	42,000	1884	197,335	5
Bermuda	19	1886	15,177	798
Honduras	6,400	(c) 1881	27,452	4
British Guiana	109,000	1886	274,311	2·5
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,300	(c) 1881	43,521	8
Turk's Island	169	"	4,732	28
Jamaica	4,193	1886	603,354	144
St. Lucia	238	"	41,791	175
St. Vincent	133	"	45,031	338
Barbados	166	(c) 1881	171,860.	1,035
Grenada	133	1886	47,364	356
Tobago	114	"	20,038	176
Virgin Isles	57	1885	5,287	93
St. Christopher	65	} 1884	41,001	357
Nevis	50			
Antigua	170	1885	34,964	206
Montserrat	32	1886	11,341	354
Dominica	291	1884	28,840	99
Trinidad	1,754	1886	178,270	102
Total	3,640,676	...	6,517,116	1·7
<i>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</i>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	3,075,238	1887	3,546,726	1
Fiji†	7,700	1886	126,010	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	(c) 1881	1,553	·2
Total	3,089,438	...	3,674,289	1·2
Grand Total British dominions	8,202,749	...	256,133,576	31·2

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

138. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The

* Exclusive of Aborigines.

† The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. Of the population, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and sixtieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,443	1886	41,144,925	155
Belgium	11,370	„	5,909,975	520
Denmark	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of	75,107	(c)1880	127,208‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,223,988	25
France	204,031	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,500	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others	432,800	1882-4	12,559,386	29
„ protectorates of	105,550	„	9,073,000	85
Total French dominions ...	999,881	1882-6	63,668,754	64
Germany	208,640	(c) 1885	46,855,704	224
Greece || ... ..	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,453	79
Holland	12,738	1886	4,390,857	347
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	„	21,974,161	432
„ other colonies	713,500	„	6,713,608	9
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1886	33,078,626	42
Italy	114,381	1886	29,943,607	253
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	213
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	65

* The figures in this table have been taken principally from *The Statesman's Year-Book* and *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887. The areas have been reduced, where necessary, from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,504,091.

‡ Including Farøe islands

§ Excluding wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,440,000 persons.

|| Including the portions of Thessaly and Epirus acquired by the convention of the 24th May, 1881, which contain an estimated area of 5,160 square miles, with a population of 299,953.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira ...	315	„	132,223	420
„ „ Others ...	704,546	1878-85	3,338,951	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,447,129	11
Roumania	50,160	1887	5,500,000	110
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1883	78,806,015	42
Poland	49,142	„	7,223,637	147
Finland	144,210	1885	2,303,358	16
Total	2,080,395	1883-5	88,333,010	42
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1883	6,740,853	17
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-84	4,093,535	8
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,031,354	4
Total	6,389,309	...	15,865,742	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	...	104,198,752	12
Servia	18,756	1886	1,970,032	105
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	195,715	1885	17,226,254	88
„ colonies of	165,060	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	360,775	...	27,222,312	75
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1885-6	6,564,189	22
Switzerland	15,977	1886	2,940,602	184
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,693	(c)1881	2,007,919	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—continued.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡	147,625	„	38,151,217	258
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 §	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) || ... ..	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	556
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶	219,000	1883	2,750,000	13
South African Republic ...	112,700	1887	360,000	3
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	3,435,286	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	2,303,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375 ††	4
Chili ††	293,970	(c)1885	2,526,969	9
Colombia	504,773	1881	4,000,000 §§	8
Costa Rica	19,980	1886	196,270	10
Ecuador	248,312	(c)1885	1,004,651 |||	4
Guatemala	46,760	1887	1,357,900	29
Hayti... ..	9,230	1885	572,000 ¶¶	64
Honduras	46,505	1884	323,274	7
Mexico	751,268	„	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua	51,647	1884	259,794	5
Paraguay	91,980	1887	239,774 ***	3
Peru ††	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	18,045	1887	504,000	28

* See footnote (*) on page 95.

† The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including 1,910,000 Nomads.

|| Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The population of Morocco is set down in *L'Almanach de Gotha* at 6,141,000.

** Including Patagonia.

†† Including 1,319,000 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

‡‡ Allowance has been made for the cession, in 1883, of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chili, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 47,500 persons, and the area and population of Chili have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000; and Chili, about 50,000.

§§ Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

||| Exclusive of wild Indians, of the number of which no estimate has been made.

¶¶ Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

*** Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
San Salvador	7,226	1886	651,130	90
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,150	1886	596,463	8
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	„	2,198,320	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1884	80,578 §	12
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	...	24,000	6
Grand Total of countries named	31,330,842	...	992,159,266	31·7
Grand Total of British dominions	8,202,749	...	256,133,576	31·2
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,533,591	...	1,248,292,842	31·6

140. According to this table, the British Empire is in area somewhat less than European and Asiatic Russia combined, but nearly four times as large as Russia in Europe, nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is nearly equal to the two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is over four times as large as that of France and its possessions, and is five times as large as that of the United States or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about sixty-seven times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

141. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred and thirty-two, and the latter four hundred and seventy-seven, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and forty; next, Italy with two hundred and sixty-one; Japan with two hundred and fifty-six; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains even without its dependencies over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and

* See footnote (*) on page 95.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 531,409 square miles, and a population of 33,426. Indians, to the number of 179,232, are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,695 square miles.

§ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

Density of population in various countries.

forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

142. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Italy, Servia, Greece, and Roumania. The United States also still contains more males than females:—

Proportions of sexes in various countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 males.		Females to 100 males.
Portugal ...	108·8	Prussia ...	103·3
Scotland ...	107·6	European Russia ...	102·3
Norway and Sweden ...	106·1	Holland ...	102·3
England and Wales ...	105·5	France ...	100·5
Austria ...	104·7	Belgium ...	100·1
Spain ...	104·5	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
Finland ...	104·4	Italy ...	99·5
Ireland ...	104·3	Servia ...	96·5
Switzerland ...	104·1	Greece ...	96·5
Denmark ...	103·5	United States ...	96·5
Hungary ...	103·4	Roumania ...	94·4

143. The following is an estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about four-sevenths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe ...	3,756,002	338,710,000 †	90·2
Asia ...	17,208,208	830,898,000	48·3
Africa ...	11,511,776	199,248,000	17·3
America ...	14,850,631	111,511,000	7·5
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,702,000	1·4
Polarland ...	1,728,585	82,000	·05
Total ...	52,511,004	1,485,151,000	28·3

* The areas in this table have been taken from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is .386 of a square mile. The figures of population are derived from Hubner's estimate for 1886. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 31 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,300,000 kilometers or 52,611,800 square miles.

† M. Emile Levasseur in a paper read before the International Statistical Institute estimates the population of Europe at the end of 1886 at 345,700,000.

Proportion of countries named to world.

144. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 139 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

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

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

Overland migration not recorded.

146. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or

overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

147. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

148. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1887, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

Immigration and emigration, 1887.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ...	63,219	26,928	90,147
Departures by sea ...	47,536	20,585	68,121
Excess of arrivals ...	15,683	6,343	22,026

149. Whilst the records of arrivals show smaller numbers for 1887 than for 1886 by 3,257, the records of departures show larger numbers by 19, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore less in the year under review than the previous one by 3,276.

Gain by immigration, 1886 and 1887 compared.

150. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1887 :—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria published in the last volume.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
1887.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	80,242	8,656	1,249	90,147
Departures	...	...	...	62,637	4,861	623	68,121
Immigration in excess	...	...	...	17,605	3,795	626	22,026

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

151. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrived in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities are given for what they may be worth :—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1887.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	36,246	35,307	939
South and Western Australia ...	12,849	8,858	3,991
Tasmania	11,536	8,430	3,106
New Zealand	5,191	3,653	1,538
The United Kingdom	16,761	7,948	8,813
Foreign countries	7,564	3,925	3,639
Total	90,147	68,121	22,026

Net immi-
gration
from
various
colonies.

152. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in 1887 the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between New South Wales and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons. From all the neighbouring colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in every one of the years, the gain from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, however, not having been so great in 1887 as in 1886 and 1885, and the gain from the United Kingdom not so great as in any of the four previous years. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last seven years. The figures,

however, must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1887.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	...	22,026
Total	23,626	29,893	8,500	60,211	10,475	27,022	105,683

153. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased. State-assisted immigration.

154. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1887 numbered 2,049, viz., 2,034 males and 15 females, or 936 males and 5 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1887 was 902, viz., 900 males and 2 females, as compared with 491 males and 1 female in 1886. Chinese immigration.

155. Of the Chinese who arrived, 117 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 35 from South Australia, 65 from Tasmania, 3 from New Zealand, 1,803 from Hong Kong, and 26 from Foo-chow. Of those who left, 353 went to New South Wales, 65 to South Australia, 300 to Tasmania, 117 to New Zealand, 1 to the United Kingdom, and 66 returned to China. Chinese, where from and where to.

156. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1887.

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

one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed*; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. Since 1881, the increase has been but small, it being estimated that the number at the end of 1887 was 12,470, or only 342 more than at the census.† Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1887.

1861	...	...	154	1875	...	...	521
1862	...	...	175	1876	...	...	377
1863	...	...	80	1877	...	...	449
1864	...	...	978	1878	...	...	819
1865	...	...	1,085	1879	...	...	875
1866	...	...	974	1880	...	...	947
1867	...	...	317	1881	...	...	1,348
1868	...	...	300	1882	...	...	327
1869	...	...	1,121	1883	...	...	433
1870	...	...	584	1884	...	...	557
1871	...	...	704	1885	...	...	670
1872	...	...	385	1886	...	...	1,108
1873	...	...	269	1887	..	...	2,049
1874	...	...	386				

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

† See also paragraph 63 *ante*.

157. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 27 years was 17,992, or an average of 666 per annum. It will be observed that only in the last two and three previous years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

158. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last six years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 1,277. In the first three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the last three years, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1887.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1887.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882 ...	327	699	- 372
1883 ...	433	568	- 135
1884 ...	557	627	- 70
1885 ...	670	579	+ 91
1886 ...	1,108	492	+ 616
1887 ...	2,049	902	+ 1,147
Total ...	5,144	3,867	+ 1,277

159. A conference of Ministers of the various Australasian colonies met in Sydney in June 1888, the object being to determine upon some uniform course of action whereby the immigration of Chinese to these colonies might be restricted. The resolutions agreed to were to the effect (1) that a further restriction of Chinese immigration to Australia was essential to the welfare of the people; (2) that in the opinion of the conference, the necessary restrictions could be best secured through diplomatic action by the Imperial Government, and by uniform legislation by the colonies; (3) that the colonies make a joint representation on the subject to the Imperial Government, and that a Bill be drafted to carry out the decisions of the conference.

Intercolonial conference on the Chinese.

160. The following table shows the arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1887; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished :—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1887.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1887.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	63,219	26,928	90,147	47,536	20,585	68,121	15,683	6,343	22,026
New South Wales ..	49,503	18,102	67,605	32,163	11,926	44,089	17,340	6,176	23,516
Queensland	22,385	10,008	32,393	12,478	3,936	16,414	9,907	6,072	15,979
South Australia ..	16,081	7,524	23,605	17,437	8,552	25,989	-1,356	-1,028	-2,384
Western Australia	3,312	1,138	4,450	1,886	514	2,400	1,426	624	2,050
Total	154,500	63,700	218,200	111,500	45,513	157,013	43,000	18,187	61,187
Tasmania	9,750	5,230	14,980	7,975	4,313	12,288	1,775	917	2,692
New Zealand	9,224	4,465	13,689	8,434	4,278	12,712	790	187	977
Grand total ..	173,474	73,395	246,869	127,909	54,104	182,013	45,565	19,291	64,856

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

161. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1887, the Australian continent gained 61,887, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, gained 64,856 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 63,114 and 64,947; and those for 1885 were 60,442 and 65,595. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.

162. It will be noticed that the net male immigration to New South Wales was larger than that to Victoria by 1,657, but in consequence of the female immigration to Victoria being larger than that to New South Wales by 167, the net total immigration to New South Wales exceeded that to Victoria by only 1,490. It will, moreover, be observed that whilst the net male immigration to Queensland was very much below that to Victoria or New South Wales, the net female immigration was nearly equal to that in these colonies; also that South Australia lost 1,356 males and 1,028 females, or 2,384 in all, by excess of departures over arrivals during the year.

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

163. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1887, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1887.

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

164. The arrivals in, and departures from, each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the eight years ended with 1887; the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being, in the first seven of those years*, distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1886-87.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1887.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea. †	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ‡
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
New South Wales...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	...	...	67,605	44,089	23,516
Queensland	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	...	...	32,393	16,414	15,979

* The number of assisted, as distinguished from unassisted immigrants to the different colonies during 1887, will be found in an appendix to the last volume.

† These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

‡ In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	- 7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	- 7,608
	1887	...	...	23,605	25,989	- 2,384
Western Australia	1880	577	...	577	777	- 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,424	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	..	...	4,450	2,400	2,050
Tasmania ...	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	...	...	14,980	12,288	2,692
New Zealand ...	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	...	...	13,689	12,712	977

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

Immigration
and
emigration
in different
years.

165. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 147 *ante*.

than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In the last three years the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales; but in all the years the net immigration to New South Wales has been greater than that to any other colony.

166. In 1886 more persons found their way to Victoria by their own means than to New South Wales or to any other colony of the group. In that year immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria and South Australia; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and to a less extent in New Zealand and Tasmania. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1886.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.*				
1. Victoria	25,302
2. New South Wales	24,411
3. Queensland	2,739
4. Western Australia	2,182
5. Tasmania	601
6. New Zealand	522
7. South Australia	-7,608†

167. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1887 numbered 396,494, and of these 35,198, or about 9 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 66,000, but the number to Australasia a decrease of 8,800, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last fifteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the same period:—

Imperial emigration returns.

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1887, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th February, 1888.

**EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1887.**

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
1887	35,198	...	...
Total in fifteen years ...	586,603	...	...

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

168. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, then increased to over 9 per cent. in 1882, and to over 18 per cent. in 1883, but has since then gradually fallen to 13 per cent. in 1886, and only 9 per cent. in 1887. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881, 1882, and 1887, but not nearly so high in the other years as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the fifteen years referred to :—

**DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1887.**

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
Total in 15 years	4,179,288	586,603	443,437	2,878,275	270,973
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
Total in 15 years	100·00	14·04	10·61	68·87	6·48

169. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, has since revived, and in 1887 reached nearly three-fourths of the total emigration. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last fifteen years is greater by 77,000 than the population of Continental Australia at the end of 1887.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

170. Included in the 35,198 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1887 were 28,645 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 17,617 males and 11,028 females. Of the former, 3,831, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 4,657, or 42 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,372; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,706; miners, quarrymen, 654; builders, 62; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 314; brick and tile makers, &c., 24; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 29; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 108; engineers, 213; engine-drivers, stokers, 75; cabinetmakers, 41; carpenters and joiners, 390; turners (wood), 17; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 35; printers, 50; coopers, 17; tanners and curriers, 14; spinners and weavers, 118; shipwrights, 12; clock and watch makers, 46; saddlers, 35; painters, plumbers, &c., 156; railway servants, 63; bootmakers, 81; tailors, 101; other artisans and mechanics, 275; shopkeepers, &c., 495; butchers, &c., 97; bakers, &c., 382; millers and maltsters, 43; sailors, 101; domestic servants, 90; general labourers, 2,828; sawyers, 11; clerks and agents, 670; army and navy officers and men, 26; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,452; other and trades professions, &c., 320; not stated, 4,094. Of the 11,028 adult females, 3,284 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 58 gentlewomen and governesses; 139 milliners, &c.; 8 shopwomen; 11 spinners and weavers; 89 of other occupations; and 7,439 unspecified.

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

171. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 9,366 in 1886 and 10,592 in 1887. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 34,689 in the former and 24,606 in the latter year.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

172. Mr. Mulhall* gives the following table to show that in the fifty years during which Her Majesty Queen Victoria has reigned, 9 million persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom, the result

Emigration
from United
Kingdom,
1837-1887.

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11 *et seq.*

being that the population has increased by only 11 millions instead of 20 millions:—

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1837 TO 1887.
(000's OMITTED.)

Year.	Gross Increase of Population.	Number who Emigrated.	Net Increase of Population.
1837-50	3,647,	2,135,	1,512,
1851-60	3,602,	2,054,	1,548,
1861-70	4,183,	1,675,	2,508,
1871-80	4,749,	1,679,	3,070,
1881-87	3,992,	1,558,	2,434,
Total	20,173,	9,101,	11,072,

Destination of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

173. According to the same authority, nearly a sixth left for Australasia, about a seventh for Canada and considerably more than half for the United States. The following are the numbers:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
United States... ..	5,902,000
Australia	1,484,000
Canada	1,311,000
Other places (chiefly the Cape)... ..	404,000
Total	9,101,000

Nationality of British emigrants, 1837-1887.

174. The emigrants are said to have come from the following divisions of the United Kingdom:—

NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
Ireland	4,186,000
England	4,045,000
Scotland	870,000
Total	9,101,000

Immigration to United Kingdom.

175. The immigration to the United Kingdom, chiefly of returned colonists, is stated to have averaged 132,000 per annum during the last 10 years.

Emigration from European countries.

176. The following is a statement* of the numbers who emigrated from different European States to countries out of Europe during the last year for which the information is available:—

* Information extracted from tables to be found in the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique* 1886. Tome I., pages 196 and 197.

EMIGRATION FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

Country.	Year.	Number of Emigrants.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
England	1885	126,260	486
Scotland	"	21,367	572
Ireland	"	60,017	1,160
Total United Kingdom	"	207,644	593
Austria	1884	7,215	33
Denmark	"	6,307	320
France	"	6,100	16
Germany	1885	103,642	229
Italy	"	78,961	277
Norway	1884	14,776	812
Portugal	1881	14,637	322
Sweden	1884	17,895	392
Switzerland	"	8,975	315

177. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. Municipalities. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles, or 5,760 acres,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 resident householders, are designated cities, towns, or boroughs, according to their gross revenues. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, water courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper bye-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

178. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 in both 1886 and 1887. The shires numbered 125 in 1886, but in consequence of the creation of the Shire of Healesville from part of the unincorporated portion of the colony, they numbered 126 in 1887. Number of municipalities.

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

† This area has been exceeded in the case of Port Fairy, Sandhurst, St. Arnaud, and Stawell. For areas of cities, towns, and boroughs, see next table.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

179. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1887:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1887.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,360	530	150,000	14,160	2,451
Ballarat	4,090	20,878	4,978	2,190,060	146,004	26,246
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,500	3,476	646,590	64,659	11,006
Belfast (see Port Fairy)						
Brighton	3,288	6,698	1,263	1,029,310	102,931	10,446
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	870	205	11,325	2,265	305
Brunswick	2,722	12,177	2,500	1,089,080	108,908	13,661
Buninyong	3,424	1,450	304	64,035	6,403	1,096
Carisbrook	5,395	1,430	264	51,000	4,648	859
Castlemaine	5,760	6,000	1,500	210,070	30,010	4,541
Chewton	5,760	1,700	433	34,720	6,944	627
Clunes	5,760	4,054	880	133,770	13,377	3,187
Collingwood	1,139	29,011	6,500	2,168,140	216,814	32,266
Creswick	4,760	3,640	806	107,368	13,421	3,370
Daylesford... ..	4,062	3,900	900	205,000	15,985	3,410
Dunolly	5,760	1,350	400	70,100	8,931	1,866
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,552	1,646	310,150	31,015	4,584
Echuca	4,308	4,218	1,074	392,808	32,734	3,778
Essendon	4,000	7,156	1,518	2,013,980	100,699	10,831
Fitzroy	923	28,644	6,308	2,841,060	284,106	32,749
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	7,000	1,400	1,232,520	61,626	6,634
Footscray	3,075	11,762	2,721	1,860,000	93,456	13,453
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,422	748,150	74,815	13,582
Geelong West	859	4,700	1,250	202,930	20,293	2,418
Hamilton	5,100	2,981	524	176,640	17,664	2,922
Hawthorn	2,389	12,017	2,719	1,547,050	154,705	16,992
Heathcote	3,594	1,150	225	28,000	5,582	896
Horsham	5,760	2,439	481	360,000	23,382	4,471
Hotham (see North Melbourne)						
Inglewood	2,560	1,461	393	44,408	8,041	1,210
Kew	3,553	6,000	917	902,590	90,259	8,146
Koroit	5,599	1,443	269	152,940	12,745	1,517
Majorca	5,005	2,000	290	32,584	4,073	533
Malmsbury	4,214	1,300	460	40,000	7,343	1,573
Maryborough	5,760	3,950	890	209,130	20,913	3,894
Melbourne	5,020	72,786	15,113	13,315,600	1,331,560	175,853
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,572	968	233,400	23,340	2,552
Northcote	2,850	3,500	660	853,568	55,482	5,840
North Melbourne ‡ ...	565	20,133	4,180	1,136,901	136,901	16,389

* The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

† The populations of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

‡ The name of the town of Hotham was changed to that of North Melbourne on the 22nd August, 1887.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Port Fairy ‡	5,902	1,850	400	169,000	13,056	2,672
Portland ...	2,860	1,975	492	123,575	12,357	1,815
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	11,403	2,500	945,240	78,770	10,510
Prahran ...	2,320	34,000	7,550	5,915,130	394,342	31,707
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,700	300	108,260	10,826	1,992
Raywood ...	5,760	500	110	15,162	2,166	287
Richmond ...	1,430	34,000	7,924	3,003,408	250,284	29,477
Rutherglen ...	1,280	550	130	28,740	2,874	761
Sale ...	5,442	4,000	680	319,476	26,623	3,266
Sandhurst ...	7,900	26,100	7,080	1,629,220	162,922	24,408
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,400	496	35,679	5,097	950
Smythesdale ...	1,440	516	134	21,995	2,119	248
South Melbourne ...	2,311	38,000	7,700	7,000,420	400,024	58,529
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,833	624	162,920	16,290	2,356
St. Kilda ...	2,046	16,670	3,700	2,692,500	224,375	21,609
Stawell ...	5,996	4,759	1,330	115,400	16,450	2,985
Talbot ...	5,578	1,750	450	36,375	7,275	1,133
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	750	220	40,000	5,353	660
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,700	320	96,000	12,000	1,895
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,777	1,133	705,540	35,277	7,885
Williamstown ...	2,775	12,749	2,512	980,000	93,853	11,449
Wood's Point ...	2,560	400	115	8,510	1,702	142
Total ...	221,036§	533,164	117,267	60,947,527	5,120,229	662,890

180. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1887 :—

SHIRES, 1887. ||

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. ¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	6,800	1,191	487,236	40,603	8,719
Alexandra ...	745	2,800	650	225,000	23,400	5,136
Ararat ...	1,461	5,200	1,300	790,060	79,006	8,477
Avoca ...	437	5,480	1,715	243,430	24,343	3,793
Avon ...	620	2,300	450	447,000	30,010	4,937
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,819	550	291,337	21,707	2,821
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	7,020	1,950	873,300	58,337	12,239

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The name of the borough of Belfast was altered to Port Fairy on the 27th May, 1887.

§ Or 345 square miles.

|| The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

¶ The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Ballan	347	6,500	1,345	377,230	37,723	4,784
Ballarat	182	7,812	650	849,180	42,459	5,357
Bannockburn	139	2,150	329	244,000	17,905	2,490
Barrabool	191	2,327	524	232,140	23,214	2,804
Beechworth	308	7,956	1,800	363,530	36,353	5,339
Belfast	200	3,100	510	934,284	36,414	4,900
Bellarine	124	4,176	885	373,020	31,085	3,819
Benalla	1,150	7,655	2,250	666,370	66,637	7,237
Berwick	500	3,730	1,030	995,000	48,910	5,270
Bet Bet... ..	345	5,000	1,100	220,000	22,667	2,924
Boroondara	12	2,877	626	1,265,040	63,252	5,918
Braybrook	89	1,223	269	628,950	31,447	3,129
Bright	1,320	5,400	1,000	234,220	23,422	3,008
Broadford	223	1,173	300	192,220	9,611	1,024
Broadmeadows	69	1,378	300	419,850	41,985	3,354
Bulla	105	2,100	230	675,000	24,351	2,275
Bulleen... ..	33	1,660	300	411,720	20,586	2,256
Buln Buln	630	5,287	1,470	1,050,000	42,300	3,173
Bungaree	89	4,750	1,000	417,000	27,800	5,655
Buninyong	290	9,320	1,540	502,910	50,291	6,085
Caulfield	9	5,000	1,000	1,721,960	86,098	10,137
Chiltern	89	2,300	580	49,330	9,866	1,208
Coburg	7	3,570	620	654,810	65,481	5,395
Colac	1,091	6,250	1,200	1,176,000	98,000	11,154
Corio	230	2,230	500	300,000	28,535	3,143
Cranbourne	228	1,300	235	539,600	26,980	3,176
Creswick	202	8,000	1,780	1,305,540	65,277	7,717
Dandenong	58	1,680	420	326,820	27,235	3,719
Darebin	79	951	161	248,295	16,553	2,046
Dimboola	4,700	4,000	1,000	567,000	32,468	3,855
Dundas	1,364	3,300	500	1,790,740	89,570	8,541
Dunmunkle	545	5,520	920	862,400	54,540	5,669
East Loddon	455	2,000	303	302,658	30,266	3,311
Echuca	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,647,000	93,560	11,345
Eltham	208	2,400	540	400,000	20,000	2,382
Euroa	887	6,300	1,200	1,203,460	60,173	7,702
Flinders and Kan- gerong	176	1,740	430	374,480	18,724	2,593
Gisborne	100	2,500	365	190,970	19,097	2,264
Glenelg	1,311	4,050	822	918,090	91,809	10,403
Glenlyon	127	2,700	500	164,550	16,455	2,170
Gordon	845	5,000	1,000	511,680	51,168	5,338
Goulburn	290	2,240	450	210,856	26,357	2,980
Grenville	320	5,520	1,265	274,500	33,357	3,947
Hampden	1,738	6,231	1,236	2,383,180	119,160	14,258
Healesville ‡	230	...	...	...	...	...
Heidelberg	41	3,000	480	632,880	31,644	3,683
Howqua... ..	842	1,000	400	29,707	5,941	1,514

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

‡ Shire only recently created (26th September, 1887); the country included was formerly not in any municipality.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population, †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	725	356,880	39,740	3,440
Kara Kara ...	915	5,380	1,200	423,135	42,313	4,423
Keilor ...	53	689	138	115,875	9,656	1,523
Kilmore... ..	86	2,232	542	188,350	18,835	2,272
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,600	1,069,460	69,513	7,413
Kowree ...	1,448	4,000	850	920,700	46,035	4,998
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,830	1,206,530	60,326	9,952
Leigh ...	379	1,638	500	374,890	37,489	4,335
Lexton ...	297	2,700	550	443,470	26,272	2,961
Lilydale ...	166	3,425	700	566,000	37,729	4,041
Lowan ...	4,670	7,000	2,000	1,274,200	72,994	7,634
Maffra ...	985	4,250	639	870,620	43,531	5,363
Maldon ...	215	5,040	1,380	360,000	28,500	4,124
Malvern ...	6	3,200	620	1,528,400	76,420	8,372
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	650	600,000	29,145	3,289
Marong ...	560	7,180	1,770	622,810	62,281	7,011
Melton ...	104	1,100	200	159,080	15,169	1,714
Meredith ...	171	1,550	263	135,965	13,596	1,864
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,219	1,459
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	800	249,105	24,910	3,025
Minhamite ...	542	2,300	460	902,520	45,127	4,615
Moorabbin ...	31	4,812	875	965,766	80,480	7,699
Mornington ...	115	3,200	560	696,000	34,800	3,817
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	828,710	82,871	9,125
Mount Alexander	52	2,850	851	73,335	12,222	3,463
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	707	145,300	14,429	1,803
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,651	6,984
McIvor ...	570	2,550	783	509,394	25,470	2,797
Narracan ...	865	4,000	1,500	872,880	43,644	7,286
Newham ...	90	3,450	550	230,625	15,375	2,007
Newstead ...	105	1,905	415	154,392	15,439	2,485
North Ovens ...	229	2,200	363	382,900	19,145	2,001
Numurkah (Shepparton)	648	6,500	1,525	1,225,830	61,292	5,924
Nunawading ...	23	2,000	520	720,000	36,000	4,153
Oakleigh ...	29	2,200	409	274,370	27,437	4,236
Omeo ...	2,210	2,500	550	477,745	23,887	7,555
Oxley ...	1,025	3,290	700	298,300	29,830	3,406
Phillip Island ...	290	1,520	342	335,900	16,795	1,755
Portland ...	1,560	6,500	1,000	583,645	58,364	6,071
Preston (Jika) ...	11	2,500	445	400,000	24,000	3,023
Pyalong ...	216	900	282	271,760	13,588	1,380
Ripon ...	587	4,700	1,250	630,000	63,000	7,345
Rodney ...	433	4,106	815	352,896	44,112	5,823
Romsey ...	126	3,190	579	707,040	35,352	4,548
Rosedale ...	810	2,889	474	327,027	46,721	5,365
Rutherglen ...	212	3,500	700	504,000	25,218	4,095
Seymour ...	370	3,300	570	239,104	29,888	3,411
Shepparton ...	220	4,000	800	320,620	32,062	3,674
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	390	130,520	13,052	2,415
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,229	1,554

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

SHIRES, 1887*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	9,097	2,527	1,663,137	92,396	11,970
Stawell ...	995	4,500	1,000	678,230	48,445	5,124
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	409,960	20,498	2,631
Swan Hill ...	10,233	5,000	1,500	911,540	65,110	6,385
Talbot ...	183	2,400	516	173,560	17,356	2,301
Tambo ...	4,965	2,500	570	480,000	24,000	6,269
Towong ...	2,545	4,757	1,480	897,980	44,899	8,500
Traralgon ...	441	4,000	690	316,500	31,650	6,519
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,050	269,915	26,592	3,658
Walhalla ...	404	2,700	858	60,150	15,037	5,120
Wannon ...	753	2,680	535	1,451,980	72,599	8,001
Waranga ...	693	5,508	1,033	1,140,220	57,011	6,902
Warragul ...	155	3,800	650	935,000	46,750	6,802
Warrnambool ...	610	9,327	1,824	2,150,875	116,534	13,887
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	177,000	17,700	2,926
Wimmera ...	1,670	6,923	1,780	1,744,065	87,203	9,124
Winchelsea ...	608	3,200	650	600,000	43,500	4,790
Wodonga ...	97	1,478	301	121,560	12,156	1,786
Wyndham ...	275	1,556	232	996,500	49,825	5,508
Yackandandah ...	836	5,120	900	700,920	35,046	6,847
Yarrowonga ...	830	8,000	2,000	720,200	72,020	7,712
Yea ...	602	2,000	745	538,600	26,930	5,005
Total ...	86,276	484,035	104,807	76,938,174	5,033,542	628,368

Area of municipalities.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	345
Shires ...	86,276
Total ...	86,621

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

182. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a ninetieth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities.

183. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1887 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	533,164
Shires ...	484,035
Total ...	1,017,199

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.

184. The population living outside municipalities is estimated to amount to 2,700, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was about 12,680. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,032,579, or 3,540 less than the estimate already adopted, viz., 1,036,119. Population in and outside municipalities.

185. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1887:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	139,964
Shires	...	...	...	127,230
				267,194
				267,194

186. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that rather more than 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

187. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1887:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1887.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	117,267
Shires	...	...	...	104,807
				222,074
				222,074

188. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts. The average number of persons to a dwelling in cities, towns, and boroughs (5.18) was somewhat larger than that in shires (4.94). The average for the whole colony was 5.06. Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

189. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs exceed those in shires by a hundredth; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a tenth; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by an eleventh. Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

190. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last seven years at the amounts set down in the first column:— Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881 TO 1887.

Amount levied in the £.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.							
		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
s.	d.														
0	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	2	2	2	3
0	10	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	22	25	26	26	25	25	22	103	111	111	113	109	112	114
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1	3	8	10	10	9	4	7	6	2	1	2	1	3	4	2
1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	13	12	11	11	18	14	17	4	3	1	1	4	3	2
1	6½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	4	2	4	6	4	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
2	0	4	2	3	2	3	3	5	2	1	1	...	2	1	1
2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Total		57	58	60	60	60	59	59	117	119	119	120	123	125	126

High and low ratings.

191. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1887 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

192. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 39 per cent. in 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, and 37 per cent. in 1887, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 88 per cent. in 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 91 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, were rated at the same amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

193. In 1881 and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; and in 1887, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; and in 1887, 44 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

194. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the fourteen years ended with 1887, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1887, as compared with 1886, the increase of the whole number of properties was 15,838, of which 11,474 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4,364 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase, except the groups embracing properties rated at between £300 and £400, in which there were slight decreases in both cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	233	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	164	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	637	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390

195. In the thirteen years ended with 1887 the total increase in the number of properties was 98,348, of which 52,128 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 46,220 in shires. Increase in thirteen years.

196. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the fourteen years ended with 1887, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1887, as compared with 1886, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £12,006,953, made up of an increase of £7,041,935 in urban, and of £4,965,018 in country, properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1887.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701

Increase in
total value
of property

197. According to the above table, the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has rather more than doubled in the last twelve years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last ten years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last thirteen years.

198. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1887, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £295,318 in the urban, and of £237,318 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £532,636. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

Annual value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1887.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771

Increase in annual value of property.

199. During the thirteen years ended with 1887 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £4,158,294, viz., to £2,263,747 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,894,547 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

200. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the thirteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1887, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1887.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Thirteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	79,298	33,149,642	1,795,450
£50 to £100	12,638	14,682,705	814,558
£100 to £200	4,323	9,920,642	557,392
£200 and upwards	2,089	17,911,073	990,894
Total increase	98,348	75,664,062	4,158,294

Largest increase in small properties.

201. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to four-ninths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

202. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace,

residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1887 and the previous fifteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1887.

Native Countries.	Fifteen Years: 1871 to 1886.	Year 1887.
France...	49	5
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	35	6
Germany	660	14
Italy ...	38	...
Spain ...	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia ...	32	1
Other European countries	347	29
United States ...	20	1
South and Central American States	1	...
China ...	2,953	16
Other countries...	13	3
Total	4,179	75

203. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with

Chinese naturalized.

* See paragraph 156 *ante*.

the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, and no more than 16 in 1887.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized.

204. The Chinese naturalized in the last two years consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, miners, labourers, storekeepers, hawkers, carpenters, and cooks. Of the 53 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in those years, 2 were merchants, 4 storekeepers, 2 storemen, 1 a hawker, 4 miners, 6 farmers, 4 gardeners, 1 stock dealer, 10 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 1 line repairer, 2 licensed victuallers, &c., 2 hotel servants, 2 tailors, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 4 sailors, 1 labourer, 1 fisherman, 2 doctors, and 1 architect.

Number of
electoral
districts and
members.

205. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) —which, as to the registration of electors, came into operation on the 2nd November, 1876, and, in other respects, at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 25th April, 1877 —the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86. And by the Legislative Council Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 702), which came into operation on the 28th November, 1881, the number of provinces for the Legislative Council was increased from 6 to 14, and the number of members of that House from 30 to 42; the freehold property qualification of such members was reduced from an annual value of £250 to one of £100, and the tenure of their seats from ten years to six; the qualification of the electors to the Council was also reduced from an annual value of £50 to one of £10 if derived from freehold, or of £25 if from leasehold or the occupation of rented property.* With the exception of these changes, and a few minor details provided for in the Acts named, the electoral system of Victoria is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.†

Members
to each
district.

206. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member. Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

Electors on
the rolls.

207. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1886-7 and 1887-8 is shown in the following table:—

* These changes were not fully effected until November, 1882, when the first election under the new Act took place.

† Paragraphs 262 to 270. See also an account of the Constitution of Victoria by Mr. Edward Carille, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1887 AND 1888.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1886-7.	1887-8.
Ratepayers' Roll	119,958	129,392	188,300	196,208
General Roll	1,418	760	36,078	14,924
Total	121,376	130,152	224,378	211,132

208. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 267,194, it is estimated that 245,800, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1887-8, 53 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 80 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House. Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

209. The new triennial rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1887-8, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House. It is always found that the new general rolls show a falling off in comparison with those they supersede, as these rolls continue to accumulate names during the whole period of their existence from the fact that persons moving to another district register themselves there, whilst their names still remain on the rolls of the district they left; and, moreover, on making out new rolls, all the non-ratepaying electors do not at once renew their rights; but as the rolls mature, and especially when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears. It is for these reasons that non-ratepaying electors formed only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1887-8 as against 1 per cent. in 1886-7 of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed only 7 per cent. in 1887-8 as against 16 per cent. in 1886-7 of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly. Non-rate-paying electors.

210. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1886, the seat was contested in only six provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1887-8:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).*	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls, 1887-8.
		At Biennial Election, 1886—			
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.				
Melbourne	24,299	14,767	†	†	15,698
North Yarra	19,003	10,286	4,469	43·45	12,441
South Yarra	17,710	12,929	†	†	16,221
Southern	14,182	7,823	†	†	10,259
South-Western	12,643	6,119	†	†	6,317
Nelson	13,279	4,542	2,285	50·29	4,942
Western	11,145	6,156	†	†	6,635
North-Western	16,628	9,702	†	†	10,468
Northern... ..	17,501	7,144	†	†	8,421
Wellington	17,771	7,576	5,127	67·67	7,753
North-Central	12,615	5,404	3,417	63·23	5,391
North-Eastern	15,093	7,776	†	†	8,036
Gippsland	11,234	6,245	2,571	41·17	7,737
South-Eastern	10,260	7,488	2,086	27·86	9,833
Total	213,363	113,957	...	...	130,152
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held .. ..	...	72,416			
Net result ... ..	...	41,541	19,955	48·04	

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

211. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March, 1886, all the seats were contested except eleven. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 22nd February, 1883, although the electors on the rolls were about 20,000 fewer, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was just the same as on the previous occasion. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1887-8:—

* In 1887, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was about 291,300.

No contest.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls 1887-8.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat ...	1,651	1,229	976	79·41	1,193
Avoca ...	6,255	5,449	3,268	59·97	4,935
Ballarat East ...	4,252	4,894	3,571	72·97	4,156
Ballarat West ...	7,199	6,653	4,538	68·21	5,877
Barwon ...	2,360	2,032	*	*	2,014
Belfast ...	1,017	1,050	855	81·43	1,023
Benambra ...	1,962	2,207	1,194	54·10	2,063
Boroondara ...	2,698	3,644	2,695	73·95	4,387
Bourke, East ...	2,094	1,703	1,195	70·17	1,961
Bourke Boroughs, East ...	3,287	3,686	2,206	59·84	4,896
Bourke, South ...	2,344	2,966	1,946	65·61	3,828
Bourke, West ...	5,267	5,662	3,148	55·60	6,293
Brighton ...	1,730	1,963	*	*	2,401
Carlton ...	3,042	3,740	2,567	68·64	3,731
Castlemaine ...	3,551	3,089	2,273	73·58	2,727
Collingwood ...	5,058	5,431	3,484	64·15	5,494
Creswick ...	6,928	7,073	5,433	76·81	6,092
Dalhousie ...	1,871	2,126	1,511	71·07	1,975
Delatite ...	2,567	2,580	1,398	54·18	2,712
Dundas ...	1,623	1,449	*	*	1,403
Emerald Hill ...	6,104	7,483	4,453	59·50	7,633
Evelyn ...	1,890	1,726	1,021	59·15	1,793
Fitzroy ...	6,067	6,463	3,871	60·00	5,971
Footscray ...	1,551	2,470	1,656	67·05	2,881
Geelong ...	4,106	4,442	3,114	70·10	3,860
Gippsland, North ...	5,484	4,948	†	†	5,687
Gippsland, South ...	2,868	4,198	†	†	4,983
Grant... ...	3,563	3,330	2,347	70·50	2,858
Grenville ...	2,903	2,911	2,321	79·73	2,647
Kara Kara ...	3,415	2,884	*	*	2,825
Kilmore and Anglesey ...	2,667	2,264	1,529	67·53	2,430
Kyneton Boroughs ...	1,329	1,243	*	*	1,165
Maldon ...	1,494	1,314	*	*	1,203
Mandurang ...	8,878	7,849	5,229	66·62	7,053
Maryborough and Talbot ...	4,090	3,648	2,506	68·69	3,401
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,300	2,589	60·21	3,661
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	7,015	4,246	60·52	6,294
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	5,949	4,097	68·87	4,719
Moira... ...	9,007	8,927	5,768	64·61	8,501
Mornington ...	3,146	3,880	2,200	56·70	3,890
Normanby ...	1,985	1,667	*	*	1,719
Ovens ...	3,880	3,353	2,495	74·41	2,943
Polwarth & South Grenville ...	1,970	1,990	1,321	66·38	2,167
Portland ...	1,586	1,540	*	*	1,582
Richmond ...	6,548	8,158	5,003	61·32	7,807
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,087	*	*	1,959

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1887-8
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Rodney	5,884	4,731	2,953	62·42	4,680
Sandhurst	6,615	6,060	4,415	72·85	5,326
Sandridge	2,183	2,467	*	*	2,497
St. Kilda	7,778	9,233	5,723	62·00	9,523
Stawell	1,944	1,388	998	71·90	1,242
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,898	2,539	65·14	3,842
Warrnambool	1,613	1,734	*	*	1,628
Williamstown	2,035	2,804	1,877	67·00	2,978
Wimmera	7,982	8,850	4,006	45·27	8,623
Total	213,363 †	215,830	...	....	211,132
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received	...	29,526	...	...	...
Net result ... ..	...	186,304	120,535	64·70	...

Proportion
of electors
and mem-
bers to
population
at census
1881.

212. At the time of the last census, excluding the Chinese and the Aborigines, 25 per cent. of the population were males over 21 years of age, and of these 46 per cent. were electors of the Upper, and 97 per cent. of the Lower, House. The proportion of the electors of the former to the population was 1 to every 9, and of the latter 1 to every 4; the proportion of members of the former to the population was 1 to every 20,442, and of the latter 1 to every 9,983; the proportion of members of the former to the males over 21 years of age was 1 to every 5,080, and of the latter 1 to every 2,481; and the proportion of members to the electors of the former was 1 to every 2,351, and of the latter 1 to every 2,408. †

Members,
electors,
&c., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

213. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to the population; also, in five of those colonies, the number and

* No contest.

† In 1887 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was about 291,300.

‡ In the calculations relating to the Upper House, the electors upon the first rolls under the new Act have been compared with the census population. The Act, however, did not come into operation until nearly seven months after the census was taken.

percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named* :—

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls, 1880-81.		Electors who Voted.†		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1886	120,535	64·70
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1887	131,062	57·93
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1886	9,022	51·83
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851	55·4	1887	111,911§	67·20

214. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite ; also, that a larger proportion of electors exercised the franchise in New Zealand than in any of the other colonies.

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

215. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly, would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales, 124 ; as South Australia, 138 ; as New Zealand, 142 ; as Queensland, 222 ; as Tasmania, 238.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

216. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 1 to every 54,255 ; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons ; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons ; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

217. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16 ; if in the same proportion as England, she would also return 16 ; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19 ; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

* For a full account of the Electoral Systems of the various colonies, see accounts of the "Constitution and Form of Government in the various Australasian Colonies" in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C ; and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

† In contested districts only, from which returns were received.

‡ In New Zealand, 4 of the members are Maoris. In 1886, the total number of members was 95, or 7 more than at the census.

§ Exclusive of Maori votes, which numbered 8,822.

PART II.—FINANCE.

Public
finance
accounts.

218. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services; and in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versa*; also for the abandonment of revenue for special public purposes which it is considered desirable to carry on by means of trusts, &c., and of the resumption of such revenue, should these be abolished. Of trusts in operation by which revenue has been affected, there is only one in Victoria, viz., the Melbourne Harbour Trust, which is treated in this work as a local body.

Government
finance
account,
1886-7.

219. On reference to the accounts of the General Government, with which it is proposed to deal first, it is found that during the year ended 30th June, 1887, not only did the receipts exceed the expenditure by about £172,600, but a credit balance of £431,500 having been brought forward from the previous year, the credit balance to be carried forward to 1887-8 was increased to £604,100; thus:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1886-7.*

						£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	6,733,825	10	1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	6,561,250	13	11
Receipts in excess of expenditure				...	...	172,574	16	2
Credit balance from 1885-6		...	...	...	...	431,559	14	7
Credit balance carried forward to 1887-8				...	...	604,134	10	9

* According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly in July 1888, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1887-8 was £7,607,754 and the expenditure was £7,345,650—the former thus exceeding the latter by £262,104, which amount being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year gives a credit balance of £866,238 to be carried forward. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was about £1,037,600; so that the revenue per head was £7 6s. 8d., and the expenditure per head £7 1s. 7d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of the last volume.

220. It is thus shown that during the financial year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £172,575, which being added to a credit balance of £431,560 brought forward from 1885-6 a total is arrived at of £604,135 to be carried forward to 1887-8. This is, with one exception, the largest credit balance ever remaining in Victoria at the end of any financial year.

221. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the thirteen financial years ended with 1886-7; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

**NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1886-7.**

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	- 126,949	+120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	- 68,910	+51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+177,599	+228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	- 50,650	+178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	- 289,447	- 111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	- 203,163	- 314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+14,816	- 299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+444,208	+144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,651,885	- 49,819	+94,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,665,293	+269,285	+364,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,125,741	+164,620	+528,694
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+431,560
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+172,575	+604,135

222. As the amounts of revenue and expenditure as given in this table are exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped, the figures will not agree with those in the first folding sheet† published at the beginning of the last volume, in which the gross amounts are given. The following, according to the folding sheet, are the amounts of surplus or deficiency in each year, and the balances carried forward from year to year from 1856 to 1886-7:—

* For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 238 and 242 *post*. See also footnote (**) to table following paragraph 233 *post*.

† The figures in the first folding sheet agree with those in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, except as regards the sum of £500,000 raised in 1880-81 by means of Treasury bonds for the temporary relief of the revenue, and the amounts paid for the redemption of these bonds, viz., £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4. These amounts are included in the figures of revenue or expenditure (as the case may be) given in the Finance Statements, but not in those given in the folding sheet.

**GROSS SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, AND BALANCES,
1856 TO 1886-7.**

Year.	Including Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*	
	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£
1856	+303,662	+249,994
1857	+359,645	+609,639
1858	-119,337	+490,302
1859	-132,842	+357,460
1860	-232,846	+124,614
1861	-139,920	-15,306
1862	+229,582	+214,276
1863	-108,251	+106,025
1864	+26,435	+132,460
1865	+93,108	+225,568
1866	-142,865	+82,703
1867	-25,501	+57,202
1868	+41,432	+98,634
1869	+157,819	+256,453
1870	-166,499	+89,954
1871 (six months)	-62,984	+26,970
1871-2	+74,888	+101,858
1872-3	+139,182	+241,040
1873-4	-70,548	+170,492
1874-5	-81,698	+88,794
1875-6	-247,688	-158,894
1876-7	+365,781	+206,887
1877-8	-129,936	+76,951
1878-9	-211,859	-134,908
1879-80	-253,747	-388,655
1880-81	+77,369	-311,286
1881-2	+446,598	+135,312
1882-3	-40,632	+94,680
1883-4	+219,394	+314,074
1884-5	+150,005	+464,079
1885-6	-32,519	+431,560
1886-7	+172,575	+604,135

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

223. It will be noticed that there was a surplus of revenue in fifteen and a deficiency of revenue in sixteen of the years named; a deficiency also in the six months ended with June, 1871. On the whole, the deficiencies were smaller than the surpluses, as the balance carried forward at the end of the last year exceeded that at the end of the first year of the period by £354,141. The largest surplus of revenue was in 1881-2, but the largest credit balance carried forward was at the end of 1857, next to which was the amount carried forward at the end of 1886-7. The largest deficiency of revenue was in 1879-80, that being also the year at the end of which the largest debit balance was carried forward.

* See footnote to last table.

224. In the early part of 1886-7 (about the 20th July, 1886) the rates of duty were increased on certain articles, which, assuming the quantity imported, remained the same as in 1885-6, would have increased the Customs receipts by about £22,200 per annum; on the other hand, the duties on certain other articles were reduced or remitted to such an extent as would have, on the same assumption, reduced receipts from those articles by about £19,300 per annum; the net increase thus amounting to £2,900. As, however, the alteration did not apply to quite the whole of the financial year, and as, moreover, the quantities as a matter of fact did not remain constant, the actual result was a net increase, as compared with the receipts under these heads in the previous year, of £3,700, viz., an increase of £22,400 under articles on which the duties had been raised, less a decrease of £18,700 under those on which it had been reduced or remitted. Again, under the head of "Business licenses," an estimated amount of £15,100* which formerly was payable to the general revenue, is now payable, and was in 1886-7 so paid, into the fund created under the Licensing Act 1885. Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 100½ miles, and if £1,000† per mile be allowed for such extension the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £100,500. There was also an accidental increase of £10,000 in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons. Altogether, in consequence of the changes referred to, the receipts of 1886-7, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, show a net increase of £99,100.

Changes in sources of revenue.

225. The total revenue raised in 1886-7 was £252,800 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for recoups also for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to £218,320, thus:—

Revenue, 1885-6 and 1886-7 compared.

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£	£
Total revenue	6,481,021	6,733,826
Deduct recoups, &c. ‡	64,615	...
Revenue proper	£6,416,406	£6,733,826
Deduct amounts from sources } not common to both years }	... ..	99,100
Comparative amounts	£6,416,406	£6,634,726

* Or £16,450 in a complete period of twelve months.

† See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," published in a later volume.

‡ See table following paragraph 233 *post*.

Revenue,
1886-7 and
previous
years.

226. The revenue of 1886-7 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1885-6, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £250,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1884-5, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by nearly £443,500.* In the eleven years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,500,000 to £6,700,000, or by 49 per cent.

Expenditure
1886-7 and
former
years.

227. The expenditure of 1886-7 was also above that of any previous year, it being larger than in 1885-6—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by nearly £48,000.* Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions, and from 1884-5 to 1886-7 it ranged from six to over six and a half millions sterling.†

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1851 to
1886-7.

228. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1886-7 will be found in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1886-7.‡

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	...	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	...	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	...	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	...	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	...	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	...	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	...	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	...	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	...	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	...	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	...	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	...	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	...	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	...	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	...	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	...	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	...	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	...	4	17	5	4	16	2

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

† In 1887-8, the expenditure exceeded seven and a half millions sterling.

‡ For amounts per head in 1887-8, see footnote to paragraph 219 *ante*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1886-7*—
continued.

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80... ..	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81... ..	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	880,218	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3	900,222	6	4	8	6	5	7
1883-4	921,743	6	8	9	6	4	0
1884-5	946,045	6	13	0	6	9	10
1885-6	971,145	6	13	6	6	14	2
1886-7	1,003,100	6	14	3	6	10	10

229. The revenue per head in 1886-7 was larger by 9d., but the expenditure per head was smaller by 3s. 4d., than in the previous year. The former was larger than in any year since 1857, and the latter, although smaller than in 1885-6, was larger than in any other year since 1859. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but ever since the latter a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1886-7 and former years.

230. In the thirty-one and a half years ended with 1886-7 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on eighteen occasions, or by £3,076,607; and was less than that estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,426,619. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £649,988. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years:—

Revenue estimated and raised.

* For amounts per head in 1887-8, see footnote to paragraph 219 *ante*.

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1886-7.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.†
	£	£	£
1856	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	3,197,900	2,973,382	- 224,518
1859	3,384,000	3,261,104	- 122,896
1860	3,150,000	3,082,461	- 67,539
1861	3,136,000	2,952,101	- 183,899
1862	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	2,945,600	2,774,686	- 170,914
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	3,439,078	3,216,317	- 222,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,332,200	3,261,883	- 70,317
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,169,700	- 89,435
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8	4,672,880	4,485,412	- 187,468
1878-9	4,855,666	4,520,277	- 335,389
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,600,627	- 608,201
1880-81... ..	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
1881-2	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4, and consequently the figures in many cases differ from those given in previous editions of this work. See end of table following paragraph 238 *post*.

231. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1881-2, viz., by £348,428, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201. In the year under review, the excess over and above the estimate was larger than in the previous year, but not quite so large as in 1884-5.

* The revenue for 1887-8 was estimated at £6,968,706, or about £639,048 below the actual result; the probable revenue for 1888-9 was estimated, in July, 1888, at £7,792,624.

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

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

232. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty-one and a half years ended with 1886-7 :—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1886-7.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80... ..	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81... ..	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3	4,538,516	4,228,871	309,645
1883-4	4,507,241	4,193,169	314,072
1884-5	4,683,259	4,437,036	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924

233. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-one and a half years amounted to over $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £7,785,307 or to an average of about £247,100 per annum.

Amount unexpended, 1856-87.

* The amount voted for 1887-8 was £5,635,949, and the approximate expenditure in that year was £5,400,640, leaving an unexpended balance of £235,309. The probable expenditure from votes in 1888-9 was estimated in July, 1888, at £6,513,269.

Heads of
revenue,
1885-6 and
1886-7.

234. 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, Posts and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1886-7, £2,740,000, or 40½ per cent. was derived from taxation; £587,000, or 8½ per cent. from Crown lands; £3,087,000, or 46 per cent. from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Public Works and Post and Telegraphs, to which the State Railways contributed as much as £2,453,000, or 36½ per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £320,000, or about 4¾ per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £587,000, by far the greater proportion, or 8¾ per cent. of the total revenue, was derived from the sale of public land, which being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is now properly treated as capital, for, on reference to the statement of expenditure, it will be seen that a sum of £67,000 was paid towards the construction of Railways as directed by a recent Act of Parliament,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In 1886-7, however, the amount so paid represented less than one-seventh of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,004,460	2,132,361	127,901	...
Excise	137,709	120,701	...	17,008
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	32,710	34,920	2,210	...
Licences (business)	33,922	18,898	...	15,024
Duties on estates of deceased persons	104,907	114,909	10,002	...
Duties on bank notes	28,769	28,104	...	665

* Land Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), section 78.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1885-6 AND 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
TAXATION—continued.				
Stamp duty*	£ 165,313	£ 165,000	£ ...	£ 313
Land tax	126,770	124,742	...	2,028
Total	2,634,560	2,739,635	105,075†	...
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	465,766	504,734	38,968	...
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	97,658	81,562	...	16,096
Penalties under Land Acts	184	795	611	...
Total	563,608	587,091	23,483†	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	2,306,791	2,453,345	146,554	...
Water supply ‡	190,815	215,401	24,586	...
Other public works	3,364	5,062	1,698	...
Total	2,500,970	2,673,808	172,838	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, &c.*	300,534	303,762	3,228||	...
Telegraph receipts, &c.	93,650	109,773	16,123	...
Total	394,184	413,535	19,351	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges	11,705	11,058	...	647
„ subsidy returned	4,613	1,986	...	2,627
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)*	128,523	131,095	2,572||	...
Interest on public account	84,973	93,216	8,243	...
Rents (other than Crown lands)	14,905	5,049	...	9,856
Reimbursements in aid §	49,187	54,033	4,846	...
Miscellaneous receipts	29,178	23,320	...	5,858
Total	323,084	319,757	...	3,327†
Total Revenue Proper	6,416,406	6,733,826	317,420	...
Recoups or assets realized ¶	64,615	...	...	64,615
Grand Total	6,481,021	6,733,826	252,805†	...

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 236 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1887-8, see Appendices at the end of the last volume.

* Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees having been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes being now issued. The telegraph revenue is now also collected by means of stamps; but there are other means of ascertaining this, so the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

† Net figures.

‡ Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks.

§ 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 services 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.

|| Unreliable. See note (†) *ante*.

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

Increased
revenue
1886-7
under
various
heads.

235. Comparing the revenue proper of 1886-7 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that the total increase, amounting to £317,400, was the result of a net increase of £105,000 under the head of Taxation, of £23,500 in the Land Revenue, of £172,800 under Public Works, and an estimated increase of £19,400 under Posts and Telegraphs, less a decrease of £3,300 in the income from "Other sources." The increase in the Land Revenue resulted chiefly from an increase of £39,000 in land sales, as against a falling off of £16,100 in the receipts from rents for temporary occupation. The increase from land sales does not arise from lands sold by auction, but from selected land sold under the system of deferred payments*; whilst the falling-off in the land rents is said to have been occasioned by delay in the issue of pastoral leases under the Land Act 1884, which came into force on the 29th December 1884—the total falling-off since 1884 being over £29,000. In the Public Works division, the largest increase was £146,600 in the revenue from Railways, which, moreover, exceeds by £46,100 the amount which might have been expected (viz., £100,500), from the increased length of lines open for traffic. Notwithstanding the reductions made, on the 1st July, 1885,† in the cost of telegrams to the neighbouring colonies, it is satisfactory to note a further increase in the telegraph revenue in 1886-7 of £16,100, making a total increase since 1883-4, the year before the reductions were made, of £22,800, or 26 per cent. In regard to the Postal receipts, however, although an apparent increase is shown of £3,228, it is possible this may be quite wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,‡ quite inadequate to show the progress or otherwise of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made on the 1st January, 1884, in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets to the neighbouring colonies§ still further increasing the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1886-7 was £630,889, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £526,778 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £525,313 in 1885-6. Thus the stamp revenue, as a whole, was nearly stationary during the two years, that in 1886-7 showing an increase as compared with that in the previous year of only £1,465, as against an increase of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5. It is indeed possible there may have been an actual decrease in the postal receipts, and the increase shown have been due to stamp duty and fees alone; but until some

* See next table.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1884-5, paragraph 1040.

‡ See footnote (f) to last table.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 774.

plan is adopted for distinguishing the stamp duty, which is taxation, from the postal revenue and fees which are made up of payments for direct services rendered, the actual receipts under each of these heads cannot be known, or even estimated, with any certain degree of accuracy. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.*

236. 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, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Revenue.	1885-6.	1886-7.
LAND SALES.		
Sales by Auction† ...	£ 89,579	£ 68,980
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments...	323,669	378,682
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	48,143	54,825
„ otherwise ...	4,375	2,247
Total ...	465,766	504,734
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation.—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands ...	} 43,989 {	8,054 ‡
„ „ „ „ Grazing licences ...		20,003
„ „ „ „ Mallee pastoral leases ...		4,541
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	16,735	14,336
Licences and Leases (not agricultural) ...	32,216	34,380
Business licences on gold-fields ...	320	248
Total ...	97,658	81,562
WATER SUPPLY, &c.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean) ...	139,058	155,355
Geelong ...	7,348	8,121
Gold-fields ...	19,346	20,951
Interest on Loans to Municipalities ...	20,094	18,039
„ „ „ „ Water Trusts ...	4,969	12,935
Total ...	190,815	215,401
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving-dock ...	2,358	2,513
Fifty-ton Crane ...	315	289
Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ...	691	572
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges) ...	...	1,688
Total ...	3,364	5,062

* See paragraph 285 *et seq. post.*

† Including £908 in 1885-6, and £1,950 in 1886-7, for interest on deferred payments. The purchase money of land sold by auction may now be spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent. added.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1885-6.	1886-7.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, &c.:—	£	£
Postage (estimated)*	291,121	293,041
Commission on Money Orders and poundage on Postal Notes†	9,413	10,481
Landing and storage of mails for other colonies	...	240
Electric Telegraphs (estimated)	87,956	104,111
Telephones, &c.	5,694	5,662
Total	394,184	413,535
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)*	70,000	70,000
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	33,478	33,028
„ Customs and Harbour Departments	8,997	8,852
„ Law Courts	3,174	4,805
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,396	1,664
„ Mining Department	805	765
„ Factories and shops	4,290	2,472
„ Other	6,383	3,163
Fines (principally in law courts)	6,383	6,346
Total	128,523	131,095
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	19,018	19,680
Receipts for Miscellaneous services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, &c.)	6,709	9,575
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer)	18,998	20,712
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	1,066	1,383
Local Forces—Sale of Rifles, &c.	3,246	2,229
Other Reimbursements	150	454
Total	49,187	54,033
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	4,546	3,202
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	11,322	7,319
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of Park lands)	3,250	3,000
Prahran city—Contribution towards cost of typhoid fever camp	...	100
Immigration Tax on Chinese	1,080	1,020
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	2,799	2,251
Customs Overtime receipts	362	2,784
Government Experimental Farm	81	...
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, &c.	243	350
Cost of Rations recovered from warders, &c.	4,226	681
Void money orders	...	1,000
Australian Lloyds'—Contribution of profits due to Government	...	138
Boroondara cemetery—Amount of loan	...	300
Other Receipts	1,269	1,175
Total	29,178	23,320

* This estimate is based on uncertain data. See also note (*) on page 141 *ante*.

† Postal notes were first issued on 1st January, 1885.

237. The amounts recouped in 1885-6 were £50,000, expended in 1883-4 on rails for re-construction or renewal of lines of railway, now charged to the Loan Account, and two amounts, viz., £8,050 and £6,565, advanced in 1884-5 for water supply in country districts and railway construction respectively. No recoups are included in the Revenue Returns for 1886-7, and they will in future, where possible, be excluded from the accounts of revenue, as will also the advances to be recouped be excluded from the accounts of expenditure.

238. At the end of the financial year 1886-7, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £152,000, as compared with £143,300 at the end of June 1886. The increase shown is chiefly in arrears of interest due on local waterworks. Of the total amount due at the end of June, 1887, however, as much as £16,600 was written off as non-recoverable, leaving a net balance of £135,420. Of this sum nine-tenths is for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to :—

Unrecouped advances, 1886-7.

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

When advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1874-5	Advanced to Labour Bureau	760*
	" Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, &c.	19,813†
1886-7 & previous years	Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks ...	83,926
	" " Trusts " " "	13,354
1875-6 to 1879-80	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Beechworth Shire—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	1,902
1885-6	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
	Local Boards of Health	11
	Total	151,993
	Deduct amounts written off as non-recoverable	16,573
	Net amount	135,420

* Written off as non-recoverable.

† Of this amount, £15,813 has been written off, the mining claims having been abandoned.

Heads of
revenue,
1874-5 to
1886-7.

239. In the following table the heads of revenue * and the amounts received under each head are given for the last thirteen financial years :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— continued.		£
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	1,487,448†		1877-8	17,150||
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	21,761
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	23,906
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	25,977
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	28,381
	1883-4	1,769,108		1883-4	31,623
	1884-5	1,919,539‡		1884-5	32,535
	1885-6	2,004,460		1885-6	33,922
	1886-7	2,132,361		1886-7	18,898 ¶
Excise §	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	74,368
	1882-3	134,711		1882-3	86,648
	1883-4	123,654		1883-4	77,154
	1884-5	141,225		1884-5	124,370
	1885-6	137,709		1885-6	104,907
	1886-7	120,701		1886-7	114,909
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191**
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	27,324
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	28,685
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	28,575
	1884-5	31,176		1884-5	27,529
	1885-6	32,710		1885-6	28,769
	1886-7	34,920		1886-7	28,104

* See footnote (†) to paragraph 233 ante.

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

‡ Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

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

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

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

** For six months only.

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION—		£	LAND REVENUE—		£
<i>continued.</i>	1874-5	...	<i>continued.</i>	1874-5	5,528
	1875-6	...		1875-6	53,167
	1876-7	...		1876-7	54,232
	1877-8	...		1877-8	14,704
	1878-9	...		1878-9	3,774
	1879-80	83,005		1879-80	1,749
Stamp duties* ...	1880-81	115,844	Penalties under	1880-81	1,281
	1881-2	131,020	Land Acts	1881-2	2,313
	1882-3	133,433		1882-3	1,298
	1883-4	133,651		1883-4	1,572
	1884-5	143,382		1884-5	273
	1885-6	165,313		1885-6	184
	1886-7	165,000		1886-7	795
	1874-5	...	PUBLIC WORKS.	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	...		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	...		1876-7	1,078,082
	1877-8	50,227		1877-8	1,202,280
	1878-9	202,251		1878-9	1,222,241
	1879-80	87,553		1879-80	1,468,909†
Land tax † ...	1880-81	129,990	Railways ...	1880-81	1,578,432
	1881-2	121,555		1881-2	1,715,260
	1882-3	125,606		1882-3	1,838,284
	1883-4	123,884		1883-4	2,079,249
	1884-5	123,415		1884-5	2,200,067
	1885-6	126,770		1885-6	2,306,791
	1886-7	124,742		1886-7	2,453,345
Tolls ...	1874-5	937		1874-5	96,707
	1875-6	197		1875-6	102,438
	1876-7	52		1876-7	115,869
LAND REVENUE.	1877-8	767,624		1877-8	112,183
	1875-6	782,069		1878-9	120,346
	1876-7	783,311		1879-80	121,103
	1877-8	756,674	Water supply § ...	1880-81	139,411
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1878-9	802,254		1881-2	138,274
	1879-80	694,321		1882-3	152,328
	1880-81	701,276		1883-4	165,033
	1881-2	697,558		1884-5	165,968
	1882-3	563,790		1885-6	190,815
	1883-4	614,548		1886-7	215,401
	1884-5	555,507		1874-5	5,897
	1885-6	465,766		1875-6	5,845
	1886-7	504,734		1876-7	5,638
	1874-5	173,601		1877-8	5,190
	1875-6	184,776		1878-9	5,879
	1876-7	208,872		1879-80	4,142
	1877-8	186,337	Other Public works	1880-81	2,470
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1878-9	163,207		1881-2	4,035
	1879-80	147,994		1882-3	2,357
	1880-81	133,913		1883-4	1,866
	1881-2	126,268		1884-5	3,325
	1882-3	114,845		1885-6	3,364
	1883-4	103,189		1886-7	5,062
	1884-5	110,777			
	1885-6	97,658			
	1886-7	81,562			

* The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (*) on page 141 ante. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 312 post.

† The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in subsequent paragraphs.

‡ Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consists of £43,723 net revenue for 1878-9, and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

§ Including interest on loans to local bodies.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.		£	OTHER SOURCES— continued.		£
Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, &c.*	1874-5	198,326	Interest on Public Account, &c.	1874-5	66,874
	1875-6	209,213		1875-6	38,595
	1876-7	226,597		1876-7	79,456
	1877-8	239,002		1877-8	70,716
	1878-9	244,761		1878-9	42,281
	1879-80	249,414		1879-80	45,611
	1880-81	272,316		1880-81	78,605
	1881-2	297,701		1881-2	92,025
	1882-3	324,967		1882-3	55,922
	1883-4	349,278		1883-4	85,537
	1884-5	380,556		1884-5	98,341
1885-6	394,184	1885-6	84,973		
1886-7	413,535	1886-7	93,216		
OTHER SOURCES.					
Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504	Rents (other than Land)	1874-5	749
	1875-6	7,659		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,512		1876-7	730
	1877-8	7,247		1877-8	824
	1878-9	7,906		1878-9	935
	1879-80	10,158		1879-80	799
	1880-81	10,197		1880-81	921
	1881-2	10,917		1881-2	997
	1882-3	11,292		1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	10,415		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	13,042		1884-5	2,031
1885-6	11,705	1885-6	14,905†		
1886-7	11,058	1886-7	5,049		
Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299	Reimbursements in aid	1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	447		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	31,290
	1881-2	5,344		1881-2	33,675
	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	4,852		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		
Fees, fines, &c.* (ex- clusive of Land Act penalties)	1874-5	111,304	Miscellaneous re- ceipts‡	1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	41,861
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	27,131
	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	111,695		1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	123,428		1884-5	31,339
1885-6	123,523	1885-6	29,178		
1886-7	131,095	1886-7	23,320		

* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (*) on page 141 ante.

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

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

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans and Assets realized.	Grand Total Revenue.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Telegraphs.	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	281,501	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011*
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,357	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

240. Of the total expenditure of Victoria in 1886-7, £1,140,000— or 17½ per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £676,000—or 10½ per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £269,000—or over 4 per cent.—was expended on public charities, or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £112,000—or 1¾ per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, being £31,000 more than the gross annual rental therefrom during the financial year; as much as £3,148,000—or 48 per cent.—was absorbed in connexion with working of the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,403,000 on Railways and Waterworks, £586,000 on Post and Telegraphs, and £1,159,000† in interest upon loans raised for their construction; £112,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £79,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, £40,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £175,000—or 2½ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £71,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary annual expenditure for the year; but besides this, an amount of £739,000—or 11 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £67,000 on Railways, and £672,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection

Heads of expenditure, 1885-6 and 1886-7.

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

† The total amount of interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,271,000, but the amount here given is that payable for Railway and Waterworks only.

of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies. These amounts appear as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,* which they even exceeded by £235,000. The following is a classification of the expenditure† under 9 principal and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1885-6 and 1886-7, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,‡ 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil list§	£ 40,962	£ 36,416	...	£ 4,546
Legislature	64,136	57,202	...	6,934
Civil establishment || ... ..	122,593	129,001	6,408	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	73,214	85,160	11,946	...
Gratuities, compensations, &c.	44,078	40,237	...	3,841
Total	344,983	348,016	3,033	...
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	191,290	193,905	2,615	...
Police	224,237	233,173	8,936	...
Gaols and penal establishments	60,644	59,894	...	750
Defences—Naval and Military¶	319,938	304,764	...	15,174
Total	796,109	791,736	...	4,373
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, &c.**... ..	671,442	676,569	5,127	...
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.††	273,705	268,864	...	4,841
Total	945,147	945,433	286	...
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	107,556	111,969	4,413	...
Agriculture, &c.	84,781	71,552	...	13,229
Mining	71,462	103,654	32,192	...
Total	263,799	287,175	23,376	...

* See paragraph 234 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) to paragraph 234 *ante*.

‡ For further details, see table following paragraph 242 *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.

¶ For expenditure on Defences, see also Part "Defences," *post*.

** 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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1885-6 AND 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses ...	£ 1,323,873	£ 1,363,587	£ 39,714	£ ...
Construction account... ..	88,667	67,529	...	21,138
Water supply	35,511	39,756	4,245	...
Other Public works †	680,825	671,973	...	8,852
Total	2,128,876	2,142,845	13,969	...
Post and Telegraphs ‡	564,620	585,990	21,370	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways ...	1,017,374	985,308	...	32,066
" " Water supply	157,428	173,751	16,323	...
" " Other works	107,208	111,750	4,542	...
Total	1,282,010	1,270,809	...	11,201
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs	70,925§	78,579	7,654	...
Harbours and lights	38,988	39,819	831	...
Total	109,913	118,398	8,485	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy || ... ..	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	10,514	10,508	...	6
Miscellaneous services	47,569	40,341	...	7,228
Total	78,083	70,849	...	7,234
Grand Total	6,513,540	6,561,251	47,711	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1887-8, see Appendices at end of the last volume.

241. It will be observed that, whilst the items showing increase and those showing decrease were about equally numerous, the amount of the former preponderated to the extent of £48,000. The most prominent increases were £40,000 under the head of working expenses of Railways, £32,000 under Mining, and £21,000 under Post and Telegraphs. The principal decreases were £21,000 in the amount paid towards the construction of Railways, which diminution occurred in consequence of the falling off in the revenue from lands sold by auction, the proceeds of which are appropriated by law to this object; ¶ £15,000 under the head of Defences; £13,000 under the head of Agriculture—

Chief items of increased expenditure, 1886-7.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 242 *post*.

† The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £310,000 to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 156 *post*.

‡ Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

§ Including £300, refunds of duty.

|| 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 234 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

¶ See footnote (†) on page 162 *post*.

less having been spent in connexion with the extermination of rabbits and wild animals; and £11,200 in the interest and expenses of the Public Debt, consequent on the replacing of old loans falling due with newer ones bearing a lower rate of interest. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs. The most important of these is, of course, the Railways, and a comparison of the Railway finances of 1886-7 with those of the previous year shows much improvement, for although the working expenses increased by nearly £4,000, the revenue increased by nearly £147,000. Moreover, notwithstanding the constantly-increasing amount borrowed for Railway Construction, the interest payable thereon has fallen off during the period referred to by £23,000, owing chiefly to a renewal of the loans at a lower rate of interest. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraphic services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, irrespective of loss; thus, whilst the annual expenditure on these services is considerably in excess of half a million sterling, it is estimated that the annual revenue is barely £400,000, and that the deficiency in each of the last two years has amounted to about £172,000.*

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.						1885-6.	1886-7.
CIVIL LIST.						£	£
Governor's Salary ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	15,262	15,500
Executive Council ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	1,468
Agent-General ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	...	...	...	...	...	2,525	2,448
Public Service Board	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	...	...	...	...	4,693	... †
Total ...						40,962	36,416
LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	6,257	6,060
" Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	10,645	11,073
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	2,730	2,871
" Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	1,048
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,193
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	20,890	22,594
Electoral Expenses...	...	...	...	...	...	20,327	11,363
Total ...						64,136	57,202

* The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (*) to table on page 141 ante.

† Paid in 1887-8.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		
	£	£
Public Service Board—Office	1,925	2,167
Chief Secretary's Office	8,205	8,990
Secretary to Premier	7,349	7,720
Shorthand Writer	2,669	2,301
Agent-General's Office	3,500	4,797
Audit Office	7,795	8,535
Treasury	30,864	30,689
Government Printer	53,818	53,982
" " Stamp printing	4,832	4,957
Inspector of Stores	512	598
Registrar of Friendly Societies *	405	404
Inspector of Factories and Shops ... ..	...	2,723
Sundries	719	1,138
Total	122,593	129,001
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity),	18,025	19,958
" other Expenditure	4,690	5,005
Crown Law Officers	16,499	18,325
" Solicitor	7,659	7,650
Prothonotary	2,403	2,396
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	4,693	3,981
Court of Insolvency	2,413	1,098
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	33,773	33,794
" " " Purchase of land, &c.,	1,071†	3,035
near Titles Office to insure safety of building		
Deputy Registrars	5,982	5,895
Sheriffs	25,318	23,542
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	9,300	9,300
" other expenditure	13,094	13,532
Police Magistrates and Wardens	16,870	17,428
Clerks of Courts	20,897	20,362
Coroners	5,681	5,797
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,380	1,524
Land Tax Act Administration	1,221	1,071
Sundries	321	212
Total	191,290	193,905
DEFENCES.		
Special Appropriation authorized under Act 47 Vict. No. 777 (for 5 years)	110,000	110,000
Office Staff	2,034	1,737
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, &c.	2,500	7,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores	9,335 †	3,584 †
Cadet Corps	422	6,154
Mounted Rifles	2,480	4,831
Grants to Rifle Association, &c., for prizes	850	1,675
Expenses in connexion with Easter Encampment ... ..	...	4,492
Rifle Clubs—Drill instruction for 7 months ... ..	...	581
Expenses of sending a team of riflemen to England ... ..	...	1,000

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

† These amounts were made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the *Transfer of Land Statute*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>		
Compensation for injuries sustained	322	240
Special Expenditure in connexion with recent war preparations Additional strength consequent on increased armaments, &c.	41,916	...
Naval Forces ... ..	...	8,149
Victorian Artillery ... ..	...	2,574
Torpedo Corps ... ..	...	1,297
Amount due Railway Department for transport of Volunteers prior to passing of Discipline Act	...	3,288
Grant to Richmond charities for Volunteer Corps Orderly Room	...	600
Sundries	79	40
	59,938	47,242
Defence Works and Buildings	150,000	147,522
Grand total	319,938	304,764
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education *	586,124	588,736
Gladman Memorial Fund—In aid of ... ..	...	325
University—Endowment	14,500	14,500
" Grant in aid of buildings	6,000	5,000
" For purchase of apparatus	6,000	...
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery ...	19,951	20,266
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	13,000	18,000†
Victorian Academy of Arts ... ..	...	250
Gordon Memorial School of Arts, Geelong—Grant in aid ...	...	500
Ballarat Fine Arts Public Gallery ... ..	...	2,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,200	3,200
Royal Society	200	200
Geographical Society ... ..	...	1,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000	1,000
Schools of Mines	6,000	6,000‡
" Design	1,400	1,249
Government Statist	6,651	7,011
" Astronomer	4,938	4,592
" Botanist	2,458	2,518
Other Expenditure... ..	20	222
Total	671,442	676,569
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in Aid	108,975	114,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools... ..	43,045	42,078
Hospitals for the Insane	109,431	98,347
Central Board of Health and Quarantine, &c.	6,394	8,815
Vaccination Allowances	5,488	5,499
Claims and Expenses in connexion with alleged cases of Small- pox	100	...
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, &c.	100	100
Other Expenditure	172	25
Total	273,705	268,864

* Including cost of maintenance of school buildings, amounting to between £15,000 and £20,000 per annum, but exclusive of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 248 *post.*

† Including £8,000 in aid of buildings.

‡ Including £2,000 in aid of buildings.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
CROWN LANDS.		
	£	£
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands*	74,659	78,045
Parks, Gardens, &c.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	8,029	9,143
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,192	8,277
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	9,356	11,708
Surveys by contract, including surveys in Mallee districts (to be recouped by lessees)	5,620	3,783
Other Expenditure... ..	700	1,013
Total	107,556	111,969
AGRICULTURE, ETC.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ...	16,723	21,435
Grant to Council of Agricultural Education	500	...
Special Prizes and Awards for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	705	...
Prizes for best managed farms in Victoria ... ..	...	100
State Forests and Nurseries	5,743	6,070
Experimental Cultivation	712	244
Eradication of Vine Diseases†	2,439	725
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	8,417	8,128
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	34,408	27,104
Cost of Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee country	13,999	4,999
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government ... ..	...	704
Mallee Extermination—Expenses of testing, &c. ... ..	...	173
Departmental and other Expenditure	1,135	1,870
Total	84,781	71,552
MINING.		
Mining Department	20,870	21,305
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills	29,943	72,369
To assist Miners in Prospecting Operations	12,838	1,650
Boring for Coal ... ..	...	1,650
Grant to Geological Society of Australasia	250	...
Geological Surveys, &c.	746	1,386
Underground Surveys of Mines	1,004	849
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas	1,357	1,989
Miscellaneous	954	606
Total	71,462	103,654
RAILWAYS.		
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	5,621
Salaries and Wages	93,448	103,598
Contingencies	1,224,355	1,254,298
Other Expenditure... ..	70	70
Total Working Expenses	1,323,873	1,363,587
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" ‡	88,667	67,029
Towards Construction ... ..	...	500
Total (including Capital Account)	1,412,540	1,431,116

* Including Land Titles Branch.

† The Governments of South Australia and New South Wales contributed £6,667 each towards this object.

‡ S footnote (†) on page 162 post.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
WATER SUPPLY.		
	£	£
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	17,514	18,593
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance	12,062	13,606
” ” Construction, &c.	4,940	7,557
” ” Water Trusts	995	...
Total	35,511	39,756
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—		
Government House	2,588	1,695
Country Residence for Governor	6,017	4,292
” ” Maintenance ... ..	...	355
Parliamentary Buildings	2,448	3,544
Public Offices, &c.—		
Public Offices, Melbourne	2,626	723
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture for, &c.	74	8
Crown Law Offices	1,613	...
Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong Room	8,988	1,336
Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of	12,984	9,392
Ballarat Public Offices—Erection of	3,790	2,500
Rents and Furniture	26,504	22,587
Repairs and Additions	2,381	2,629
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings ... ..	...	957
Insurance	343	561
Court Houses	13,691	15,339
Police Buildings, &c.	21,951	22,046
Gaols and Penal Establishments	3,312	8,233
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	5,359	14,356
Observatory	306	163
Lunatic Asylums	22,543	16,802
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	801	497
Cemeteries	728	1,118
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, &c.	720	555
Lands and Agriculture	7,432	5,334
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c.	20,021	33,206
Post and Telegraph Offices	38,344	37,734
Customs Buildings	309	1,171
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c.	62,565	54,175
Lighthouses and Lightships	8,534	6,200
Miscellaneous	1,160	563
Total Works and Buildings	278,132*	268,071
Subsidy to Municipalities	310,000	310,561
Roads and Bridges*	41,061	40,430
Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department)	51,632	52,911
Total	680,825	671,973

* Including salaries and wages (about £35,000), which were, prior to 1885-6, paid out of Votes for Contingencies, Roads, Defences, Works or Buildings, or out of Loans.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
	£	£
Post and Telegraph Offices—Administration *	307,404	327,396
Inland Mail Service	110,739	112,473†
Steam Postal Communication ‡	69,309	69,322
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	17,793	14,430
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,605	14,510
Subsidy to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania §	1,335	1,231
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	43,029	46,233
Miscellaneous	406	395||
Total	564,620	585,990
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,165,523	1,176,976
In Melbourne	89,205	73,276
Total Interest	1,254,728	1,250,252
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	3,598	3,262
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	5,798	6,586
Premium on remittances	10,702	10,107
Stamps, advertising, &c.	648	602
Total Expenses	20,746	20,557
Expenses of redeeming Loans, viz., Commission $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., &c.	6,536	...
Grand total	1,282,010	1,270,809
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	4,385	1,878
Imperial Convention—Expenses of delegates ... ..	...	1,206
Law Costs, Awards, &c.	1,439	343
Poisons and Pharmacy Act—Administration	440	300
Advertising	5,349	5,330
Transport, &c.	1,896	1,633
Expenses in connexion with Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886	9,978	9,995
" " Melbourne Centennial Exhibition (preliminary expenses) ... ..	...	999
" " Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition ... ..	...	2,800
" " Bendigo Juvenile Industrial Exhibition ... ..	...	500
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	3,250	2,999
Powder Magazines ¶	1,238	1,281
Fisheries	746	792

* Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works"; and also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, included prior to 1885-6, but since entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

† Of which £46,779 was paid to the Railway Department, and £65,694 to the private contractors, &c.

‡ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £2,176 in 1886-7.

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

¶ Including deficiency and loss in Money Order Accounts by defalcations and fire.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1885-6.	1886-7.
<i>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.</i>		
	£	£
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	313	250
Refunds, &c.	3,286	310
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades	7,126	2,973
Expenses in connexion with the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee	...	504
Expenses in connexion with the opening of Queen's Hall, Parliament House ... ..	...	127
Expenses of visit of Governor and party to Ballarat ... ..	...	41
Expenses of Ministerial visit to Western Port and Coast light-houses	...	57
Expenses of Parliamentary party to Heads ... ..	...	283
Expenses of Parliamentary party to Adelaide ... ..	...	216
Cost of maintenance of unemployed ... ..	...	225
Payments to late warders, Kew Lunatic Asylum, in settlement of claims for services having been irregularly dispensed with	...	455
Expenses of Parliamentary Inspection of Fortifications, &c. ...	332	230
Bonus for wire fencing ... ..	...	888
Other Expenditure *	7,791	3,726
Total	47,569	40,341

Heads of expenditure 1874-5 to 1886-7.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	
Civil list†	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416

* Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £4,000 in 1885-6, and £1,346 in 1886-7.

† For particulars of the items included under this head, see footnotes to table following paragraph 240 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	
	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
Legislature ...	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
Civil establishment* ...	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
Retiring allowances and pensions †	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,970
Gratuities, compensations, &c.	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Including votes of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last four years, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
1875-6		...	199,738	199,738
1876-7		...	197,371	197,371
1877-8		...	207,119	207,119
1878-9		...	209,041	209,041
1879-80		...	233,732	233,732
1880-81		...	207,674	207,674
1881-2		...	201,063	201,063
1882-3		...	204,561	204,561
1883-4		...	216,973	216,973
1884-5		...	217,684	217,684
1885-6		...	224,237	224,237
1886-7		...	233,173	233,173
Gaols and penal establishments		1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	Defences ...	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
1875-6		...	58,233	58,233
1876-7		...	74,020	74,020
1877-8		...	121,266	121,266
1878-9		...	118,122	118,122
1879-80		...	93,779	93,779
1880-81		...	78,732	78,732
1881-2		...	79,442	79,442
1882-3		...	191,360	191,360
1883-4		...	231,038	231,038
1884-5		110,000	88,773	198,773
1885-6		110,000	209,938	319,938
1886-7		110,000	194,764	304,764

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Public instruction, science, &c.*	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442	
1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569	
State school buildings †	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.*	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
1885-6	...	273,705	273,705	
1886-7	...	268,864	268,864	
Crown lands	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
1885-6	...	107,556	107,556†	
1886-7	...	111,969	111,969	

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 240 ante.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 246 post.

‡ Including £5,620 in 1885-6, and £3,873 in 1886-7, for surveys in Mallee districts, &c., to be recouped by lessees.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, &c. ...	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886-7	...	704*	70,848	71,552
Mining † ...	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
Railways ‡ ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285§	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116

* Rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin.

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

‡ The amount entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6, with the exception of £6,000 for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, was paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it is provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands shall be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366)—full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6, page 123. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1887, was £2,355,696, which has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways.

§ Exclusive of £50,000 recouped in 1885-6.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
1884-5	...	32,282	32,282	
1885-6	...	35,511	35,511	
1886-7	...	39,756	39,756	
Other public works *	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593†	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	636,611	636,611
	1883-4	...	617,148	617,148
1884-5	...	640,555	640,555	
1885-6	...	686,825	686,825	
1886-7	...	671,973	671,973	
Post and telegraphs †	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908§	280,981	307,889§
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373	
1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620	
1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990	

* Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund. See tables following paragraphs 246 and 335 post.

† The provision of the Local Government Act 1874 authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes.

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest and expenses of Public Debt *	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
1875-6		...	...	...
1876-7		...	...	...
1877-8		...	...	...
1878-9		...	...	...
1879-80		...	...	...
1880-81		...	...	...
1881-2		...	...	...
1882-3		...	...	...
1883-4		...	...	...
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
Harbours and lights	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
1884-5	...	28,941	28,941	
1885-6	...	38,988	38,988	
1886-7	...	39,819	39,819	

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mint subsidy* ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
Miscellaneous services † ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,193,169	5,665,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,437,035	6,125,741
1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540	
1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251	

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 148 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations prior to 1886-7 are the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue, as also is £1,346 of the amount entered against 1886-7.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1886-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c.	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	...	...
	1883-4	...	50,000	50,000
	1884-5	...	14,615	14,615
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540	
1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251	

Decreased expenditure under special appropriations.

244. Of the total expenditure in 1886-7, £1,790,500, or about 27 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Act, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations fell off in 1886-7 as compared with the previous year by £26,100, although the expenditure from votes increased by £73,800. The principal decreases were £22,000 under the head of Railways, owing to the falling off, already referred to, in the amount payable to the Railway Construction Account; £11,000 under that of Interest, consequent on a reduction in the rate of interest on portion of the debt; £7,400 under that of Legislature, accounted for by the small amount of electoral expenses incurred in 1886-7; and £3,800 under that of Gratuities. On the other hand, there was an increase of £12,200 in the amount paid for retiring allowances; £3,900 under the head of Judicial and Legal; and £3,100 under that of Post and Telegraphs.

* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

245. The total annual amount authorized to be added permanently, or for a fixed number of years, to Special Appropriations under Acts passed during the last four financial years exceeds £255,500; but of this amount an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, is authorized for only five years; and £80,000 is merely the re-investment of portions of the land revenue in the Government railways. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

New special appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1883-4 to 1886-7.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1883-4	47 Vict. No. 767	Victorian Railways Commissioners—Salaries	£ 6,000
	" 47 Vict. No. 773	Victorian Railways—Pensions, &c. Public Service Board—Salaries	13,000*
	" 47 Vict. No. 777	" Pensions, &c. Defences—Works, &c.	4,500
	" 47 Vict. No. 780	" Pensions, &c.	12,500*
	" 47 Vict. No. 781	Salary of Additional Minister	110,000†
			Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang	900*
			1,500
			20,000*
		Total	168,400
1884-5	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary	500
	48 Vict. No. 812	Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	80,000‡
		Total	80,500
1885-6	49 Vict. No. 835	Interest on payment out of Assurance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of land near Titles Office	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 844	Additional Judge of Supreme Court	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 870	Commissioner of Audit—Pension	650
		Total	6,650
1886-7		Nil	...
		Total increase in four years	255,550

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.

* Previously paid from annual votes. Only about £14,600 of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable has been required in each of the last three years.

† This amount is authorized for five years only.

‡ This represents the mean of the amounts paid in the last two years.

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

246. 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 1881-2 and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the last table by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1887.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1881-82.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	15,582,400	794,468	2,187,183	1,191,132	848,358	1,401,511	1,521,817	23,526,869
Water Supply	3,218,655	149,903	367,416	304,585	172,465	235,485	373,994	4,822,503
Law Courts and Parliament Houses	277,949	67,952	44,860	45,505	568	12,153	32,770	481,757
Public Offices	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	754,233	50,693	56,651	36,923	69,995	45,438	49,284	1,063,217
Yarra Bridge .. .. .	..	1,500	300	8,332	3,663	16,271	62,239	92,355
Alfred Graving Dock ..	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, &c. ..	..	..	400	13,706	46,077	20,976	47,856	129,015
Total	20,435,635	1,064,516	2,656,810	1,600,233	1,141,126	1,731,834	2,087,960	30,718,114

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which have been obtained from the various Government departments, differ slightly from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts.

Annual
subsidies,
grants, &c.

247. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount payable in this manner is over £689,000, of which not quite half is paid to municipalities, nearly a sixth to charitable institutions; and nearly an eighth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to nearly £600,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane and the industrial and reformatory schools—which cost annually about £140,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads :—

* 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.

† Of which £1,952,780 was for Melbourne Water Supply, and £2,869,723 for Country Waterworks, &c.

‡ Including an expenditure in 1886-7 of £15,431 on works for opening the entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £32,244 up to the end of that year.

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Subsidy to Municipalities	£310,000
<i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i>	
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act ...	9,000
" " Additional Endowment voted	5,500*
Schools of Mines	4,000†
" Design	1,400
Public Libraries, &c.—Grant for purchase of books ...	10,000
" " Grant in aid of building funds	8,000
Grant to Royal Society	200
" College of Pharmacy	1,000
" Victorian Academy of Arts	250
" Ballarat Fine Arts Gallery	2,000
" Geographical Society of Australasia	1,000
" Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c....	3,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	114,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>	
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (net amount payable by Victoria)	67,200‡
" Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	14,500
" Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	1,250
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>	
Mining Boards	3,500
Mint Subsidy	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of ...	83,000§
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations ... }	
" Agricultural Societies	20,000
" Horticultural Societies	1,000
" Poultry and Dog Society	200
Rewards for invention of improvements in agricultural machinery, &c.	500
<i>Defences—</i>	
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c	1,675
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c.	7,000
Total	<u>£689,375</u>

248. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date over eight and three quarter millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £102,000 expended on pensions and gratuities—viz., seven millions—represents the cost of education—including the cost of office staff, inspection,

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

* In 1886-7 there was also a vote of £5,000 in aid of buildings.

† In 1886-7 there was also an additional grant in aid of buildings.

‡ A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £40,500.

§ Amount voted in 1886-7; the amount in the previous year was only £42,850.

instruction, and contingencies—for the last fifteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1886-7, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 TO 1886-7.

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
Total ...	7,029,572	101,591	1,633,085	8,764,248

Cost of system at different periods.

249. 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 next two years it increased by nearly £50,000. During the last eight years the annual expenditure on school buildings varied from £62,000 in 1883-4 and £68,000 in 1885-6 and 1886-7 to £105,000 in 1880-81. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure on immigration.

250. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and nothing was so spent during the last two, and only £60 during the last six years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

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

† Including expenditure from loans.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1886-7.*

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

251. Up to the end of 1886, all the Australasian colonies except Victoria had continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, and as a whole they spent only £4,000 less in 1886 than in the previous year. Over £256,000 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1886, of which Queensland contributed two-thirds, and New South Wales not quite one-seventh. Only £69,000, or 27 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 far the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 10s. 9d. per head, whilst in Western Australia it was 5s. 11d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being 1s. 6d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended in each colony in 1885 and 1886:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 AND 1886.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales ...	52,036	35,397	1 1	0 9
Queensland ...	140,679	178,610	9 1	10 9
South Australia ...	36,043	22,789	2 4	1 5
Western Australia ...	...	11,000	...	5 11
Tasmania ...	4,779	3,808	0 9	0 8
New Zealand ...	27,010	4,589	0 11	0 2
Total ...	260,547	256,193	1 7	1 6

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

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-85.

252. During the fifteen years ended with 1885 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £80,049*; New South Wales, £686,010; South Australia, £610,465*; New Zealand, £2,147,241.†

Expenditure on public works.

253. During the last thirty-seven years nearly fifty-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, over three millions were spent in 1886-7. 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 amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1886-7:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1886-7.	During 1886-7.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	24,357,813	1,813,796	26,171,609
" Maintenance	3,251,830	304,149	3,555,979
Roads and bridges	7,215,826	40,430	7,256,256
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	2,018,174	152,909	2,171,083
" " Maintenance	109,029	6,404	115,433
" Country	2,650,031	225,638	2,875,669
Other public works	11,253,276	565,086	11,818,362
Total	50,855,979	3,108,412	53,964,391

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

254. According to this table, the total expenditure to the 30th June, 1887, on the construction and maintenance of the Melbourne Waterworks was £2,286,516. And from a return presented to Parliament in December, 1887,§ it appears that, besides these items, the cost of management since 1858 has been £209,038, making a total cost of £2,495,554; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £2,397,851. During 1886-7 the ordinary revenue of the waterworks amounted to £155,491, as against £138,553 in the previous year; and the expenditure, including maintenance, to £20,673, as against £17,559 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1886-7 was thus £134,818 being equivalent to 6.44 per cent. of the mean capital cost;|| as compared with £120,994,

* For 15½ years.

† Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871-6.

‡ See table following paragraph 335 *post*.

§ Parliamentary Paper, A—No. 7; Session 1887.

|| Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

or 6.12 per cent., in 1885-6. A reference to a subsequent table* will show that the loans were borrowed at the average nominal rate of only 4.09 per cent.

255. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the six years ended with 1886. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for seven years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	16	11
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	8	5,651,885	6	5	7
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	8	9	5,715,293	6	4	0
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	0	6,140,356	6	9	10
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	6	6,513,540	6	14	2
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	3	6,561,251	6	10	10
New South Wales	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7	18	10
	1883	6,470,341	7	13	5	8,048,319	9	10	10
	1884	7,117,592	7	19	0	6,853,189	7	13	1
	1885	7,584,593	8	2	11	8,573,288	9	4	2
	1886	7,594,301	7	15	0	9,078,869	9	5	4
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8	7	9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8	7	6
	1884	2,673,554	8	19	0	2,751,851	9	4	3
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9	6	3
	1886	2,810,147	8	9	0	3,202,030	9	12	7
South Australia	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7	8	1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7	15	10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7	15	5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7	16	10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	0	2,234,395	7	2	9
Western Australia	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6	13	0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6	15	3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7	14	1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9	0	3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9	1	4
	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10	12	3

* See table following paragraph 358 post.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£	£	£
Tasmania ...	1881	505,872	4 6 3	468,613	3 19 11
	1882	551,213	4 11 4	502,771	4 3 4
	1883	562,189	4 10 5	533,036	4 5 9
	1884	549,262	4 5 7	584,047	4 11 0
	1885	571,397	4 6 6	585,767	4 8 8
	1886	568,924	4 4 0	584,756	4 6 4
New Zealand ...	1881	3,757,493	7 12 3	3,675,797	7 9 0
	1882	3,917,160	7 13 10	3,824,735	7 10 2
	1883	3,871,267	7 6 3	3,924,005	7 8 3
	1884	3,707,488	6 14 2	4,101,318	7 8 5
	1885	3,859,996	6 16 4	4,282,901	7 11 4
	1886	3,688,016	6 6 9	4,310,875	7 8 1

NOTE.—In 1887-8, the revenue of Victoria was £7,607,754, and the expenditure £7,345,050; and in 1887, the revenue of New South Wales was £8,582,810, and the expenditure £9,202,241. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), and Appendix A published in the last volume.

256. 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 for the year 1886, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate at least £225,000,* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the colonies as they are in Victoria.

257. In the last year named in the table Victoria was the only colony in which there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure. In Western Australia and Tasmania the deficiencies were small, amounting only to £6,000 and £16,000 respectively, but in the other colonies the

* Such items are as follow:—£12,872, repayments to credit of votes; £57,479, drawbacks and refunds of duty; £21,499 railway revenue collected for, and afterwards paid over to, the Victorian Government; £133,300, other revenue returned, &c., &c.

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

deficiencies were unusually heavy, amounting to £1,484,000 in New South Wales, to £623,000 in New Zealand, to £392,000 in Queensland, and to £259,000 in South Australia. These deficiencies amounted altogether to £2,780,000, but allowing for the surplus in Victoria amounting to over £172,000, the aggregate net deficiency in the revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1886 was £2,608,000. During the years named there has been a surplus five times in Victoria, four times in Western Australia, three times in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, twice in New Zealand, and once in South Australia.

258. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia; and there was only a slight falling off in the case of Queensland and Tasmania. The expenditure was much greater in the last than in any previous year in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and slightly greater in New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1886 and former years.

259. Victoria and Western Australia were the only colonies in which the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Queensland, and Western Australia.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

260. Although, as has been already stated,* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the two colonies named stood much above 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 respect to revenue and expenditure.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1886.

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

261. In regard to the revenue per head, Victoria rose in 1886 from the sixth place which it had occupied in several previous years to the fourth place, South Australia changing places with it, and sinking from the fourth place to the sixth. In regard to the expenditure per head, Victoria occupied the same position as in former years, viz., the sixth. Western Australia rose from the third to the first place; Queensland and New South Wales sank from the first and second to the second and

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

* See paragraph 256 ante.

third places ; and South Australia from the fourth position, changed places with New Zealand at the fifth. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1886.

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

262. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1886,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to 19½ millions, and the latter to nearly 21½ millions ; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to 23½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 26½ millions, sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of over a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole there was a deficiency of over 2¾ millions, which deficiencies were partly made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1886.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	19,249,302	7 6 2	21,423,509	8 2 8
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	23,506,242	7 0 3	26,319,140	7 17 1

263. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1886 shows that, in the thirteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £19,249,000, the increase being over 10 millions sterling, or 111 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £23,506,000 at the latter period, the increase being 11½ millions, or 92 per cent. In the same thirteen years, the population of the Australian

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1885-6 have been taken.

Revenue an expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

Increased revenue of Australasia in thirteen years.

continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,699,965, or 58 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,426,562, or 63 per cent.

264. 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, 1886.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria (1886-7).	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—							
Customs, &c. ...	2,132,361	2,068,571	965,754	436,114	164,048	276,265	1,315,801
Other taxes* ...	607,274†	543,264	230,897	149,009	20,951	95,279	646,361†
Total ...	2,739,635	2,611,835	1,196,651	585,123	184,999	371,544	1,962,162
Crown lands ...	587,091	1,643,955	597,108	227,145	104,377	62,496	290,539||
Railways ...	2,453,345	2,389,138‡	634,372	542,142	35,896	45,766	1,001,113
Post and Telegraphs ...	413,535†	486,218	185,938	182,709	20,729	41,045	234,681†
Other sources ...	540,220	463,155	196,078	438,150	42,563	48,073	199,521
Total ...	6,733,826	7,594,301§	2,810,147	1,975,269	388,564	568,924	3,688,016

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria (1886-7).	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c. ...	30·93	27·24	34·37	22·08	42·22	48·56	35·68
Other taxes ...	9·73	7·15	8·22	7·54	5·39	16·73	17·52
Total ...	40·66	34·39	42·59	29·62	47·61	65·29	53·20
Crown lands ...	8·70	21·65	21·25	11·50	26·87	10·99	7·88
Railways ...	35·59	31·46	22·57	27·45	9·24	8·04	27·15
Post and Telegraphs ...	6·08	6·40	6·61	9·25	5·33	7·23	6·36
Other sources ...	8·97	6·10	6·98	22·18	10·95	8·45	5·41
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, 1887, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and some of the other colonies. For later information, see Appendix A at end of the last volume.

* 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 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.

† The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been partly estimated.

‡ This amount includes £21,499 collected for, and repaid to, the Government of Victoria. Deducting this sum, which of course does not form part of the railway revenue of New South Wales, the net amount is reduced to £2,367,563, which includes £230,260 revenue from tramways.

§ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £224,000—viz., £12,872, being repayments to credit of votes; £57,479, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £21,499, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; £133,300, being other revenue returned, &c.

|| Exclusive of revenue from gold-fields.

Proportion of revenue from different sources.

265. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from 30 per cent. in South Australia to 65 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 41 per cent., and in New South Wales only 34 per cent. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from over a fifth to more than a third of the whole. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 8 to 27 per cent., and that from Post and Telegraphs from 5 to 9 per cent.

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

266. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly three times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £196,000, the respective amounts for 1886 being £6,146,700 and £5,950,400. It also appears that the railway revenues of these two colonies are about equal, the difference according to the table being about £64,000 in favour of Victoria; in this colony it forms much more than one-third, and in New South Wales nearly one-third, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £128,000, the excess appearing chiefly under the head of Customs. Under other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £73,000, but that from other sources was less by £77,000.

267. In 1886 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £3,560,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1886. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

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.
Western Australia	34,274	70,103	104,377	26·87
New South Wales	1,206,424	437,531	1,643,955	21·65
Queensland	291,480	305,628	597,108	21·25
South Australia	96,450*	130,695	227,145	11·50
Tasmania	45,158	17,338	62,496	10·99
New Zealand	101,249	236,876	338,125†	9·17
Victoria (1886-7)	504,734	82,357	587,091	8·72
Total	2,279,769	1,280,528	3,560,297	14·98

* Exclusive of interest on credit sales.

† Inclusive of revenue from goldfields, &c.

Land revenue in Australasian colonies.

268. It will be noticed that over a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1886 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to a little over a twelfth in Victoria; over an eleventh in New Zealand; about a ninth in Tasmania and South Australia; over a fifth in Queensland and New South Wales; and over a fourth in Western Australia. It will also be remarked that in all the colonies respecting which the information is given, except Western Australia and South Australia, the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

269. In 1886, as compared with 1885, a decrease of £232,000 occurred in the land revenue of New South Wales, of £57,000 in that of New Zealand, and of £48,000 in that of South Australia; whilst the only colonies which showed an increase were Victoria and Western Australia, amounting in the former to £24,000, and the latter to nearly £4,000. Taking the colonies as a whole, considerable fluctuations will be observed in the land revenue during the nine years ended with 1886, as shown in the following table:—

Land re-
venue in
Australasia,
1878-1886.

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1886.

Years.	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

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.

270. Of the 23½ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1886, 9½ millions—or about two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; nearly 7 millions—or nearly one-third—was derived from Railways; nearly 3½ millions from Crown lands; and over 1½ millions from Post and Telegraphs. The

Sources of
revenue in
Australasia.

following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1886.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per Cent.	Amount.	Proportions per Cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs	5,638,947	29·29	7,231,013	30·76
Other Taxes... ..	1,574,221	8·18	2,315,861	9·85
Total	7,213,168	37·47	9,546,874	40·61
Crown lands	3,136,193	16·29	3,471,890	14·77
Railways	5,908,339	30·70	6,955,218	29·59
Post and Telegraphs	1,269,778	6·60	1,545,504	6·57
Other sources	1,721,824	8·94	1,986,756	8·46
Total	19,249,302	100·00	23,506,242	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1887, see Appendix A to the last volume

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

271. 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, 1886.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria (1886-7.)	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	1,364,466	1,731,177†	476,966	372,787	44,580	70,709	692,039
Post and Telegraphs	585,990	610,651	309,038	180,288	31,112	55,760	287,095
Interest on Public Debt, &c.‡	1,270,809	1,579,689	841,565	683,564	59,780	155,844	1,753,243
Immigration§	...	35,397	...	22,789	11,000	...	...
Other services	3,339,986	5,121,955	1,574,461	974,967	248,203	302,443	1,578,498
Total	6,561,251	9,078,869	3,202,030	2,234,395	394,675	584,756	4,310,875

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1887, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1886. For later figures, see Appendix A to the last volume.

† Including £97,707 for Tramways, and £20,682 collected for, and repaid to, the Victorian Government.

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

§ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow :—Queensland, £178,610; Tasmania, £3,808; New Zealand, £4,589. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1886-7, page 828.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886*—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria (1886-7.)	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	20·79	19·07	14·90	16·68	11·30	12·09	16·05
Post and Telegraphs	8·93	6·73	9·65	8·07	7·88	9·54	6·66
Interest on Public Debt, &c.	19·37	17·40	26·28	30·59	15·14	26·65	40·67
Immigration	...	·39	...	1·02	2·79	...	...
Other services	50·91	56·41	49·17	43·64	62·89	51·72	36·62
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

272. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by about £370,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over 1½ millions sterling, or more than a fifth of the total expenditure, whilst the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by £300,000, and the expenditure on Post and Telegraphs larger by £25,000. The interest on the Public debt in New Zealand, however, was larger than that in New South Wales by over £170,000; and amounted to over two-fifths of the total expenditure. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.†

Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

273. It will also be noticed that about half the total expenditure in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, considerably more than half in South Australia, and as much as two-thirds in New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt. In Victoria, the Railway expenditure alone amounted to about one-fifth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to nearly a similar proportion, the former being somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and much higher than in the other colonies, whilst the latter was not nearly so high in Victoria as in Queensland or Tasmania, where it amounted to 26 per cent., or in South Australia, where it exceeded 30 per cent., or in New Zealand, where it was as high as 40 per cent. The proportion expended on Post and Telegraph Services, it will be noticed, varied from 6½ per cent. in New Zealand and New South Wales to 9½ per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania, and was nearly 9 per cent. in Victoria.

Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See also table following paragraph 277 post.

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1886.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Cent.	Amount.	Amount per Cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)	3,949,383	18·43	4,712,131	17·90
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,695,709	7·92	2,038,564	7·75
Interest on Public Debt, &c....	4,446,608	20·76	6,355,695	24·15
Immigration *	69,186	·32	69,186	·26
Other services	11,262,623	52·57	13,143,564	49·94
Total	21,423,509	100·00	26,319,140	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1886, except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886, have been taken. For later figures, see Appendix A to the last volume.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1886.

275. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1886, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1886.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,731,834	1 15 8
New South Wales	3,766,356	3 16 10
Queensland	2,029,225	6 2 1
South Australia	1,451,800	4 12 9
Western Australia	134,147	3 12 2
Total	9,113,362	3 9 2
Tasmania	484,289	3 11 6
New Zealand	1,583,723	2 14 5
Grand Total	11,181,374	3 6 9

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1886, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A to the last volume.

* For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 277 *post*.

276. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1886, was not far short of 11½ millions sterling, 3¾ millions of which was spent by New South Wales, that amount being much more than twice as large as that spent by Victoria. It will also be noticed that the loan expenditure per head of population was much lower in Victoria, but much higher in Queensland, than in any other colony.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

277. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1886, two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; about one-eleventh on waterworks; over 5 per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, &c.; over 3 per cent. on roads and bridges; 1½ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1886:—

Heads of Loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1886.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Cent.	Amount.	Amount per Cent.
	£		£	
Railways	6,647,088	72·94	7,415,966	66·33
Water Supply	1,008,114	11·06	1,008,114	9·02
Roads and Bridges	70,499	·77	354,510	3·17
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, &c.	332,102	3·64	588,629	5·26
Immigration	178,610	1·97	187,007	1·67
Other services	876,949	9·62	1,627,148	14·55
Total	9,113,362	100·00	11,181,374	100·00

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

Revenues of British dominions.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1886.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1887)	90,772,758	2 8 8
Gibraltar	52,123	2 16 8
Malta	223,753	1 8 1

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 137 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1886—continued.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.			
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
	£	£	s.	d.
ASIA.				
India	74,464,197	0	8	6
Ceylon	1,004,035	0	7	1
Straits Settlements	671,427	1	6	6
Labuan	3,665	0	11	8
Hong Kong	284,995	1	8	5
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	722,997	1	19	3
Natal	600,178	1	7	2
Cape of Good Hope	3,040,439	2	8	7
St. Helena	10,186	2	0	1
Lagos	53,405	0	12	3
Gold Coast	122,531	0	3	9
Sierra Leone	62,935	1	0	9
Gambia	14,271	1	0	2
AMERICA.				
Canada	6,817,200	1	8	10
Newfoundland	215,755	1	1	10
Bermuda	30,518	2	0	2
Honduras	54,361	1	19	7
British Guiana	446,025	1	12	6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	46,940	1	1	7
Turk's Island	10,411	2	4	0
Jamaica	578,323	0	19	2
St. Lucia	39,823	0	19	1
St. Vincent	30,567	0	13	7
Barbados	136,286	0	15	10
Grenada	52,392	1	2	1
Tobago	8,814	0	8	10
Virgin Islands	1,448	0	5	6
St. Christopher }	35,470	0	17	4
Nevis				
Antigua	47,452	1	7	2
Montserrat	5,023	0	8	10
Dominica	15,238	0	10	7
Trinidad	453,407	2	10	10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	23,506,242	7	0	3
Fiji	64,574	0	10	3
Falkland Islands	9,295	5	19	8
Total	204,709,459	0	16	2

279. It will be noticed that, out of the 205 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 92 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 137 *ante*.

† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 255 *ante*.

proportion contributed by each respectively being 44 per cent., 36½ per cent., and 11½ per cent. Of the total amount, 45 per cent. is raised in Europe, 37 per cent. in Asia, 2 per cent. in Africa, 4½ per cent. in America, and 11½ per cent. in Australasia.

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

Large revenues per head in Australasian colonies.

281. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

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

Revenues of Foreign countries.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	1887	£ 73,569,§	£ s. d. 1 15 9
Belgium	1886	12,822,	2 4 6
Denmark	1884-5	3,165,	1 10 2
France	1885	138,193,	3 13 10
Germany	1886-8	126,000,||	2 13 9
Greece	1887	2,958,	1 9 11
Holland	1886	9,845,	2 4 10
Italy	1885-6	59,493,	1 19 9

* See table following paragraph 255 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 264 to 269, *ante*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 139 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £41,395,000 revenue of Austria in 1887; £32,174,000, revenue of Hungary in the same year.

|| This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1888-9, £30,467,100 (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, £2,006,595 in 1887-8; Anhalt, £524,000 in 1887-8; Baden, £2,346,483 in 1888; Bavaria, £12,074,582 in 1887; Bremen, £684,055 in 1886; Brunswick, £637,050 in 1887; Hamburg, £1,995,226 in 1887; Hesse, £879,747 in 1887-8; Lippe, £50,872 in 1887; Lübeck, £149,795 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £327,950 in 1887-8; Oldenburg, £503,867 in 1888; Prussia, £65,141,422 in 1886; Reuss-Greiz, £42,760 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,668 in 1888; Saxe-Altenburg, £136,798 in 1888; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £329,146 in 1888-9; Saxe-Meiningen, £262,431 in 1888-9; Saxe-Weimar, £337,327 in 1888; Saxony, £3,743,277 in 1886-7; Schaumburg-Lippe, £31,346 in 1887-8; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £101,210 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £112,475 in 1887; Waldeck, £54,187 in 1888; and Württemberg, £2,487,120 in 1887-8.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>			
Portugal	1885-6	£ 6,973,	£ s. d. 1 12 5
Roumania	1887	5,529,	1 0 1
Russia in Europe	1887	74,410,†	0 16 10
Spain	1885-6	34,590,	2 0 2
Sweden and Norway	1886-7	7,124,‡	1 1 8
Switzerland	1887	2,088,	0 15 9
Turkey	1883-4	14,681,	0 12 1
ASIA.			
Japan	1886-7	15,561,	0 8 2
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1886	9,813,	1 8 10
Tunis	1887-8	864,	0 8 3
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1887	10,597,	3 1 8
Brazil	1885	13,288,	1 0 5
Mexico	1884-5	5,446,	0 10 5
Peru	1885	1,578,	0 10 6
United States	1886	70,092,	1 5 1

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

283. According to this table and that following paragraph 278 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France; then Germany, and then the United Kingdom. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in British India, Russia, Austria, Hungary, the United States, Italy, and Spain in the order named. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, Tunis, Peru, or Mexico; and nearly as large as that of Portugal or Sweden and Norway.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

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

Taxation.

285. The amounts of which 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 harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or

* See note (†) previous page.

† Exclusive of loans and advances repaid amounting to £4,901,500.

‡ This amount is made up of £4,705,388, revenue of Sweden in 1887-8, and £2,418,432, revenue of Norway in 1885-6.

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, 1886-7.

		£
Revenue raised by taxation ... ..	...	2,739,635
„ otherwise ... ..	...	3,994,191
Total ... ..	...	<u>6,733,826</u>

286. In 1886-7 about 41 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 1,003,100, an average will be obtained of £2 14s. 8d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853 :—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1886-7.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months)...	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1888, the taxation in 1887-8 amounted to about £3,010,000, or £2 18s. per head of the estimated mean population (1,037,600) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 228 *ante*.

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1886-7*—continued.

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1885, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

Comparison of taxation 1886-7 with former years.

287. It will be observed that, whilst an increase of over £105,000 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1886-7, as compared with the preceding year, the taxation per head was only 5d. more than in 1885-6; it was also higher than in any previous year since 1859. The proportion of taxation to revenue has increased but slightly in the last three years; it was, however, higher than in any previous year since 1875-6 except 1881-2, and 1882-3.

Heads of taxation.

288. 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, 1879-80 TO 1886-7.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356
Wharfage rates‡	24,125	24,641	27,346	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005
Excise:—								
Spirits	41,230	52,232	52,620	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556
Beer .. ..	..	62,557	98,955	11,256	..	..	..	..
Tobacco .. ..	..	21,872	64,972	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145
Ports and Harbours ||	19,194	20,577	26,263	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920
Licences (not territorial) ..	21,762	23,906	25,977	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922	18,898
Duties on estates of deceased persons	37,928	78,141	74,368	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909
Duty on bank notes	22,470	23,807	27,324	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769	¶ 28,104
Stamp duty	83,005	115,844	131,020	133,433	133,651	α 143,382	α 165,313	α 165,000
Land tax	87,553	129,990	121,555	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742
Total	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 228 ante.

‡ See also footnotes to table following paragraph 239 ante.

§ Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne. Since the 30th June, 1877, the remaining portion of these rates has formed part of the revenue of the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

|| Chiefly tonnage dues.

¶ Decrease owing to proportion of revenue from publican's licences, &c., now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund."

α Roughly estimated. See footnote (*) on page 141 ante.

289. It will be observed that during the three years prior to 1884-5, the amounts received under the head of taxation were almost identical, but in that year there was an increase of £229,600, and further increases of £86,400 in 1885-6 and £105,000 in 1886-7, the total increase in the three years being thus £421,000. About £100,000* of this increase was attributable to fresh taxation—imposed about the beginning of 1884-5 in the form of increased Customs and Excise duties on spirits, and a net amount of about £3,700 imposed in 1886-7 arising from other alterations in the Customs duties; whilst the balance (over £317,000) represents the natural growth of the interests by which the sources of taxation are affected. The main increase in 1886-7 took place under the head of Customs duties, which showed an increase of £125,700; besides which there was an increase of £2,200 under wharfage rates, £10,000 under duties on estates of deceased persons, and £2,200 under ports and harbours. On the other hand, a decrease of £17,000 took place in the Excise duties on spirits and tobacco—especially the former, and one of £15,000 under the head of licences—in consequence of the proportion of the receipts from publicans' licences, formerly paid out of the general revenue, now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund"; whilst there were also slight decreases in the receipts from the land tax and the duty on bank notes. With the exception of a few alterations in the Customs duties about the end of July 1886, as detailed in a subsequent paragraph, there was no change made affecting the sources of taxation during the year 1886-7. Moreover, although the revenue from publicans' licences has been paid to a trust fund since the 1st February, 1886, this change does not appear to have visibly affected the revenue from licences until 1886-7.

Heads of
taxation in
1885-6 and
1886-7 com-
pared.

290. The greater portion of the Government taxation is derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the last five years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1886-7 was equivalent to a charge of over 11 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year. †

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

291. 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,
1880 to
1887.

* If the quantity of spirits on which duty was paid had remained constant, the increase would have been £113,000; but there was a falling off. See table following paragraph 291 *post*.

† See also table following paragraph 326 *et seq. post*.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,* 1879-80 TO 1886-7.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	420,872	430,909	443,431	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134
Wine	34,095	43,171	45,112	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335
Beer and cider ..	27,372	29,721	29,770	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126
Tobacco and snuff	59,384	53,379	71,525	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893
Cigars	16,404	21,691	24,927	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848
Tea	68,541	76,540	81,706	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660
Sugar and molasses	89,379	94,312	103,466	108,087	119,248	118,031	115,796	123,526
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	13,153	13,882	14,491	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788
Opium	18,877	21,645	21,359	20,897	21,889	19,517	15,266	15,043
Rice	15,555	23,136	20,169	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279
Hops	9,364	7,805	14,948	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955
Malt	10,907	3,371	4,272	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	34,809	34,312	47,510	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641
Live stock ..	43,056	39,167	34,948	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	273,835	334,296	434,532	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884
All other articles..	218,053	222,800	275,140	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883
Total ..	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356

Customs duties, 1885-6 and 1886-7 compared.

292. It will be observed that in 1886-7 the Customs revenue exceeded that in 1885-6 by £125,700, and was also in excess of that in any previous year by a much larger amount. This increase is made up chiefly of £21,000 under the head of spirits, £3,200 under beer, £34,700 under tobacco and cigars, £3,100 under tea, £12,800 under sugar, £5,500 under malt and hops, £6,800 under fruits, £28,400 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, and £12,900 under all other heads; as against these there appears a decrease of £3,200 under live stock, this with the addition of coffee and opium, under which slight decreases occurred, being the only head which did not show a substantial increase. It will also be remarked that a fresh demand appears to have sprung up for imported hops, the revenue therefrom being in 1886-7 equal to twice that in any of the previous three years. The only articles on the list affected by an alteration in the Tariff in 1886-7 were those subject to *ad valorem* duties and "all other articles." Under the former, the duty on certain woollen piece goods was increased on the 21st July, 1886, from 15 to 20 per cent., and that on certain articles of wearing apparel from 25 to 30 per cent. and the 25 per cent. duty on wire netting

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

was remitted; whilst under the latter the duties on bags and sacks of different kinds were either considerably reduced or remitted, and the duty on twine increased during the same month.* During the previous four years, the only article similarly affected was spirits, on which the duty was raised by one-fifth on the 17th July, 1885, viz., from 10s. to 12s. per gallon, the result being an increased revenue from spirits amounting to about £73,000 annually.

293. The relative importance of the various heads of Imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount and the amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1886-7 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, 1886-7.

Articles.	Duty received 1886-7.		Proportion of Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	648,595	0 12 11	30·97
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	189,741	0 3 9	9·06
Hops and malt	13,610	0 0 3	·65
Sugar and molasses	128,526	0 2 7	6·14
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	107,448	0 2 2	5·13
Rice	20,279	0 0 5	·97
Fruits and vegetables	54,641	0 1 1	2·61
Opium	15,043	0 0 4	·72
Live stock	34,706	0 0 8	1·66
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	522,884	0 10 5	24·96
All other articles	358,883	0 7 2	17·13
Total	2,094,356	2 1 9	100·00

294. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1886-7, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer and the amount actually received under each head:—

* The revenue from those articles on which the duty had been increased showed an increase of £22,400, and the revenue from those on which it had been reduced or entirely remitted showed a decrease of £18,700. The net decrease was thus £3,700.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1884-5 TO 1886-7.

Sources of Revenue.	1884-5.		1885-6.		1886-7.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	545,000	518,388	526,000	545,481	540,900	566,059
Wine	40,000	42,110	41,000	41,077	41,400	41,335
Beer and cider... ..	33,000	35,209	35,000	37,904	38,200	41,125
Tobacco and snuff	100,000	108,415	111,000	121,456	119,800	151,880
Cigars	31,000	34,301	35,500	33,603	34,200	37,828
Tea	75,000	87,701	85,000	88,107	88,500	89,915
Sugar and molasses	117,000	118,224	114,000	115,938	117,600	128,487
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	15,000	16,928	16,000	16,881	16,900	16,758
Opium	21,000	19,517	20,000	15,262	15,300	15,043
Rice	16,000	18,862	19,000	19,695	19,600	20,277
Hops	4,000	4,434	3,000	4,459	4,400	8,932
Malt	3,000	2,302	3,000	3,633	2,800	4,655
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	44,000	53,171	55,000	48,146	46,900	54,291
Live stock	25,000	30,957	26,000	37,989	37,000	34,497
Articles subject to <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> duties	436,000	490,755	484,000	495,232	513,200	521,977
All other articles	293,000	308,132	303,000	344,781	348,000	359,520
Export duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total	1,798,000	1,889,406	1,876,500	1,969,644	1,984,700	2,092,598
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Vic- toria	68,000	68,854	72,000	67,126	68,600	56,556
Tobacco duty	70,000	72,295	73,000	70,459	69,800	64,145
Beer duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars	1,250	1,438	1,200	1,213	1,150	1,225
Other	800	828	1,000	817	850	840
Total	140,050	143,415	147,200	139,615	140,400	122,766
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates	28,000	31,843	30,000	35,896	30,300	37,990
Tonnage	30,000	31,197	31,000	32,687	33,000	34,931
Fees	7,000	7,429	7,300	7,163	7,300	7,180
Fines	300	247	300	366	400	951
Miscellaneous	6,800	5,940	5,000	7,777	5,670	12,218
Total	72,100	76,656	73,600	83,889	76,670	93,270
Grand total	2,010,150	2,109,477	2,097,300	2,193,148	2,201,770	2,308,634

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

295. In five of the ten years ended with 1886-7, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in five of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1878 to 1887.

whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by £326,000, as is shown in the following table:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1877-8 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1877-8	1,606,500	1,565,905	- 40,595
1878-9	1,539,450	1,449,793	- 89,657
1879-80	1,458,700	1,454,138	- 4,562
1880-1	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
Total	18,241,370	18,567,239	+ 325,869

296. In the same ten years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 18s. 2d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1885-6 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 4s. 7d. :—

Cost of collecting Customs revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877-8 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1877-8	1,565,905	53,651	3 8 6
1878-9	1,449,793	54,150	3 14 8
1879-80	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-1	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
Total	18,567,239	599,357	3 4 7

297. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to

Taxes repealed and imposed.

form such an estimate in the following table for the last twelve years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the direct contributions of the people have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1886-7.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed... ..	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed...	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ...	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed	28,300	37,000
1880	... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Stamp duties imposed	83,005	120,000
				Customs— Duties increased on— Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of increased duties, about	47,800	53,000†

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

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

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1886-7—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.
		£	£		£	£
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased ... Cigars increased Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer " "	(Revenue decreased) 2,300 21,872 62,557	* 3,500 65,000 100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased... Excise — Duty on spirits increased...	74,972† 12,653	94,500 18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1887	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ... Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	19,100 (15,100)‡	19,300 (16,450)‡	Customs— Duty on woollen piece goods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent. ... Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200

298. From the above table it would appear that although fresh taxation was imposed in 1886-7 to the extent of £22,200 per annum, there was a remission of taxation under other sources of £19,300, so that the net additional taxation is only £2,900; also that the taxation

Amount of taxation imposed in last twelve years.

* Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

† This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 291 ante, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

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

during the last twelve years imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has amounted to a net annual addition to the burdens of the people of nearly half a million sterling,* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£675,300
„ repealed or reduced	207,800
Net amount imposed, &c.	£467,500

Duty on
bank notes.

299. 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.

Land tax.

300. 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.

301. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1887 to nearly 7,100,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

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

302. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres,† of which 22,490,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation‡ when the year commenced. The area assessed for land

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

† Exclusive of the *Mallee country*, roads, reserves, and State forests, &c. See Part "Production" in a later volume.

‡ The land in process of alienation amounted to 7,710,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase-money had been paid.

tax thus amounted to nearly 13 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to nearly 32 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

303. The number of estates assessed was 1,087, or 24 more than in 1886. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 866. 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.

304. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,514 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,600 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV., 10,100 acres. Average size of estates assessed.

305. 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, 1888.*

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	107	124	323,300	4·57	3,021	2,607
II.	199	225	798,436	11·28	4,012	3,549
III.	310	397	2,502,731	35·34	8,073	6,304
IV.	250	341	3,456,615	48·81	13,827	10,137
Total	866	1,087	7,081,082	100·00	8,177	6,514

306. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is over twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so Valuation of estates assessed.

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1888.

arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estate.

307. 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, 1888.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,293,200	267,500	1,025,700	79·31
II.	2,395,308	497,500	1,897,808	79·23
III.	5,005,462	775,000	4,230,462	84·52
IV.	3,456,615	625,000	2,831,615	81·92
Total	12,150,585	2,165,000	9,985,585	82·18

308. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £144, ranging from an average of £170 in Class III. to one of £119 or £120 in Classes II. and I.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £115, and ranged from an average of £133 in Class III. to one of £103 in Class I. 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, 1888.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	12,821	9·52	119·8	103·4
II.	23,723	7·13	119·2	105·4
III.	52,881	5·07	170·6	133·2
IV.	35,395	2·46	141·6	103·8
Total	124,820	4·23	144·1	114·8

309. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1888.

its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III., 2d.; and between III. and IV. more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 30 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

310. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 48, and the area of the estates assessed by 186,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £40,300. The increases, except as regards the number of proprietors, have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1888.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
" " 1888	107	199	310	250	866
Increase ...	9	3	...	41	48
Decrease ...	...	...	5	...	...
Area of estates, 1880	acres. 339,303	acres 816,505	acres 2,525,221	acres 3,213,717	acres 6,894,747
" " 1888	323,300	798,436	2,502,732	3,456,615	7,081,082
Increase ...	...	...	...	242,898	186,335
Decrease ...	16,003	18,069	22,491	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
" " 1888	1,025,700	1,897,808	4,230,462	2,831,615	9,985,585
Increase ...	...	...	...	140,398	...
Decrease ...	86,512	61,707	32,482	...	40,303

311. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1886-7 amounted to £1,071, as against £1,221 in the previous year.

312. 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.

Estates
assessed
1880 and
1888.

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.

Stamp
duties.

The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

STAMP DUTIES.

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

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	...	0	0	1
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III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
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IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—							
For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of	1	10	0

EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

313. For reasons already explained,* there is no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the revenue derived from stamp duties. It may, however, be roughly estimated that in 1886-7 it amounted to £165,000. The latest year for which correct information is available is 1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433.

314. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last seven financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the six years ended with 1886 :—

Revenue from stamp duties.

Taxation in Australasian colonies.

* See footnote (*) on page 141 ante.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 5	29·70
	1886	2,611,835	2 13 4	34·39
Queensland † ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 13 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
South Australia ...	1886	1,196,651	3 12 0	42·59
	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 7	27·84
Western Australia ...	1885	749,447	2 7 11	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 5	29·62
	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
Tasmania ...	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
New Zealand ...	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 15 5	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 14 10	65·29
	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
New Zealand ...	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 7 8	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix to the last volume.

315. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

† Since 1875 the financial year of Queensland has ended on the 30th June. The figures for the last four years, however, are for the year ended 31st December.

New South Wales and South Australia, whilst in Western Australia it was higher than in any other colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list :—

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

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

316. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand raised over one-half, Queensland and Victoria about two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia about a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

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

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

317. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1886,* 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 seven millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nine and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1886.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	7,213,168	2 14 9	37·47
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	9,546,874	2 17 0	40·61

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1885-6 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 262 *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

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

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

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom...	1886-7	£ 76,115,000	£ s. d. 2 0 10	83·85
ASIA.				
India ...	1885-6	29,849,954	0 3 0	40·09
Straits Settlements ...	1886	512,036	1 0 3	85·23
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ...	1886	428,338	1 3 3	59·24
Natal ...	1882	278,097	0 13 6	42·28
Cape of Good Hope ...	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos ...	1885	57,973	0 13 4	91·29
Gambia ...	1886	11,120	0 15 9	78·00
AMERICA.				
Canada ...	1885-6	5,255,500	1 2 3	77·10
Newfoundland ...	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermuda ...	1885	23,236	1 10 11	80·99
West Indies—				
Turk's Island ...	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica ...	1885	494,729*	0 16 7	80·79
St. Lucia ...	1884	33,324	0 16 5	72·26
Barbados ...	1886	103,101	0 12 0	75·65
Grenada ...	1883	36,863	0 16 2	84·00
Tobago ...	1883	10,294	0 10 0	72·62
Virgin Islands ...	1886	1,223	0 4 8	84·46
Antigua ...	1884	33,558	0 19 2	74·09
Montserrat ...	1883	5,415	0 10 0	92·36
Dominica ...	1885	12,526	0 8 8	79·07
Trinidad ...	1886	317,715	1 15 8	70·07
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	1886	9,546,874	2 17 0	40·61
Fiji ...	1886	51,882	0 8 3	80·35

* Including local taxation.

† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 314 *ante*.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

320. It will be observed that nearly twice as much is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is more than three times, and in the United Kingdom about eight times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India—their average taxation per head exceeds by 16s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 84 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

321. In Victoria, the gross amount of taxation is more than twice that in the Cape of Good Hope,* but is equal to little more than half that in Canada. The average per head is 14s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being about the same as the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Foreign countries.

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

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.‡
EUROPE.				
		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1887-8	52,715,§	1 5 8	76·24
Belgium ...	1886	6,594,	1 2 10	51·43
Denmark ...	1884-5	2,531,	1 4 2	79·97
France ...	1885	125,938,	3 7 4	91·13

* The information for the Cape of Good Hope is, however, for a much earlier year than that for Australasia.

† For figures of population, see table following paragraph 139 *ante*.

‡ For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 282 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £33,172,000 taxation in Austria for the year 1887, and £19,543,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1888.

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	1884	2,736,	1 7 8	81·74
Holland	1886	7,990,	1 16 5	81·16
Italy	1885-6	43,798,	1 9 3	73·62
Portugal	1885-6	6,004,	1 7 8	86·53
Russia	1887	51,943,	0 11 9	69·81
Spain	1885-6	31,660,	1 16 9	91·56
Switzerland	1885	796,	0 5 7	43·28
Turkey	1883-4	12,712,	0 10 4	86·59
ASIA.				
Japan	1886-7	14,480,	0 7 7	93·05
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1886	6,904,	1 0 3	70·37
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1887	6,584,	1 18 4	62·13
Brazil	1885	9,921,	0 15 3	74·66
Mexico	1883-4	5,680,	0 11 7	81·94
United States	1886	64,546,	1 3 3	92·09

323. 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 follow; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is half as large again as that levied in Belgium, Portugal, or the Argentine Confederation, considerably larger than that in Egypt or Holland, and nearly as large as that in Brazil; whilst the amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about the same as that levied in Greece and Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

324. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect the Argentine Confederation, Spain, and Holland stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 139 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 282 *ante*.

‡ See also tables following paragraph 314 and 319 *ante*.

in the United Kingdom; and in three of those colonies, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, it is larger than in France.

325. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise only two-fifths from that source. The revenues of France, Spain, Japan, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and, although the United Kingdom raises over five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as six of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

326. 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, 1886.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	2,094,356	76·45	11·15
New South Wales	2,068,571	79·20	9·86
Queensland	965,754	80·70	15·82
South Australia	436,114	74·53	8·99
Western Australia... ..	164,048	88·68	21·64
Tasmania... ..	276,265	74·36	15·73
New Zealand	1,315,801	67·06	19·47

327. It will be observed that in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania during 1886 about three-fourths of the taxation was raised through the Customs. The colony in which the proportion was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 11 per cent. was levied through the Customs; and that in which it was lowest was New Zealand, where the proportion was little more than two-thirds.

For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

328. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Western Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania, it being 22 and 19 per cent. respectively in the first two and nearly 16 per cent. in the last two colonies named.*

Customs revenue in proportion to total imports.

329. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1887, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment ...	...	34,524	276,414	310,938†
		Other receipts	...	22,419	36,435	58,854
„ Rates—General and separate			...	310,389	248,009	558,398
„ „ Special			...	32,483	1,355	33,838
„ Licences			...	72,299	30,014	102,313
„ Registration of dogs and goats			...	6,043	7,810	13,853
„ Market and weighbridge rents and dues			...	54,333	2,548	56,881
„ Other sources			...	130,400	25,783	156,183
Total			...	662,890	628,368	1,291,258
EXPENDITURE.‡						
Public works			...	408,903	429,580	838,483
Salaries, &c.			...	56,394	82,085	138,479
Other expenditure			...	253,967	125,710	379,677
Total			...	719,264	637,375	1,356,639

* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

† Including £92,115 received from the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund."

‡ Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 402 *post.*

Endowment of municipalities. 330. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 for the endowment of municipalities, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, an equivalent amount has since been annually voted by Parliament.

Rate of endowment. 331. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.* Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during 1887 was at the rate of £1 0s. 7d. to shires, and 10s. 3½d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of £1 2s. 1½d. and 11s. 0¾d. respectively.†

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue. 332. In 1887, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 8½ per cent., and in shires by 1½ per cent. In the previous year, whilst the expenditure in cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 8 per cent., the revenue in shires exceeded the expenditure by 2 per cent.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue. 333. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 21 of the 59 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 21 of the 125 individual shires, in 1886; and in 26 out of 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 61 out of 126 shires, in 1887.

Salaries in municipalities. 334. Payments for salaries formed 8 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs, and about 13 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in each of the last three years.

Harbour Trust receipts and expenditure. 335. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust‡ during the ten and a half years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 190 *et seq. ante*.

† An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of fourteen shires, which, in consequence of their being newly formed or of a mountainous character, received £3 for every £1 of rates.

‡ For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" in a subsequent volume.

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1887.

	Four and a half years, 1871-1881.	Five years, 1882-1886.	Year 1887.	Total 1877 to 1887.
NET RECEIPTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	354,452	569,403	138,804	1,062,659
Leases	521	344	140	1,005
Licences	9,409	23,724	5,500	38,633
Interest	2,330	6,624	6,323	15,277
Spencer-street ferry fares ... ..	...	1,526	944	2,470
Sundries	888	3,059	2,072	6,019
Total	367,600	604,680*	153,783	1,126,063
EXPENDITURE.				
Plant	106,046	216,997	9,304	332,347
Harbour improvements and main- tenance	28,225	169,309	27,272	224,806
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt	129,712	340,323	76,585	546,620
Wharves and approaches, con- struction and maintenance	48,532	177,717	37,457	263,706
Special survey by Sir John Coode	7,640	318	...	7,958
Timber	13,463	96,906	32,839	143,208
General contingent expenses and management... ..	53,935	74,523	18,223	146,681
Commissioners' fees	7,480	8,142	1,700	17,322
Interest	1,061	68,722	36,250	106,033
Sundries	1,426	281	118	1,825
Total	397,520	1,153,238	239,748	1,790,506

336. In the ten and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,126,063 and the expenditure to £1,790,506, or £664,443 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess loans amounting to £750,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, so much so that it has doubled itself in the last seven years. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

* Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £14,562 in 1884, and £10,459 in 1886.

the period the Trust has been in existence, £332,462 has been laid out, or somewhat more than a sixth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the Wharves and Approaches, on which £1,036,382 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management and Interest on Loans, on which £279,647 has been expended, or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The balance on hand on the 31st December was £133,138; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £82,512.

Harbour
Trust Loans
First loan.

337. The Commissioners floated their first loan, amounting to £250,000, in London, on the 17th July, 1883, by means of debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and due in 1908. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £100 *ex* accrued interest, and the average obtained was £100 6s. 9d. The amount tendered was £355,000, at prices ranging from £100 to £104.

Second loan.

338. On the 16th July, 1884, a second loan—also of £250,000—was floated by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, in London, by the issue of debentures having a currency of 25 years, and bearing interest at the same rate as the previous loan, viz., 5 per cent. per annum. In this instance the minimum was fixed at £105, and 170 tenders, amounting to £760,000, were received, at prices ranging from the minimum to £110. The average price obtained was £106 13s. 2d.—the average price *ex* accrued interest being £106 12s. 9d., the Trust having thus to pay a fraction over 4 per cent. for their money.

Third loan.

339. A third loan of £250,000, for a term of 30 years, and bearing interest, from the 1st January, 1886, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, was successfully floated in London on the 18th November, 1885. Tenders amounting to £2,150,000 were received, ranging from £101, which was the minimum fixed, to £105 13s. The average price obtained was £105 7s. 8d., which is equivalent to a rate of £4 3s. 8d. per £100 on a loan floated at par.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

340. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1881 TO 1887.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	5,186,011	5,592,362	5,611,253	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826
Municipalities	651,597	653,891	693,167	756,966	789,429	859,184	921,466
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	86,642	110,849	103,935	113,141	127,276	149,479	153,783
Total ...	5,924,250	6,357,102	6,408,355	6,804,794	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251
Municipalities	574,947	583,037	730,745	839,007	847,977	897,399	986,846
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	93,890	121,580	189,573	303,280	267,194	271,611	239,748
Total ...	5,777,479	5,850,381	6,572,203	6,857,580	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,787,845

341. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbour Trust, amounted to £1 1s. 5d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 15s. 8d. per head:—

General
and local
revenue and
expenditure
per head.

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1880 TO 1887.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	6 0 7	6 7 16	6 4 8	6 8 9	6 13 0	6 13 6	6 14 3
Municipalities	0 15 2	0 14 10	0 15 5	0 16 5	0 16 8	0 17 8	0 18 4
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 3 1	0 3 1
Total ...	6 17 9	7 4 5	7 2 5	7 7 8	7 12 4	7 14 3	7 15 8
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5 18 10	5 16 11	6 5 7	6 4 0	6 9 10	6 14 2	6 10 10
Municipalities	0 13 4	0 13 3	0 16 3	0 18 3	0 17 11	0 18 6	0 19 8
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 6 7	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 4 9
Total ...	6 14 4	6 12 10	7 6 0	7 8 10	7 13 4	7 18 3	7 15 3

* 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 Harbour Trust on 31st December.

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 228 *ante*) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

General,
Local, and
Loan Ex-
penditure.
1879-87.

342. 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 be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the nine years ended with 1887 :—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1887.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Head.		
	General and Local.	From Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From 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 12 11	1 4 2	7 17 1
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 0	2 19 0	10 5 0
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 8 10	1 14 9	9 3 7
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 4	1 4 5	8 17 9
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,731,834	9,414,384	7 18 3	1 15 8	9 13 11
1887 ...	7,787,845	2,087,960	9,875,805	7 15 3	2 1 8	9 16 11

Public
money
spent in
1887 and
other years.

343. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £10 5s. in 1883; also that the amount per head in 1887 was larger than in any previous year except 1883.

General and
local taxa-
tion.

344. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbour Trust, is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbour Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

* See paragraph 285 *ante*.

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1881 TO 1887.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } †	£ 2,003,704	£ 2,317,706	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560	£ 2,739,635
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ...	417,642	422,033	445,961	473,412	503,474	546,830	592,235
Licences ...	95,258	94,731	92,610	87,925	92,204	90,495	102,313
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,311	10,961	11,767	12,144	15,851	13,837	13,853
Market dues ...	39,295	38,088	43,795	47,392	51,697	55,258	56,881
Total ...	562,506	565,813	594,133	620,873	663,226	706,420	765,282
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587	136,134	138,804
Total general & local taxation } ‡	2,649,703	2,989,373	3,027,197	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721

345. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1881, a proportion of £3 1s. 7d. to each individual in the community; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; in 1883, £3 7s. 3d.; in 1884, £3 6s. 1d.; in 1885, £3 10s. 5d.; in 1886, £3 11s. 7d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 8d. General and local taxation per head.

346. 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-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in the four years ended with 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, and 76 per cent. in 1887, was derived from rates. Chief sources of taxation.

347. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1887, § to £33,119,164, consisting of moneys— Public debt.

Borrowed in Victoria ...	£ 1,705,164 ||
„ Great Britain ...	31,414,000
Total ...	£33,119,164 ||

* 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 Harbour Trust on the 31st December.

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 288 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 290 *ante*.

§ On the 30th June, 1888, the public debt amounted to £34,627,382.

|| This is inclusive of a liability of £183,900 (originally £465,300) for debentures falling due between 1st July, 1892, and 1st January, 1897, which were taken over by the Government upon their purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway. The interest on these debentures is 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. In the years prior to 1884-5 this liability was not included with the public debt.

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

348. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1887, was £43,039,484; but a total of £9,920,320 having been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £7,817,220 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1887, was reduced to £33,119,164. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1887, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1887. *
	£	£	£
Railways	25,476,026	68,100	25,407,926 †
Water supply—			
Melbourne	2,271,184	800,000	1,471,184
Country	3,533,528	...	3,533,528 †
Law courts and Parliament houses	600,713	...	600,713
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195
Defences	100,000	...	100,000
State schools	1,105,557	...	1,105,557
Yarra bridge	108,043	...	108,043
Harbours, &c.	275,554	...	275,554
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000 §	735,000	...
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...
	35,222,264	2,103,100	33,119,164
Redemption of loans ...	7,817,220	7,817,220	...
Total	43,039,484	9,920,320	33,119,164

Loans authorized but not issued.

349. In addition to the totals shown in the last table, the borrowing of further sums amounting to £3,508,218, viz., £3,500,000,|| being the balance of a loan of £8,000,000 ¶ to be floated in London, and £8,218, being the balance of unsold stock forming part of a loan of £167,600

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 246 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" of a later volume.

† Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures; also £112,500 for tramways in country districts.

‡ Of this amount, £662,373 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £650,125 to Water Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid 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 following paragraph 406 *post*.

§ This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

|| A further instalment of £1,500,000 was floated on the 10th January, 1888. See paragraph 363 *post*.

¶ The purposes for which this loan is required will be found in table following paragraph 362 *post*.

negotiated in Melbourne, had been authorized but had not taken place up to the 30th June, 1887.*

350. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1887, a sum of about £200,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 18½ millions—of which over 7¾ millions, however, was for purposes of redemption—in the seven years ended with 1887, 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:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Year.		Authorization. Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1887.
			Per. Cent.	£
1857	...	21 Vict. No. 36	6	182,780
1862	...	25 Vict. No. 150	6	300,000
1865	...	20 Vict. No. 287	6	850,000
1868	...	32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	5	2,717,000
1870	...	34 Vict. No. 371	4	100,000
1872	...	36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	4	1,113,000
1873	...	37 Vict. No. 468	4	1,500,000
1876	...	39 Vict. No. 531	4	2,500,000
1878	...	42 Vict. No. 608	4½	5,000,000
1881	...	45 Vict. No. 717	4	4,000,000
1882	...	46 Vict. No. 741	4	159,382 †
1882	...	46 Vict. No. 739	4	2,000,000
1883	...	47 Vict. No. 760	4	4,000,000
1884	...	48 Vict. No. 805	4	4,000,000
1885	...	49 Vict. No. 845	4	1,500,000
1886	...	" "	4	3,000,000
Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock			4	13,102
Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.			5	183,900
Total		...	...	33,119,164

351. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880–81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the six years subsequent to 1880–81, a net amount of £7,526,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 26 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase

* A further instalment of £1,500,000 was floated on the 10th January, 1888. See paragraph 363 *post*.

† This is the amount of stock issued up to the 30th June, 1887; but the amount authorized, not then issued, was £8,218, making a total of £167,600 in all.

of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £32 10s. in 1886-7. 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 1886-7 to nearly 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 two following decennial periods, and of the three years ended with 1886-7, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1886-7.*

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
1884-5	28,576,787†	29	16	0	4·54
1885-6	30,110,935	30	10	2	4·69
1886-7	33,119,164	32	10	0	4·92

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1888, the public debt was £34,627,382. At the same date the estimated population was about 1,058,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £32 14s 7d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·55.

352. It will be noticed that in 1886-7 the public debt increased by £3,008,229. This was in consequence of a loan of £3,000,000 having been floated in London in January, 1887, and additional stock to the value of £8,229 having been sold at Melbourne. No loans were redeemed during the financial year, and the increase to the debt was equivalent to £2 per head of population, or to nearly half a year's revenue.

353. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and a small amount of permanent stock, registered in Melbourne, which is liable to be paid off at any time after the 28th November, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable:—

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the last volume.

† Including, for the first time, £222,800, being the amount of debentures of the late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co., but exclusive of a redemption loan of £3,180,620 for the repayment of debentures which fell due on 1st October, 1885.

Increase of
debt 1886-7.

Repayment
of debt.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
36	1st October, 1888 ...	6	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889 ...	"	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891 ...	"	...	850,000	850,000
331-2	" 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	" 1901 ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	" " ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	1st January, 1904 ...	4	...	457,000	457,000
717	1st July, 1907* ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
739	1st April, 1908* ...	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
760	1st October, 1913* ...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
	<i>Stock† (London Register).</i>				
805	1st October, 1919 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	"	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 } 439 } 741 }	Permanent debt ‡ ...	4	802,264	...	802,264
	Total ...	...	1,521,264	31,414,000	32,935,264
—	Debentures of M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.	...	...	...	183,900§
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	33,119,164

354. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884 and 1885, amounting together to £7,817,220, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. By these repayments the portion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest has become reduced to £1,256,100. The redemption loans bear only 4 per cent. interest, and the saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of these for the 6 per cent. loans paid off during those three years amounts to over £156,000 per annum.

Reduced rate of interest on loans.

355. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict.

Victorian Government stock.

* Convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1887, was £8,244,100.

† See also stock referred to in preceding footnote.

‡ But subject to be paid off in sums of not less than £5,000 at any one time after 28th November, 1897, after one year's notice.

§ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897.

No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, as being more readily negociable by the Government in a case of emergency, which operation was counter-balanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1887, to £802,264*; at which date, however, a further authorized amount of £8,218 had not been issued. 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 last three of those loans—amounting to £8,500,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1887, had been availed of to the extent of £8,244,100, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £16,744,100. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £17,546,364. The whole of the stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

356. Over two-thirds of the public debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 6 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1887:—

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate.
6 per cent.	£1,256,100
5 per cent.	2,603,800
4½ per cent.	5,000,000
4 per cent.	24,259,264
Total	£33,119,164

357. More than two-thirds of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth and Co., whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest degree of negociability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About nineteen-twentieths of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1887:—

* Of this amount, £476,444 is held by the public, and £325,820 by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
6	July and January	...	51,000	51,000
5	" "	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	" "	...	225,000	225,000
4	" "	...	538,280*	538,280
	Total	15,645	919,630	935,275
6	October and April	24,366	...	24,366
4	" "	32,090	400,000	432,090
	Total	56,456	400,000	456,456
		72,101	1,319,630	1,391,731
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total	73,561	1,327,365	1,400,926

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amounts of interest payable in 1887-8 on the debt (viz., £33,119,164) as it stood at the commencement of that year. The fresh loan raised in January, 1888, will add £60,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment does not accrue until 1888-9. Moreover, stock in hand, but unsold at the end of 1886-7, will, when disposed of, add £329 to the annual interest.

358. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1886-7, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 4s. 7d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works in most cases varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1886-7 it averaged less than 4¼ per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually :—

Interest on loans for different works.

* Inclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS. .

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1887.*	Interest Payable Annually.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	25,407,926†	1,073,131	4·22
Water Supply { Melbourne	1,471,184	60,110	4·09
{ Country	3,533,528	153,458	4·34
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, &c.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock	350,464	15,307	4·37
Total	33,119,164	1,400,926	4·23

Interest payable and paid.

359. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is close on £1,401,000; but as interest on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1886-7 was only £1,250,252, viz., £1,176,976 in London and £73,276 in Melbourne.

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

360. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. These charges amounted in 1886-7 to £20,557, which is equivalent to a proportion of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,176,976, as just stated; as compared with £20,746, or rather more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1885-6; and with only £14,420, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1884-5. The increase in the last two years was due to increased premiums on remittances, in consequence of the rate of exchange being exceptionally high during those two years; also to the increase of stock (by conversion and new issues) on the London Registrars, the management of which is much more costly than that of debentures; for whereas the commission for the payment of debenture coupons is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of interest payable, the charge for the inscription and management of stock and payment of interest thereon is equivalent to between $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last three years:—

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 348 *ante*.

† This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,349 annually; also £112,500 for tramways in country districts.

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1884-5 TO 1886-7.

	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable	4,444	3,598	3,262
Commission of £500 or £450 per million* for inscription of stock and payment of interest (= $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable)	3,541	5,798	6,586
Premium on remittances	5,782	10,701	10,107
Stamps, advertising, &c.	653	649	602
Total Expenses	14,420	20,746	20,557
Interest paid in London	1,150,684	1,165,523	1,176,976
Per centage of expenses thereon	1.25	1.78	1.75

361. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connection with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1886-7 amounted to £1,270,809,† being in the proportion of £1 5s. 4d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1886, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £3 0s. 3d. in New Zealand and £2 10s. 7d. in Queensland, to £1 12s. 3d. in New South Wales, £1 12s. 2d. in Western Australia, and £1 3s. in Tasmania; and the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 41 per cent. in New Zealand, 31 per cent. in South Australia, and over 26 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania, to 17 per cent. in New South Wales, and 15 per cent. in Western Australia.‡ In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1886 amounted to £6,355,700, or to nearly £1 18s. per head, and to over 24 per cent. of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* § it was also shown that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt as high as in Victoria.

Interest on debt per head.

362. A loan of £8,000,000—to be floated in instalments as required—was authorized on the 14th December, 1885.|| This was the only Victorian loan authorized in the last three years. It was provided that this loan should have a currency of 35 years, and be issued either as

Loans authorized, 1885 to 1887.

* £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

† See under head of "Public Debt" on page 157 ante.

‡ See *Australasian Statistics* for 1886, Table V., Brain, Melbourne, 1887.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, paragraph 260 et seq.

|| Under the Railway Loan Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 845).

debentures or as inscribed stock, interest to be payable half-yearly, the rate of which—not to exceed 4 per cent.—was left to be determined by an order of the Governor in Council prior to the time of issue. The following are the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the loan was to be raised :—

LOAN AUTHORIZED, 1885.

Purposes.					Amounts Authorized under Act 49 Vict. No. 845.
					£
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Tramways (in country districts) ...	...	...	...	...	200,000
Water Supply—Melbourne ...	...	...	...	...	500,000
Irrigation Works, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1,300,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	8,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1888 ...	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Balance not yet floated ...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
When due ...	...	...	...	...	1st Oct., 1920

Loans
floated
1886, 1887,
and 1888.

363. Three instalments of this loan have already been floated in London, viz., £1,500,000 on the 2nd February, 1886, £3,000,000 on the 20th January, 1887, and £1,500,000 on the 10th January, 1888; the interest being fixed at 4 per cent. in all cases. The minimum price fixed for which tenders would be received for every £100 stock was £102 for the first two portions and £104 for the last portion, which, after allowing for interest accruing on the deferred payments, was equivalent to £101 3s. 3d. net for the first, £101 6s. 3d. for the second, and £103 10s. for the third portion. The number of tenderers for the first issue was 643, for the second 817, and for the third only 273; whilst the amount tendered was between 10 and 11 millions sterling on the first two occasions, but only 3½ millions* on the last occasion. The gross average prices obtained were £106 9s., £102 19s. 3¼d., and £108 11s. 1½d. respectively—being equivalent, *ex* accrued interest, to £105 12s. 3d., £102 5s. 6¾d., and £108 1s. 1¼d.; but, if expenses be also deducted, the prices would be reduced to about £104 9s., £101 2s. 9d., and £106 18s. 0¾d. As the first instalment of the loan has a currency of 35 years, the price quoted, *ex* interest and expenses, is equivalent to the money being obtained at a little over 3¾ per cent. (£3 15s. 5d. per £100). As the second instalment has a currency of 34 years, the money was obtained in that case for £3 18s. 9d. per £100, or 3s. 4d. more than in the case of the previous loan, and as the third has a

* The small amount tendered for this loan is attributed to the high price at which it was quoted on the day of tendering.

currency of nearly 33 years, the money was obtained for £3 12s. 9d. The prices obtained for the first and third instalments were, at the respective dates of issue, the highest ever obtained for any Australian loan; the loan floated in 1886 being moreover remarkable as being the first 4 per cent. loan floated above par. It is believed that the lowest actual rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales had been floated up to the end of 1887 is £3 18s. per £100, which is the rate payable on the nominal 3½ per cent. loans issued in 1886.* According to a promise made in the last prospectus issued, no further instalment of the Victorian loan referred to is to be floated during the current year (1888).

364. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last six 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, 1883 TO 1888.

Particulars.	£2,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (46 Vict. No. 739.)	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (47 Vict. No. 760.)	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Stock. (48 Vict. No. 805.)	£8,000,000, 4 per cent.—Stock. (49 Vict. No. 845.)		
				First Issue, £1,500,000.	Second Issue, £3,000,000.	Third Issue, £1,500,000.
When floated ...	3rd July, 1883	29th Jan., 1884	13th May, 1885.	2nd Feb., 1886.	20th Jan., 1887.	10th Jan., 1888.
Minimum price fixed per £100	£96 13 3	£98 2 8	£97 4 9½	£101 3 3	£101 6 3	£103 9 11½
Number of tenders	684	529	1,178	643	817	273
Amount tendered	£5,137,700	£5,561,700	£11,553,900	£10,834,250	£10,191,500	£3,466,800
Number of suc- cessful tenders†	362	428	224	27	62	113
Highest tender per £100	£98 18 3	£100 7 8	£100 9 9½	£105 15 9	£102 18 9	£108 15 5¾
Lowest successful tender per £100	£97 8 9	£98 4 2	£98 17 9½	£105 11 9	£102 5 9	£107 17 5¾
Gross proceeds, average per £100	£97 14 1½	£98 5 7	£98 18 6½	£105 12 3¼	£102 5 6¾	£108 1 1¼
Deduct expenses, ditto	£1 3 2	£1 2 10¾	£1 2 9	£1 3 3¼	£1 2 9¾	£1 3 0½
Net proceeds, ditto	£96 10 11½	†£97 2 8¼	£97 15 9½	£104 9 0	£101 2 9	£106 18 0¾
Bank of England minimum rate of discount per cent.	4	3	3½	3	5	4§

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest.

* In April, 1888, however, another New South Wales loan, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., was launched, which was by far the most successful colonial loan ever floated—the net price being above par. See paragraph 370 *post*.

† Wholly or partly successful.

‡ Price depreciated fully 5s. per cent., in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold from London to Australia.

§ Followed by a 3½ per cent. rate on the 11th, and a 3 per cent. rate on the 18th January.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

365. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1887, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., have amounted to £442,048, which figures furnish a proportion of a fraction over 1 per cent. (1.034) on the gross amount (£41,615,700) borrowed to that date. On the loans recently floated, however, the expenses averaged 1.15 per cent. (equal to £1 3s. per £100), as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government, and the balance, viz., 6d., to defray 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the earlier debenture loans, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures.

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

366. 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 2s. 7d. to as much as £4 11s. above the minimum fixed, the former being the result at the first, and the latter at the last of these loans, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1888.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879	96 16 1	97 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	100 0 0	103 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	98 13 7	98 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	96 13 3	97 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884	98 2 8	98 5 7	0 2 11
1885	97 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 9
1886	101 3 3	105 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887	101 6 3	102 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888	103 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Particulars of loans floated in London.

367. Particulars respecting the amounts, nominal rates of interest, due dates of, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming

* It has been asserted that South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General.

part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1888, are given in the following table ; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest ; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised ; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of showing the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1888.

Act No.	When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	Nominal Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	When due.	Average price obtained per £100 Debenture.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100. †	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
					Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses. † (Net proceeds.)		
		£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
36	1859 ...	1,000,000	6	1883	105 1 11 ³ / ₄	104 1 11 ³ / ₄	5 13 9	2 ¹ / ₂
"	" ...	750,000	"	"	107 17 7 ¹ / ₄	106 17 7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10	2 ¹ / ₂
"	1860 ...	1,837,500	"	"	104 17 10 ¹ / ₂	103 17 10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1	4 ¹ / ₂ —5
"	" ...	812,500	"	1884				
"	1861 ...	1,000,000	"	1885	103 1 6 ¹ / ₄	102 1 6 ¹ / ₄	5 16 10	6
"	1862 ...	1,600,000	"	"	102 19 7	101 19 7	5 16 11	2 ¹ / ₂
287	1866 ...	850,000	"	1891	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 8 11 ³ / ₄	6 0 10	4 ¹ / ₂
331	1869 ...	588,600	5	1894	98 4 2 ³ / ₄	97 4 2 ³ / ₄	5 4 0	3
"	1870 ...	1,518,400	"	"	100 17 6 ¹ / ₂	99 17 6 ¹ / ₂	4 19 10	3
468	1874 ...	1,500,000	4	1899	90 2 7	89 2 7	4 15 3	3—4
531	1876 ...	3,000,000	"	1901	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1	2
611	1878 ...	457,000	"	1904	...	...	...	...
608	1879 ...	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	"	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0	2 ¹ / ₂
"	1880 ...	2,000,000	"	"	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11	4 6 11	2 ¹ / ₂
717	1883 ...	4,000,000	4	1907	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0	5—3
739	" ...	2,000,000§	"	1908	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6	4
760	1884 ...	{ 2,636,600§ 1,363,400 }	"	1913	98 5 7||	97 2 8 ¹ / ₄	4 3 3	3
805	1885 ...	{ 3,180,620§ 819,380 }	"	1919	98 18 6 ¹ / ₂ ¶	97 15 9 ¹ / ₂	4 2 5	3 ¹ / ₂
845	1886 ...	1,500,000	"	1920	105 12 3 ¹ / ₄	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
"	1887 ...	3,000,000	"	"	102 5 6 ³ / ₄	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
"	1888 ...	1,500,000	"	"	108 1 1 ¹ / ₄	106 18 0 ³ / ₄	3 12 9	4
	Total	39,914,000**						

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 have originally a currency of 25 years ; the loan of 1884 has a currency of 30 years, and the subsequent loans a currency of from 33 to 35 years.

368. 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, Terms upon which loans have been obtained

* The loans referred to in the first six lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.
 † For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1 per cent. See paragraph 365 ante.
 ‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column.
 § Redemption loans.
 ¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.
 ¶ Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia and the supposed probability of war with that country.
 ** Including redemption loans amounting to £7,817,220, of which £7,000,000 was for loans falling due in London. This being deducted, the net amount borrowed there is reduced to £32,914,000.

with two exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed ever since. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony has improved so considerably of recent years, especially in 1886 and 1888, that a loan floated at the beginning of the latter year was able to command a premium of 8 per cent., being equivalent to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan at a slight discount. Moreover, since the last Victorian loan was floated, another large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part, as will be hereafter shown, to the proposed conversion of British 3 per cents.; and, in consequence of this, one colony—New South Wales—has been able to float a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan at a premium.*

369. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for a little less than 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.; in 1885 for a little over 4 per cent.; and in 1888 for a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which, notwithstanding the nominal rate of interest was still 4 per cent., was the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan had up to that time been raised.

370. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken in substance, as regards the earlier portion, from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but in the case of the last seven lines the figures were compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1888.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges, &c.†	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90.59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99.09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99.20	5	5 1 0
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98.85	5	5 1 7

* See lowest line of next table

† The quotations respecting New South Wales for 1883 and subsequent years were carefully computed in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and are exclusive of accrued interest as well as expenses; but, for the loans prior to 1883, it is believed no allowance has been made for accrued interest (or—what amounts to the same thing—for discount on deferred instalments). This is often considerable, and, in the case of the last six loans, varied from something less than £1 to nearly £2 per £100.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1888—continued.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges, &c.*	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870 } 1871 }	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·00	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,697	102·86	4	3 16 10†
1882	50	2,000,000	2,042,916	101·06	4	3 19 0
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	97·68	4	4 2 3
"	50	3,000,000	3,018,780	98·08	4	4 1 10
1884	40	5,500,000	5,152,386	91·17	3½	3 18 11
1885	40	5,500,000	5,042,041	89·01	3½	4 1 3
1886	38	5,500,000	5,247,690	91·99	3½	3 18 0
1888	30	3,500,000	3,626,300	100·86†	3½	3 9 0

371. By this table it appears that during the last five years New South Wales has floated six loans, amounting in the aggregate to £26,000,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with right of inscription as stock; whilst all the subsequent loans were issued as inscribed stock. It would appear, if the figures taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald* are correct, that as early as 1881 and 1882 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 16s. 10d. per £100 per annum. There is reason to believe, however, that this is not the case, and that if accrued interest were allowed for,* as is done in regard to subsequent loans, the rate would be found to reach, or to be above, 4 per cent. But in the case of the last six loans, all allowances have been made, and it will be seen that only on three occasions was the money obtained for less than 4 per cent.

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† See next paragraph.

‡ The gross average price obtained per £100 borrowed was £103·61; but in accordance with information kindly furnished, by the Under Secretary to the Treasury of New South Wales, £2·75 has been deducted for accrued interest and expenses.

The last four loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British, colony* to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three of these was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per £100 borrowed; but the last one was floated above par. This is, therefore, 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 proposed compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. Debt, first into $2\frac{3}{4}$, and eventually into $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.

372. As there can be no doubt that the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. G. J. Goschen) to reduce the interest on the National Debt of the United Kingdom† has had a marked effect in raising the values of Colonial Government Securities, a short account of the details of Mr. Goschen's scheme will be given. At the end of March, 1887, the National Debt stood in round numbers at $706\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, the various denominations of which will be found in the following table:—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1887.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments.(included in previous column).
FUNDED DEBT.		
3 per Cents. (Consols)	£ 329,601,303	£ 39,851,215
Reduced 3 per Cents.	76,627,345	16,988,547
New 3 per Cents.	179,660,758	31,977,909
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents.	225,746	6,109
$2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cents.	4,647,799†	123,988
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents.	33,228,820	15,010,536
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities (for details, p. 68 Burdett)	81,123,148	70,694,160
Exchequer Bills... ..	5,161,000	5,014,300
Exchequer Bonds	3,675,900	

* Canada was the first British colony to float a nominal $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, viz., in June, 1884, or about four months before New South Wales; but Canada subsequently reverted to 4 per cents. Queensland was the second Australasian colony to raise a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan; that colony having according to recent advices successfully floated a loan amounting to £2,500,000 on the 18th July, 1888, at an average price of £94 6s. 11d. net *ex* interest. This would give an average rate of interest, after allowing for expenses of floating, of £3 16s. 6d. per £100. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, intelligence was received that, on the 15th June, 1888, Canada successfully floated a 3 per cent. loan in London for £4,000,000 with a currency of 50 years. The amount was subscribed three times over, and the average price obtained, less accrued interest, was £94 14s. 10d. This, after allowing for expenses, estimated to amount to about £1 3s., would give £3 5s. 7d. per £100 as the average rate of interest payable.

† The details of this proposal were laid before the House of Commons on the 9th March, 1888.

‡ Created in 1884-5.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1887

—continued.

Denomination	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
FUNDED DEBT—continued.		
Treasury Bills	£ 8,681,000	£ ...
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	1,897,351	...
Total Debt	738,176,039	179,666,764
Deduct—		
Loans recoverable	28,165,450	...
Purchase money of Suez Canal Shares	3,532,040	...
Net amount of Debt	706,478,549	179,666,764

NOTE.—The information in this table was taken from "Burdett's Official Intelligence" for 1888, page 65.

373. The stocks to which the proposed reduction is to apply are those in the first three lines of the table, amounting in all to 586 millions sterling, all bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., viz., Consols, 320½ millions; Reduced Three per Cents., 76½ millions; and New Three per Cents., 179½ millions. The holders of these stocks will be asked to consent to their conversion into new stock, bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. for fourteen years, and after that period interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.; and, in the event of their declining to do so, they will be paid off at par. The New Threes may be paid off at any time without notice, but the holders of Consols and of Reduced Threes are entitled to receive twelve months' notice, in consideration of their foregoing which they are to be paid a premium of ¼ per cent. The new stock is guaranteed against redemption for a period of 35 years, viz., until the 5th April, 1923. It may be remarked that in 1887 the price of Consols ranged from 99⅞ to 103¾.

Mr. Goschen's scheme for reducing interest on British National Debt.

374. There is no doubt that the fear of conversion, with reduced rate of interest, had for some time before the actual announcement of that policy directed attention to colonial and other high-class securities. This impression, however, was not very marked until towards the end of January, 1888, when it appears a large amount of Consols were sold with a view to investment of the proceeds in English Corporation Bonds and Indian and Colonial Stocks;* and then, for the first time, Australian (New South Wales) 3½ per cent. stock passed beyond par, and reached 102¼; but immediately after Mr. Goschen's announcement

Increased value of colonial securities.

* See Westgarth's Circular, No. 293, of 3rd February, 1888.

(on the 9th March, 1888), the prices of all colonial stocks went up with a bound. Thus Victorian 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1920, which was quoted on the official list in 1887 as ranging from $102\frac{3}{4}$ to $109\frac{3}{8}$; ran up to $113\frac{7}{8}$; the New South Wales 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1933, which fluctuated between $106\frac{3}{4}$ and $112\frac{1}{4}$ in 1887, similarly rose to $118\frac{1}{2}$; whilst the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. inscribed stocks of the same colony (April and October), which brought scarcely 92 two years previously, and fluctuated between $92\frac{1}{4}$ and $99\frac{1}{2}$ in 1887, rose as high as $107\frac{3}{4}$. According, however, to advices of the 8th June, 1888, the prices of the Victorian 4 per cents. subsequently eased to about 112; the New South Wales 4 per cents. to 113; and its $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. to 104. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of Victorian 4 per cents. has risen from 106 in 1887 to $110\frac{1}{4}$ in 1888; that of New South Wales 4 per cents. from $109\frac{1}{2}$ to $114\frac{1}{4}$; and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colony from nearly 96 to $103\frac{1}{2}$. A similar improvement has also taken place in the stocks of the other colonies, as will be observed from a comparison of the prices quoted for 1887 and 1888 in the following table:—

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1887 AND 1888.

Colony.	Stock.			Prices.*				Latest (Week ending 8th June, 1888.)
	Rate of Interest percent.	Year when Principal is due.	Interest payable on the first day of—	1887.		1888. (To 8th June.)		
				Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Victoria ...	4	1920	Jan. & July	$109\frac{3}{8}$	$102\frac{3}{4}$	$113\frac{7}{8}$	$106\frac{3}{4}$	112
New South Wales ...	4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1933 1924	Jan. & July April & Oct.	$112\frac{1}{4}$ $99\frac{1}{2}$	$106\frac{3}{4}$ $92\frac{1}{4}$	$118\frac{1}{2}$ $107\frac{3}{4}$	110 $99\frac{3}{8}$	113 104
Queensland ...	4	1924	Jan. & July	106	$98\frac{7}{8}$	$108\frac{3}{4}$	103	106
South Australia	4	1917-18	April & Oct.	$105\frac{1}{4}$	$100\frac{1}{2}$	109	$104\frac{1}{4}$	$108\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmania ...	4	1913	Jan. & July	$105\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{1}{2}$	108	$101\frac{1}{2}$	$104\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	4	1929	May & Nov.	$100\frac{3}{8}$	$93\frac{3}{8}$	$104\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{1}{4}$	98

375. With reference to the conversion of the British 3 per cent. debt and its effect on colonial stocks, Messrs. Westgarth and Co. wrote as follows in their circular of the 29th March, 1888:—

“The feature of our to-day’s circular is the wonderful position of the colonial securities in this market, in response to the grand and already evidently successful movement of Mr. Goschen in the conversion of the public 3 per cent. debt to a lower interest-rate stock. The prospect of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. after this year, and after fourteen more years a further reduction to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., together with the general impression that this latter great stock, ‘the stock of the future,’

* Taken from “Burdett’s Official Intelligence,” and the “Weekly Official Intelligence.”

with its promise of comparative permanence, will stand even at 'par,' or the value of 100, or possibly still higher, has aroused the investing world to lay prompt hold upon all higher-interest stocks that approached the first class of security. We had occasion to remark in our last circular that 'the values of the leading Australasian stocks upon this market are now at a point never before reached.' But this was only the beginning of the effect, for upon the Chancellor's plans being definitely announced last week, a further great advance rapidly occurred, so that New South Wales Fours touched 118, and the 3½ per cents. 107¾. There has been in most instances some slight reaction since; but the buying continues so steady, and general that no material or permanent fall is expected, while as to the less prominent classes of security, the towns, harbours, &c., the rise seems hardly yet developed."

376. Seeing that the British Government has decided to lower the rate of interest on the National Debt eventually to 2½ per cent., it is only reasonable to predict that the rate of interest on first-class colonial securities will fall within a short period to 3 per cent., which will, it is believed, be the nominal rate on the best colonial stocks in the future. Considering, moreover, that the 4 per cent. stocks of Victoria and New South Wales are now at a price* which (after allowing for accrued interest) yields only about £3 8s. 8d. per £100, whilst the New South Wales 3½ per cents. yield still less, viz., £3 6s. 9d.,† the question naturally arises whether it would not be wise for the two leading Australasian colonies to float all their future loans at 3 per cent.‡ In reference to this question, Messrs. Westgarth and Co. make the following remarks in the circular already alluded to:—

Future rate of interest for colonial loans.

"These (*i.e.*, the Australasian) colonies have descended in their interest rates, within the last 20 to 25 years, from 6 to 5 per cent., from 5 to 4, and latterly, in at least one case, from 4 to 3½ per cent. The change must now surely be, and without needless delay, to 3 per cent. By our well-known market law, premium is always relatively loss to a stock. A 3 per cent. for the two leading colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, would probably now or hereafter bring 95 to 97. If these two colonies issued 3 per cents., it would perhaps be better, as an approach to the market advantage of uniformity, that the others should do the same, even although at some greater discount. All of them should also aim to consolidate respectively all their stocks, so that each colony might have all its stock in most negotiable form. The interest dates also should be as nearly as possible the same. Two would suffice, so as to give to investors, by buying two different half-yearly interest stocks, a quarterly dividend. The best date is 1st January 1st July, and the next best 1st April 1st October. No colonial stock of any kind or quality should have any other interest date."

377. It will be observed that the writer recommends the consolidation of stocks in order to make them more readily negotiable; and the question of converting their 3½ and 4 per cent. debentures into a uniform 3 per cent. stock, and consolidating the whole of their loans into stock bearing that rate of interest, is one which may be expected sooner or later to engage the attention of the respective colonial Governments.

Conso idation of stocks.

* See last table.

† The lower interest on this stock is due probably to the large quantity in existence, amounting to about 16½ millions, a large stock being more saleable than a small one.

‡ Canada has already floated a loan at 3 per cent. See footnote to paragraph 371 *ante*. It should be pointed out that if the effort now being made to induce the Imperial Parliament to consent to the investment of British Trust Funds in Colonial Government securities should be successful the value of such securities will be still further enhanced.

Issue of
loans at
short terms
or with
right of re-
demption.

378. The fact of loans being issued without right of redemption for long terms of years may perhaps cause them to fetch better prices than if they were issued for short periods, or if that right were reserved. Still, as matters have turned out, the wisdom of the policy of increasing the currency of the Victorian loans from 25 years—which was that of the earlier borrowings—to 30 and even 35 years may well be doubted; * and, considering the probability of the rate of interest on Government securities coming down within the next few years to 3 per cent., it would appear that all loans floated at above that rate in future ought to be for short terms only, or subject to a stipulation that, after due notice, they might be paid off at any time at the option of the Government.

Prices
obtained for
loans of
Victoria and
New South
Wales
compared.

379. It has already been shown † that the most successful Victorian loan was the 4 per cent. loan of £1,500,000—having a currency of 33 years—floated in January, 1888, at an average net price, *ex* accrued interest and expenses, of £106 18s. 1d. per £100; and that the most successful loan of New South Wales was one of 3½ per cent. for £3,500,000—having a currency of 30 years—floated in April, 1888, at a net average price of £100 17s. 2d.; also, that the actual rate of interest payable per £100 is £3 12s. 9d. in the former case, and £3 9s. in the latter. The latter, therefore, is the more successful loan, which is to be attributed mainly to the fact that it was floated immediately after the sudden rise which took place in the value of colonial securities, consequent on the announcement of the British Consols Conversion scheme already alluded to, ‡ whilst the Victorian loan was placed upon the market two months before that announcement was made. If the price realized for the Victorian loan be reduced to the same basis as that on which the New South Wales loan was floated—viz., a nominal rate of 3½ per cent., and principal redeemable in 30 years—it will be found that the price realized for the Victorian loan was £2 6s. 5d. per £100 lower than that realized for the loan of New South Wales; thus—

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LOANS RAISED IN 1888 ON A UNIFORM
3½ PER CENT. BASIS.

(Loans assumed to be redeemable in 30 years.)

		£	s.	d.
Victoria	... (Actual interest = £3 12s. 9d. per £100)	98	10	9
New South Wales	... „ = £3 9s. 0d. „	100	17	2
Difference in favour of New South Wales		£2	6	5

Cost of float-
ing loans
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales com-
pared.

380. The expenses of floating loans have lately been much greater in the case of the loans of New South Wales than in regard to those of

* New South Wales is, in this respect, worse off than Victoria, as, during the last five years, she has borrowed 22½ millions sterling with a currency of from 38 to 50 years.

† See paragraphs 368, 369, and 371 *ante*.

‡ See paragraphs 372 and 373 *ante*.

Victoria. Thus, the expenses of floating Victorian loans averages £1 3s. per £100 debenture, but it varies from £1 2s. to over £1 14s. in the case of New South Wales—the average being £1 9s. 7d. The following are the average expenses of floating loans in the two colonies during the seven years ended with 1888 :—

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1882 TO 1888.*

Year.	Amount of Loan.		Expenses per £100 Debenture or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882 ...	...	2,000,000	...			1	1	9
1883 (1st loan)	4,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	1	1	1	10
„ (2nd loan)	2,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	2	1	6	5
1884 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	11	1	11	2
1885 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	9	1	14	5
1886 ...	1,500,000	5,500,000	1	3	3	1	13	0
1887 ...	3,000,000	...	1	2	10	...		
1888 ...	1,500,000	3,500,000	1	3	1	1	7	11
Total ...	20,000,000	28,000,000	1	3	0	1	9	7

381. 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.

382. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the six years ended with 1886 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year :—

Debts of Australasian colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1881	22,426,502	25 9 7	4.32
	1882	22,103,202	24 11 1	3.95
	1883	24,308,175	26 7 5	4.33
	1884	27,526,667	29 1 11	4.64
	1885	28,628,588	29 9 7	4.55
	1886	30,114,203	30 0 5	4.65

* See also table following paragraph 364 ante

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales	1881	16,924,019	21 14 8	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	23 1 9	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	25 4 5	3·34
	1884	30,101,959	33 6 0	4·23
	1885	35,564,259	37 2 8	4·69
	1886	41,034,249	40 19 1	5·43
Queensland	1881	13,245,150	58 7 1	6·55
	1882	13,125,350	52 17 5	6·24
	1883	14,907,850	51 17 2	5·77
	1884	16,419,850	52 19 6	6·14
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1886	20,820,850	60 15 5	7·41
South Australia	1881	11,196,800	38 3 6	5·16
	1882	12,472,600	42 9 10	5·98
	1883	13,891,900	45 12 5	6·74
	1884	15,473,800	49 9 5	7·64
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1886	18,340,200	58 12 10	9·28
Western Australia	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
	1883	611,000	19 5 6	1·93
	1884	765,000	23 4 3	2·64
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1886	1,286,000	32 9 9	3·31
Tasmania	1881	2,003,000	16 16 10	3·96
	1882	2,050,600	16 14 10	3·72
	1883	2,385,600	18 18 0	4·24
	1884	3,202,300	24 10 7	5·83
	1885	3,357,000	25 1 10	5·88
	1886	4,026,720	29 6 11	7·08
New Zealand*	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
	1883	31,385,411	58 0 6	8·11
	1884	32,860,982	58 4 8	8·86
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74
	1886	37,587,776	63 15 6	10·20

NOTE.—The following colonies have floated loans in London since the 31st December, 1886:—Victoria, £3,000,000 in January, 1887, and £1,500,000 in January, 1888; New South Wales, £3,500,000 in April 1888; Queensland, £2,500,000 in February, 1887, and £2,500,000 in July, 1888; South Australia, £850,000 in May, 1887; New Zealand, £2,000,000 in June, 1888. For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1887, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the last volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the fourteen years 1873 to 1887; also Appendix A to the last volume.

* New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1886, to £3,469,264. The net liability was thus £34,118,512, or £57 17s. 9d. per head, and was equal to 9·25 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance

383. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania show a large increase of indebtedness per head, amounting to nearly £4 in the first named to over £4 in the two last, whilst smaller increases occurred in Victoria and New Zealand. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, with nearly £64; next to it Queensland, with nearly £61, and South Australia with nearly £59, per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was also less indebted than any other Australasian colony, except Tasmania. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily-indebted colony being placed first:—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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

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

384. The public debt in the different colonies varied, in 1886, from an amount equal to over 10 years' revenue in New Zealand, and 9½ years' revenue in South Australia, to a sum equal to 3½ 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, her debt being equal to her revenue for 4½ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue of revenue to debt.

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

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

385. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was over 111½ millions, being over 10 millions more than in 1885; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was over 153 millions sterling, being 12 millions more than in 1885. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

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, 1886.*

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	111,595,502	41 6 11	5·80
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	153,209,998	44 14 3	6·52

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

386. 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 £3 7s. 4d. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although, in proportion to population, Tasmania is the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

Increase of debt in Australasia in thirteen years.

387. During the year 1886, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by over twelve and a quarter millions—or by more than one-twelfth—whilst the amount per head of population increased by £2; and during the thirteen years ended with 1886, the public debt increased by one hundred and ten and a half millions—or nearly four-fold—whilst the proportion per head was much more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1886 it was equal to their income for six and a half years. This is shown by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873	42,672,423	20 7 1	3·46
1884	126,350,558	39 13 3	5·67
1885	140,970,119	42 13 10	5·87
1886	153,209,998	44 14 3	6·52
Increase, 1873-86 ...	110,537,575	24 7 2	3·06
„ 1886 ...	12,239,879	2 0 5	0·65

* For later figures, see Appendix A to last volume.

† In 1873, the population was 2,096,560; in 1884, 3,233,041; in 1885, 3,302,174; and in 1886, 3,426,562.

388. 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, water-works, harbour and river improvements, &c.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, war debts, 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:—

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1886.)

Purposes for which Incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.							
Railways and Tramways ..	23,079,747	28,541,582	11,833,657	10,878,530	704,068	1,702,228	12,978,429
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	663,295	672,061	825,375	138,644	90,971	538,979
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	4,327,930	3,149,288	445,321	2,402,675	..	..	558,926
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	626,018	1,577,259	1,312,313	1,363,395	..	1,075,738	745,299†
Total	28,033,695	33,931,424	14,263,352	15,469,975	842,647	2,868,937	14,821,633
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges	108,043	550,299	707,673	1,321,910	48,821	..	3,124,299
Defence Works	100,000	505,086	100,690	187,220	..	97,073	429,719†
School Buildings	1,105,557	50,000	..	624,000‡	..	90,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	947,368	577,775	21,425	64,229	506,577	1,880,435
Total	2,080,508	2,052,753	1,386,138	2,154,555	113,050	694,078	5,434,453
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration .. ..	..	569,930	2,228,007	..	..	232,814	2,118,071
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds)	..	..	397,440	100,000	..	146,871	1,075,614
Balance { Other Services .. ..	..	1,385,086§	633,618	615,670||	..	84,020¶	1,159,433
{ Unapportioned** .. ..	..	3,095,056	1,912,295	..	330,503	..	12,978,572
Total .. ..	..	5,050,072	5,171,360	715,670	330,303	463,705	17,331,690
Grand Total	30,114,203	41,034,249	20,820,850	18,340,200	1,286,000	4,026,720	37,587,776

* The figures for New Zealand represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870, the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan; it is, moreover, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamps duties, &c., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1886, which comprise the old provincial loans, of which particulars are not available, has been entered as "Unapportioned."

† In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours," &c.

‡ Including other buildings.

§ Consisting of "Repayment of Loans," £1,335,230; and Public Works in Queensland when it formed part of New South Wales, £49,856. The former amount should properly have been distributed under the purposes for which the original loan was raised.

|| Consisting of General Public Works for Northern Territory.

¶ Debentures redeemed, amounting to £53,700, have been deducted from the amount returned for "Other Services," since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

** Consisting chiefly of unexpended balances, except in the case of New Zealand. See first footnote *supra*.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

389. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1886, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being over £28,500,000, as against £23,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, nearly £12,000,000 by Queensland, and nearly £11,000,000 by South Australia. The amount set down as having been borrowed by New Zealand for railway construction is nearly £13,000,000, but the purposes for which £12,500,000* of the debt—consisting chiefly of old provincial debts—(about a third of the whole New Zealand debt at the end of 1886)—were contracted are not accurately known, and possibly some portion of this may have been devoted to railways, although not a large amount, as the total cost of railways in New Zealand, up to the end of 1886 is returned as £13,017,567, or only £39,000 more than the amount known to have been borrowed for railway construction. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £4,300,000, as against £3,150,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £2,400,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration; but, up to the end of 1886, Queensland and New Zealand had each borrowed over two millions for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed smaller sums.

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for reproductive works.

390. Ninety-three per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.
1. Victoria	93·09
2. South Australia	84·35
3. New South Wales	82·69
4. Tasmania	71·25
5. Queensland	68·51
6. Western Australia	65·52
7. New Zealand	39·43†

* Including unspent balances of loan moneys at the end of the year, and the old provincial debts of New Zealand taken over by the Central Government, amounting to £11,060,028. It is now impossible to determine accurately the purposes for which the latter amount was contracted; it is probable that a considerable portion of it was spent in carrying on wars with the Maoris.

† The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last paragraph and footnote.

391. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1886, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, nearly 7 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of 5 per cent., which was unapportioned, the balance was spent on immigration and other services. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for immigration and for other purposes are considerably more, than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1886.)

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.
I.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.	£		£	
Railways and Tramways ...	75,037,519	67·24	89,718,176	58·56
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,299,375	2·06	2,929,325	1·91
Water Supply (including sewerage)	10,325,214	9·25	10,884,140	7·10
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	4,878,985	4·37	6,700,022	4·38
Total ...	92,541,093	82·92	110,231,663	71·95
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	2,736,746	2·45	5,861,045	3·83
Defence Works ...	892,996	0·80	1,419,788	0·93
School Buildings ...	1,779,557	1·60	1,869,985	1·22
Other Public Works and Buildings	2,377,705	2·13	4,764,717	3·11
Total ...	7,787,004	6·98	13,915,535	9·09
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	2,797,937	2·51	5,148,822	3·36
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	497,440	0·45	1,719,925	1·12
Balance: { Other services ...	2,634,374	2·36	3,877,827	2·53
{ Unapportioned ...	5,337,654	4·78	18,316,226	11·95
Total ...	11,267,405	10·10	29,062,800	18·96
Grand Total...	111,595,502	100·00	153,209,998	100·00

Public debts
of British
dominions.

392. 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, 1886.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	£ 736,278,688‡	£ 19 14 9	8·11
Malta	79,168	0 9 11	·35
ASIA.			
India	174,524,101	0 17 7	2·34
Ceylon	2,262,779	0 15 11	2·25
Straits Settlements	40,700	0 1 7	·06
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	746,150	2 0 6	1·03
Natal	3,972,930	8 19 6	6·62
Cape of Good Hope... ..	22,061,293	17 12 4	7·26
St. Helena	5,250	1 0 8	·52
Lagos	441	0 0 1	·01
Sierra Leone	58,000	0 19 2	·92
AMERICA.			
Canada	45,854,611§	9 14 1	6·73
Newfoundland	476,748	2 8 4	2·19
Bermuda	7,214	0 9 6	·24
British Guiana	642,572	2 6 10	1·85
West Indies—			
Bahamas	83,126	1 18 2	1·77
Jamaica	1,522,190	2 10 5	2·63
St. Lucia	33,600	0 16 1	·85
St. Vincent	2,560	0 1 2	·08
Barbados	19,800	0 2 4	·15
Grenada	13,278	0 5 7	·25
Tobago	1,000	0 1 0	·11
St. Christopher }	10,725	0 5 3	·30
Nevis			
Antigua	21,471	0 12 3	·45
Montserrat	4,300	0 7 7	·86
Dominica	13,400	0 9 4	·88
Trinidad	571,880	3 4 2	1·26

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 137 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 278 *ante*.

‡ For particulars as to the rates of interest on various portions of the British Debt, see paragraphs 372 and 373 *ante*.

§ Total net liabilities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, after deducting the assets.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1886—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	£ 153,209,998	£ s. d. 44 14 3	6·52
Fiji	264,695	2 2 0	4·10
Total	1,142,782,668	4 10 8	5·60

393. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about eleven hundred and forty-three millions sterling; that nearly two-thirds of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself, and over one-eighth by the Australasian colonies. Indebtedness of British dominions.

394. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than twice 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 New Zealand, Queensland, or South Australia is fully three times as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by one-half. The two 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—which moreover includes its provincial debts—is considerably less than one-third of that of Australasia. It is stated, however, that the figures given for the former represent the net debt, after deducting assets, so that the gross debt may be much larger. Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

395. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which the Cape of Good Hope stands first and Canada and Natal next in this respect. Besides these three colonies, there is no other possession in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues. Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

396. During the year 1886 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £12,600,000, notwithstanding the reduction of six millions in the debt of the United Kingdom; but, on the other Increased indebtedness of British dominions.

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 137 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 278 *ante*.

‡ For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 382 *ante*.

hand, an increased amount of twelve millions was borrowed by Australasia, and five millions by Canada.

397. 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.	
EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary	...	1887	£ 406,689,†	9 17 8	5·53
Belgium...	...	1885	70,877,	11 19 10	5·53
Denmark	...	1883-4	5,943,	2 16 8	1·88
France	1886	789,362,	20 13 1	5·71
Germany	...	1887-8	407,968, ‡	8 14 2	3·24
Greece	1887	23,649,	11 19 0	8·00
Holland	1887	91,263,	20 15 8	9·27
Italy	1885-6	454,959,	15 3 11	7·65
Portugal	...	1886-7	115,384,	26 15 11	16·55
Roumania	...	1887	30,337,	5 10 4	5·49
Russia	1885	518,919, §	4 19 7	6·25
Spain	1885-6	252,963,	14 13 8	7·31
Sweden and Norway	...	1886-7	19,443, ||	2 19 3	2·73
Switzerland	...	1887	1,467, ¶	0 12 0	·70
Turkey	1878	292,830, **	13 6 8	19·95
ASIA.					
Japan	1887	49,085,	1 5 9	3·15
AFRICA.					
Egypt	1887	102,779,	15 2 0	10·47
Tunis	1884	5,000, ††	0 8 5	6·60

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 139 *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £240,941,000, general debt of the whole empire; £53,883,000, special debt of Austria Proper; and £111,865,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, £35,761,023 (including Treasury Bills) in 1888-9, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,334,175 in 1887; Anhalt, £243,770 in 1887; Baden, £17,222,470 in 1886; Bavaria, £2,268,125 in 1886; Brunswick, £3,659,530 in 1886; Hamburg, £9,708,350 in 1886; Hesse, £1,805,539 in 1887; Lippe, £48,645 in 1887; Lübeck, £729,750 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,178,500 in 1887; Oldenburg, £1,871,570 in 1886; Prussia, £209,095,650 in 1887-8; Reuss-Greiz, £22,527 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,778 in 1887; Saxe-Altenburg, £52,538 in 1887; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £384,920 in 1887; Saxe-Meiningen, £609,750 in 1886; Saxe-Weimar, £292,838 in 1886; Saxony, £32,203,070 in 1887; Schaunburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £230,350 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £190,937 in 1887; Waldeck, £116,280 in 1887; and Württemberg, £21,202,576 in 1887. 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 various invested funds amounting to £35,968,828. 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.

§ Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of bank note circulation amounting to £69,496,000; also Treasury bonds to the amount of £24,000,000; also the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £125,295,000. According to the London *Statist*, the debt of Russia was increased by nearly £200,000,000 during a recent decade.

|| This amount is made up of £13,656,012, debt of Sweden; and £5,786,883, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £2,200,000.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
AMERICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation ...	1887	32,758,	9 10 9	3·09
Brazil	1885	93,666,	1 0 7	7·05
Mexico	1886	42,079,	4 0 5	7·73
Peru	1884	50,000, †	16 13 11	31·69
United States	1886	265,961,	4 15 9	3·79

398. 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 £53,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, the United States, Spain, Russia, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies. ‡

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

399. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent country is Portugal, which is, however, in this respect far behind all the Australasian colonies. § The debt per head in the United Kingdom is smaller than in Portugal, slightly less than France or Holland, but larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

400. According to the table, Peru is very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debt of that country, together with the debts of Turkey, Portugal, Egypt, and Holland, 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 much smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Greece, Mexico, Italy, Spain, or Brazil, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned, are to their respective revenues; but such proportion in Australasia closely approximates to that in Russia.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

401. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it should be borne in mind that whereas the latter was mainly incurred for war purposes, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 139 *ante*.

† Exclusive of £14,000,000 Government paper in circulation.

‡ See table following paragraph 392 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 382 *ante*.

402. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers*—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income 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, 1887, also of the total amounts included therein. This is exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £662,372, towards the redemption of which £61,464 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony†:—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1887.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total Amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs... ..	42	£ 1,511,183
Shires	31	197,069
Total... ..	73	1,708,252

403. In 1887, as compared with 1886, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 7, viz., 3 cities, towns, or boroughs, and 4 shires. The total increase in the amount outstanding was £229,093, of which £192,958 was due to the borrowings of cities, towns, or boroughs, and £36,135 to those of shires.

404. The rates of interest usually paid by municipalities are from 5 to 6 per cent., there being, however, a few instances in which the rates paid are either above or below those quoted. In one city (Melbourne), the nominal rates on portions of the loan are as low as 4½ and 4 per cent. No municipality pays a higher rate than 8 per cent. for a loan, and that rate was paid in 1887 by only two municipalities (boroughs).

405. If the municipal debts, as shown above, together with the Harbour Trust debt of £750,000,‡ be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1887, viz., £33,119,164,§ it will appear that the total

Under the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), section 26.

† See table following paragraph 348 *ante*, also footnote (†) to that table.

‡ See paragraphs 337 to 339 *ante*.

§ On the 30th June, 1888, the debt of the General Government had increased to £34,627,382.

Municipal
debt.

Increase in
municipal
borrowings.

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

General and
municipal
debt.

liability of the colony was £35,577,416, or a proportion of £34 18s. 3d. per head of population.

406. At the end of June, 1887, there was a total balance of £1,773,937 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £1,770,513 at the end of the previous year. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of those periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1886 AND 1887.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886.	1887.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund *	37,578	43,513	5,935	...
Suitors' fund	62,314	35,954	...	26,360
Police Superannuation fund ...	82,569	78,093	...	4,476
Intestate estates	119,447	120,692	1,245	...
Municipal Investments account ...	47,264	61,465	14,201	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	11,548	12,018	470	...
Three Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and two Insurance Com- panies	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
Defences—Discipline Act 1883—Am- munition and Deferred Pay fund, &c.	14,386	19,644	5,258	...
Post Office Savings Banks	1,273,049	1,240,578	...	32,471
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,961	3,974	13	...
Customs Goods overtime	634	599	...	35
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account	52,038	52,393	355	...
Survey Fees account	14,749	27,076	12,327	...
Security account	3,850	3,781	...	69
Licensing Act 1885	1,212	29,649	28,437	...
Sundries	43,364	45,258	1,894	...
Total †	1,807,963	1,809,687	1,724	...
Deduct remittances and advances ...	37,450	35,750	...	1,700
Total	1,770,513	1,773,937	3,424‡	...

407. Of the amount at credit of trust funds at the end of 1887, about 44 per cent. was invested in debentures or inscribed stock and 56 per cent. was deposited in banks. The following table shows the amounts,

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this Fund has been reduced in the last two years by £69,878, advanced 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.

† Exclusive of the amount of £69,878 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £6,546 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account.

‡ Net increase.

and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last eighteen financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1887.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	6,546	1,770,513
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	5,939	1,773,937

Retiring allowances.

408. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as has been pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

Age an element in certain cases only.

409. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for

* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service and the number of years served.

410. Superannuation allowances or gratuities on retirement from the Public Service are granted on the scale allowed by the Civil Service Act (25 Vict. No. 160) to all public officers, including State school teachers—classified or unclassified—who entered prior to the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881; but no persons entering the Public Service after that date, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, and officers and members of the police force (for whose benefit a special superannuation fund is maintained), are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatsoever.

Abolition of retiring allowances, &c.

411. Of pensions as before defined, there were in 1886–7 six in all, embracing allowances to four former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £4,405.

Pensions.

412. The persons entitled under Act of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 502, and consisted of two ex-Supreme Court Judges, six former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 453 ex-officers of the Public Service, 17 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 13 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 7 others. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £58,449, or an average of £116 8s. 8d. to each recipient.

Superannuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

413. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 508, or 83 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £62,844, or £12,159 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £123 14s. 2d., or £4 9s. more than in 1885–6. 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 Act.

Pensions, &c., under Acts, 1886 and 1887.

414. 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

Pensions, &c., 1886–7.

of the pensions and superannuation allowances not subject to annual votes paid during 1886-7, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1886-7.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	4	3,305	6	6	826	6	7
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judges...	2†	2,654	3	4	1,327	1	8
33 " Vict. " No. " 345 (County Court Statute)	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 " Vict. " No. " 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	6	4,875	0	0	812	10	0
37 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
49 Vict. No. 870 ...	Commissioner of Audit	2	650	14	3	325	7	2
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	284	36,239	9	5	127	12	1
47 Vict. No. 773 (Public Service Act)	Ditto ...	169	10,391	12	4	61	9	9
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	17	435	13	5	25	12	7
47 Vict. No. 767 (Victorian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	13	1,203	0	11	92	10	10
47 Vict. No. 777 (Discipline Act)	Officers of the Defence Force	7	739	7	4	105	12	6
Total ...	...	508	62,844	7	6	123	14	2

Police pensions, how granted.

415. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the

* Not including those voted annually, for which see paragraph 419 *post*.

† One of these also draws a pension as a former Minister of the Crown, *supra*.

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.

416. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1886-7 was 224, and the gross amount payable was £21,079, or an average of £94 2s. 1d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1886-7 was only £20,603, probably in consequence of some amounts not having been drawn. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 17 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £5,171, or an average of nearly £305 to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1886-7.

417. In the year under review, for the tenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £4,646. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and, the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last four years. The balance at credit of the fund at the beginning of 1886-7 was £12,569, and at the end of the year it increased to £13,100.*

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

418. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the ordinary minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 38 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 51 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

419. 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, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of

Allowances voted by Parliament.

* The actual balance on 30th June, 1887, was only £8,100, but £5,000 of the Government grant due on account of the year was paid soon afterwards.

† Including pensions granted under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts.

the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to three persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1886-7, 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, 1886-7.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.	
		Total Amount Paid.	Average to each Recipient.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£ s. d.
Chief Secretary	13	674*	51 16 11
Minister of Public Instruction ...	68	4,945	72 14 5
Attorney-General	1	240	240 0 0
Treasurer	1	68	68 0 0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	75	75 0 0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	16	1,559	97 8 9
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	2	550	275 0 0
Postmaster-General... ..	4	180	45 0 0
Commissioner of Railways	10	1,853	185 6 0
PENSIONS.			
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43 10 0
Pioneer† of overland route to India and Australia	1	85	85 0 0
Total	119	10,316	86 13 9

Pensions,
gratuities,
&c.

420. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1886-7, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise:—

* Six of these pensions, amounting to £170, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

† Pension granted to sisters.

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID 1886-7.

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
Constitution Act	6,459	...	6,459
County Court Judges	4,875	...	4,875
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioner of Audit	651	...	651
Railway Department	1,203	11,441	12,644
Public Service*	47,806	6,978	54,784
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total	62,844	18,419	81,263
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	1,853	7,856	9,709
Public Service	8,291	13,961	22,252
Others	172	...	172
Total	10,316	21,817	32,133
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	73,160	40,236	113,396
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £12,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 13,774 }	20,603	5,171	25,774
Grand total	93,763	45,407	139,170
<i>Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund</i>	...	...	13,774
Amount paid by State ... ..	...	...	125,396‡

421. 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 £8,104 in 1886-7 than in the previous year.

Retiring allowances, &c., 1885-6 and 1886-7.

* Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute, and the Discipline Act.

† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £10,000 voted by Parliament.

‡ See table following paragraph 240 *ante*.

PART III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

422. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 246, records are kept of all marriages, births, and deaths which are known to occur in Victoria. The marriages are recorded by registrars of marriages or by clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

423. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

Marriages, 1887.

424. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General for 1887 numbered 7,768, as against 7,737 for the previous year. The excess in favour of 1887 was thus 31.

Marriages, 1887 and former years.

425. More marriages were returned for 1887 than for any previous year. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; and in 1884, for the first time, they exceeded 7,000.*

Marriage rate.

426. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years

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

had been declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, and in 1886 amounted to 7·84, this being the highest rate in twenty-four years. In 1887, however, it again slightly declined. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-eight years ended with 1887 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1887.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1861	8·21	16·42
1862	8·26	16·52
1863	7·51	15·02
1864	7·77	15·54
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
1882	7·09	14·18
1883	7·43	14·86
1884	7·73	15·46
1885	7·72	15·44
1886	7·84	15·68
1887	7·62	15·24
Mean of 28 years ...	7·02	14·04

427. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total Marriage rate at various periods

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.					
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—			
			Population.	Marriageable Men.†	Marriageable Women.‡	
1854	234,361	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04	
1857	383,668	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66	
1861	513,896	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36	
1871	712,263	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11	
1881	849,438	5,732	6·75	57·40	48·02	

Reasons for fluctuations in marriage rate.

428. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought capital with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing,

* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

‡ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and, consequently, the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to life on the early gold-fields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857, immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a gold-fields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861, the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some, unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the gold-fields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871, the marriage rate was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881 it was still higher than in 1871.

429. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; four years later it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide had probably then turned, and the youthful native-born male population growing up to manhood had commenced to fill the gap in early adult life caused by the passing on to later periods of the immigrants who, at the time of the discovery of the first gold-fields, came to Victoria unaccompanied by persons at younger ages who should supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene. It may, therefore, be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the next census will show that the marriages have increased in proportion to the available females, as the last enumeration showed they had done in proportion to the available males.

430. M. Toussaint Loua, Chief of the General Bureau of Statistics of France, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 17th December, 1884, pointed out the desirability of ascertaining the marriage rate by comparing the marriages with the number of marriage-

Probability
of female
marriage
rate reviv-
ing.

French mar-
riage rate.

able persons instead of with the total population,* and states that in France marriageable males marry at the annual rate of 57 per 1,000, and marriageable females at that of 46 per 1,000. In a former paper (September, 1884), the same writer had stated the proportions in Switzerland were respectively 49 and 38. The proportions in Victoria, according to the lowest line of the last table were 57 and 48. M. Loua does not say what ages he considers marriageable, and perhaps they may not be identical with those so considered by the Government Statist of Victoria—viz., 20 and upwards for males, and 15 and upwards for females.

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

431. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1887, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last sixteen of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1887.†

Year.	Number of Marriages ‡ per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866	6·76	8·26	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867	6·97	7·84	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868	7·08	8·23	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869	6·89	8·04	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871	6·37	7·78	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872	6·36	7·46	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873	6·50	8·05	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874	6·33	7·70	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876	6·21	7·66	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877	6·31	7·94	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878	6·20	8·08	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879	5·98	7·80	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1881	6·79	8·27	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
1882	7·09	8·74	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·03	7·07
1883	7·43	8·88	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·01	6·82
1884	7·73	8·49	8·91	8·28	7·11	7·81	6·88
1885	7·72	8·18	9·20	7·82	7·51	7·97	6·73
1886	7·84	7·97	8·38	6·31	7·99	7·27	5·99
1887	7·62	7·42	8·21	6·32	7·70	6·71	5·99
Means	6·81	8·05	8·65	7·97	6·99	7·02	7·82

NOTE.—In consequence of amendments in the population estimates, the figures of the three years ended with 1884 in the column for Victoria, and of the twenty years ended with 1884 in the column for New South Wales, have been corrected since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

* The following are M. Loua's words :—" Si l'on veut rendre compte de la fréquence réelle des mariages, le rapport à la population ne suffit pas ; il vaut mieux mettre les mariages en parallèle avec la population *variable*, c'est à dire avec le nombre des individus célibataires ou veufs) ayant atteint ou dépassé l'âge requis pour leur mariage."—*Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, p. 13, Berger Levrault, 5 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.

† For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the fifteen years ended with 1887, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the last volume.

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

432. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any one of the neighbouring colonies, and as, during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries, the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between 20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.* The explanation of the higher proportion in the other colonies of males at the period named is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—had, for many years, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is nearly always the case when immigration is subsidized, these were accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. Besides, not one of the neighbouring colonies was subjected, in the early years of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as was the case in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. As the young population is growing to a marriageable age, however, this colony is rapidly assuming a normal condition; and this circumstance has for several years past brought about a marked improvement in the marriage rate, so much so, that even now, in this respect, Victoria is in advance of all except two of the neighbouring colonies.

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

433. In 1887 the marriage rates in Victoria and Western Australia were above the mean rates in those colonies respectively during the whole period, as shown in the last line of the table, but the rates in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania

Comparison of marriage rates of colonies in 1887 and former years.

* See figures following paragraph 90 *ante*.

were considerably below the average; the marriage rate was identical with the rate in the previous year in South Australia and New Zealand, but was below it in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. The marriage rate has been gradually diminishing in South Australia during the last three years, and in New Zealand during the last eight years. For many years these two had higher marriage rates than almost any of the other colonies, but now they have lower marriage rates than any of the others, thus affording remarkable instances of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped.*

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

434. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-three years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

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

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

435. Since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Victoria in the list showing the order in the latest year, has risen from the fifth to the third place, and Western Australia from the sixth place to the second; whilst New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia have descended from the second, third, and fourth places to the fourth, fifth, and sixth places respectively. In the list showing the order in a series of years the colonies remain in the same order as before, except that New South Wales and South Australia change places.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

436. In 1887 the mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent was lower than in the previous six years, but higher than in any other year since 1872; but the mean marriage rate of those colonies, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was lower than in any year since 1872, except 1880, 1879, and 1876:—

* Such an event was foreshadowed by the present writer in a paper read by him before the Melbourne Social Science Congress on the 25th April, 1880, in the following words:—"A depression in the marriage rate, it may be anticipated, will before long overtake several of the neighbouring colonies wherein marriages now bear a high proportion to the population, but which proportion must inevitably decline upon the cessation of the stream of adult immigrants which now flows towards their shores."

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1887.

Year.			Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
			Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	...	7.35	7.38
1874	...	...	7.07	7.32
1875	...	...	7.12	7.38
1876	...	...	6.93	7.15
1877	...	...	7.05	7.18
1878	...	...	7.08	7.27
1879	...	...	6.88	7.01
1880	...	...	7.15	7.08
1881	...	...	7.62	7.41
1882	...	...	8.04	7.87
1883	...	...	8.20	8.03
1884	...	...	8.22	7.72
1885	...	...	8.07	7.83
1886	...	...	7.78	7.45
1887	...	...	7.47	7.19
Means	...	...	7.48	7.42

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

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	
Ceylon	...	1867-76	7.3	West Indies—				
Mauritius	...	1871-75	2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	...	6.3	
Seychelles	...	1875-77	8.7	Barbados	...	1872-77	...	3.7
Nova Scotia	...	1871-75	7.7	Grenada	...	1871-75	...	5.6
Bermudas	...	1871-75	8.3	Dominica	...	1871-75	...	6.9
West Indies—				Trinidad	...	1871-75	...	3.8
St. Lucia	...	1878-79	5.2					

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

Marriage rates in European countries.

438. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1886 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1882 to 1886.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					Mean of Five Years.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
Hungary	10·2	10·2	10·1	...	...	10·1
Prussia	7·8	7·8	8·0	8·1	8·1	8·0
Italy †	7·9	8·0	8·2	7·9	7·8	7·8
Austria	8·2	7·8	7·8	7·6	7·7	7·8
German Empire	7·7	7·7	7·8	7·9	7·9	7·8
Denmark	7·7	7·7	7·8	7·6	7·1	7·6
France	7·4	7·5	7·6	7·4	7·4	7·5
England and Wales	7·7	7·7	7·5	7·2	7·0	7·4
Holland	7·2	7·1	7·2	6·1	6·9	6·9
Belgium	7·0	6·7	6·7	6·8	6·7	6·8
Switzerland	6·8	6·8	6·8	6·9	6·8	6·8
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6·8 †
Scotland	7·0	7·0	6·7	6·4	6·2	6·7
Norway	6·7	6·6	6·8	6·6	6·5	6·6
Sweden	6·4	6·4	6·5	6·6	...	6·4
Ireland §	4·3	4·3	4·5	4·3	4·2	4·3

European marriage rates in 1886 and former years.

439. It will be observed that, in eight of the thirteen countries of which particulars are given for 1886, viz., Austria, Denmark, France, England and Wales, Belgium, Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, the marriage rates were below the average; whence it would appear that the depression which prevailed in Europe at that period had the effect of checking marriage in those countries. In France, Belgium, and Switzerland, it was as low as, and in Italy, Denmark, England and Wales, Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, it was lower than it had been, in any of the other years named. On the other hand, in Prussia and in the whole German Empire it was as high in 1886 as it was in any of the years mentioned.

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

† In Italy, for some years after 1866, when the civil became the only legal form of marriage, a low rate was recorded in consequence of the non-registration of the marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, however, afterwards decreased, and of late years the registration of marriages has been less imperfect.

‡ Mean of 1876 and 1878.

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

440. In the same five years, the mean marriage rates in Queensland, New South Wales, and Tasmania were above those in any of the countries named, except Hungary (three years); whilst the mean rate was higher in Victoria than in ten, in Western Australia than in eight, and in New Zealand than in three, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to:—

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886.

						Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	8.80
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	8.45
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	8.02
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7.93
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	7.56
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7.33
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6.70

441. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the sixteen years ended with 1886. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was lower in 1886 than in any previous year:—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1886.

Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	8.21	1881	...	7.01
1872	...	7.98	1882	...	7.17
1873	...	8.03	1883	...	7.15
1874	...	7.79	1884	...	7.04
1875	...	7.67	1885	...	6.72
1876	...	7.70	1886	...	6.06
1877	...	7.32			—
1878	...	7.09	Mean	...	7.28
1879	...	6.69			—
1880	...	6.83			

442. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1887, it was in town districts three times as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1887 and in a previous quinquennial period:—

Marriage rates in town and country.

* See footnote (§) on previous page.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1887.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1887.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population 1881-1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne & suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	391,546	4,283	10.94	10.49
Extra-Metropolitan towns	187,758	1,897	10.10	10.99
Country districts ...	440,396	1,588	3.61	3.12
Total ...	1,019,700	7,768	7.62	7.30

Marriages in each quarter.

443. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1887, however, the numbers in the winter slightly exceeded those in the summer quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous periods:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1887.		Percentage in—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.
Summer ...	March ...	1,720	22.14	24.43	23.46
Autumn ...	June ...	2,199	28.31	26.19	26.52
Winter ...	September ...	1,742	22.43	23.81	23.66
Spring ...	December ...	2,107	27.12	25.57	26.36
	Year ...	7,768	100.00	100.00	100.00

Former condition of those marrying.

444. Over a series of years rather over four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters; but in 1887 nearly five-sixths were between persons in these conditions of life. The next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally in a proportion ranging from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth, but in 1887 only about a thirty-third, of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1887 and the percentage during two previous periods:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1887.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	6,756	86·97	80·59	84·67
Bachelors and widows ...	320	4·12	7·10	5·01
Widowers and spinsters ...	460	5·92	7·75	6·63
Widowers and widows ...	232	2·99	4·56	3·69
Total ...	7,768	100·00	100·00	100·00

445. The following statement gives the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries; the figures, have been taken entirely from official documents published in the respective countries named :—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria ...	847	50	66	37
Austria ...	758	62	129	51
Belgium ...	834	50	81	35
Denmark ...	832	50	96	22
England and Wales ...	819	44	84	53
Finland... ...	788	54	113	45
France ...	844	41	78	37
Greece ...	861	39	67	33
Holland... ...	805	44	103	48
Hungary ...	752	50	97	101
Ireland ...	857	31	86	26
Italy ...	832	37	94	37
Massachussets ...	790	48	103	59
Norway... ...	854	34	91	21
Prussia ...	807	53	105	35
Roumania ...	848	28	61	63
Russia in Europe ...	772	42	98	88
Scotland ...	851	29	89	31
Spain ...	811	40	100	49
Sweden ...	854	34	91	21
Switzerland ...	816	49	104	31
Vermont ...	747	44	128	81

Re-marriages.

446. By the figures in the following, which have been derived from those in the foregoing table, it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in Greece, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named ; also that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except Greece, but that in ten of those countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria :—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages
Vermont	209	Hungary	151
Hungary	198	Russia in Europe	130
Russia in Europe	186	Vermont	125
Austria	180	Austria	113
Massachussets	162	Massachussets	107
Finland	158	Finland	99
Holland	151	England and Wales	97
Spain... ..	149	Holland	92
Prussia	140	Roumania	91
England and Wales	137	Spain	89
Switzerland	135	Prussia	88
Italy	131	Victoria	87
Roumania	124	Belgium	85
Scotland	120	Switzerland	80
Denmark	118	France	78
Belgium	116	Italy	74
France	115	Denmark	72
Ireland	112	Greece	72
Sweden	112	Scotland	60
Norway	112	Ireland	57
Victoria	103	Sweden	55
Greece	100	Norway	55

Divorced persons, 1887.

447. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Eight divorced men and eleven divorced women were married in 1887 ; six of the former married spinsters, and two, widows ; nine of the latter married bachelors, and two, widowers.

Divorced persons, 1881.

448. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster ; 5 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Roman Catholic, and 2 were Free Thinkers. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer,

1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties; 3 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Methodist, 1 a Baptist, 1 a Lutheran, and 3 were Roman Catholics.*

449. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Five deserted wives, and three deserted husbands, availed themselves of this provision in 1887. All of the former married bachelors; two had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, one for 10, one for 13, and one for 22 years. The three deserted husbands married widows; one had not heard of his former wife for over 7 years, one for 13 years and the other for 16 years. In the previous year seven deserted wives and two deserted husbands re-married.

450. In 1887, 692 widowers and 552 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last fourteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the last census.† In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1885, 40 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the number of the former being 258,061, that of the latter 184,665. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-two years ended with 1887 :—

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

† According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1878 ...	634	585
1867 ...	504	591	1879 ...	637	553
1868 ...	558	623	1880 ...	603	520
1869 ...	553	563	1881 ...	679	551
1870 ...	547	595	1882 ...	628	547
1871 ...	587	605	1883 ...	699	562
1872 ...	522	552	1884 ...	725	615
1873 ...	586	591	1885 ...	735	646
1874 ...	602	593	1886 ...	696	607
1875 ...	614	583	1887 ...	692	552
1876 ...	678	623			
1877 ...	666	600	Total ...	13,632	12,755

Marriages of
Aborigines.

451. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males, of whom there is reason to believe 1 was a half-caste, with Aboriginal females, of whom there is reason to believe 2 were half-castes, are included in the returns of 1887. In the previous year, 3 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of
Chinese.

452. Thirteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1887, as against 18 in 1886, 31 (including 2 half-castes) in 1885, 19 Chinese in 1884, and 8 in 1883. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, 2 were full-bred Chinese, of whom one was born in Victoria, and one was a half-caste born in Victoria. During the twenty-one years prior to 1887, 344 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review:—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1887.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-one Years: 1866 to 1886.	Year 1887.	Total: 1866 to 1887.
Victoria	168	9*	177
Other Australian colonies ...	56	1	57
England and Wales	62	1	63
Scotland	15	...	15
Ireland	25	1	26
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	7	1†	8
Total	344	13	357

* Including the marriages of one female of the Chinese race and one female half-caste.

† The bride was of the Chinese race.

453. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1887, 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, in 1887 numbered 494, and were fewer than in any previous year since 1878, except 1886, when they numbered 453, and 1885, when they numbered 426. In 1884 they numbered 645; in 1883, 565; in 1882, 588. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect, and by lay registrars during 1887, also the percentage in the quinquennial period ended with 1885, and in the decennial period ended with 1880:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1887.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Church of England	2,468	31.77	28.34	24.63
Presbyterians	1,329	17.11	17.77	20.46
Wesleyans	1,223	15.74	15.93	16.38
Bible Christians	149	1.92	2.09	1.69
Independents	368	4.74	5.04	5.42
Baptists	393	5.06	4.94	3.70
Lutherans	80	1.03	.98	1.02
Unitarians	3	.04	.03	.02
Calvinistic Methodists	3	.04	.07	.16
Roman Catholics	1,077	13.86	14.69	17.21
Jews	34	.44	.43	.42
Other sects	147	1.89	1.14	1.07
Lay registrars	494	6.36	8.55	7.82
Total	7,768	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

455. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1887, 3 were solemnized according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church, and 1 according to the rites of the Church of England.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

456. Of the 13 marriages of Chinese in 1887, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Free Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 5 according to those of the Wesleyans, 1 according to those of the Independents, and 1 according to those of the Baptists.

Marriages
by different
sects.

457. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination 1881.	Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882.		Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880.	
		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,554·3	5·00	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians ...	132,591	1,107·0	8·35	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	936·3	8·64	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	117·3	17·57	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	286·3	14·40	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	234·0	11·49	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	57·3	5·14	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	2·0	2·12	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists	712	6·3	8·85	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	828·3	4·07	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	24·0	5·54	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	69·3	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	607·7†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total...	862,346	5,830·1	6·76	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

Sects which
perform
most mar-
riages and
vice versa.

458. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, &c., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decennium. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous; than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but, according to the average of the decennium, more marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

459. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1887, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1887.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	7,768	134*	1·73
Brides	7,768	155	2·12
Mean	7,768	144·5	1·92

460. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1886 and 1887, the proportion of both men and women signing with marks was much lower than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last fifteen years:—

Increased numbers signing in writing.

* Of these, 5 were Chinese, who signed in the Chinese character. If these be excluded, the number of men signing with marks would be reduced to 129, and the mean of both sexes to 142, the proportion to every 100 marriages being 1·66 of the former and 1·83 of the latter.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
1882	2·88	3·27	3·07
1883	3·09	3·47	3·28
1884	2·55	2·77	2·66
1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
1886	2·00	1·98	1·99
1887	1·73*	2·12	1·92*

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

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

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

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

Cases of both signing with marks.

462. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1887 numbered 289, but in only 26 of these, or about 1 in 11, did both parties use marks. In the 237 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 33 either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 299 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

Signatures of Chinese.

463. Of the 13 Chinese who married in 1887, 6 signed with an ordinary cross, 5 with a Chinese character, and 2 in writing. Of the women they married, 3 signed with a cross, and the rest in writing.

Signatures of Aborigines.

464. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1887, two of the males and one of the females signed with marks, and the other two males and three females signed in writing.

* See footnote on last page.

465. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1887, the average of the quinquennial period ended with 1885, and of the decennial period ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

Signing with marks in each sect.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1887.			Five Years: 1881 to 1885.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1.43	1.49	1.45	1.90	2.11	2.00	4.54	6.11	5.33
Presbyterians ...	.60	1.13	.87	1.71	2.06	1.88	3.67	5.97	4.82
Methodists ...	1.68	1.68	1.68	2.28	2.33	2.30	4.15	5.33	4.74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	.80	.54	.67	2.36	2.18	2.27	3.37	5.49	4.43
Baptists ...	2.80	1.78	2.29	2.17	2.77	2.47	3.48	5.22	4.35
Lutherans ...	1.25	...	.63	...	...	...	1.77	4.13	2.95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	6.10	3.66
Roman Catholics ...	2.97	3.25	3.11	5.19	5.55	5.37	10.14	15.43	12.79
Jews ...	...	5.90	2.95	...	...	...	.95	.47	.71
Other sects ...	2.73	2.11	2.42	3.66	4.45	4.05	7.01	3.79	5.40
Lay registrars ...	2.22	5.67	3.95	5.78	8.29	7.03	6.60	12.93	9.77
Total ...	1.73*	2.00	1.87	2.78	3.22	3.00	5.31	7.93	6.62

466. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1887 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the five years ended with 1885, which show a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has of late been higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

467. In 28 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the seventeen years ended with 1887, not one instance occurred of either of the

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

* See footnote to table following paragraph 459 ante.

parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 112 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but five of the females signed with marks, and in 418 marriages of Jews only 7 persons signed with marks.

468. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1881 to 1886 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
	1882	2·88	3·27	3·07
	1883	3·09	3·47	3·28
	1884	2·55	2·77	2·66
	1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
	1886	2·00	1·98	1·99
2. New Zealand ...	1881	3·20	6·79	4·99
	1882	2·50	4·97	3·73
	1883	2·91	4·62	3·76
	1884	2·82	4·45	3·63
	1885	2·83	3·82	3·32
	1886	1·92	2·89	2·40
3. South Australia ...	1881	4·37	6·85	5·61
	1882	4·43	5·14	4·78
	1883	4·02	5·36	4·69
	1884	2·86	3·80	3·33
	1885	4·00	4·30	4·15
	1886	3·04	3·49	3·26
4. New South Wales ...	1881	5·52	8·35	6·93
	1882	5·09	6·16	5·62
	1883	5·66	6·54	6·10
	1884	4·68	5·79	5·24
	1885	4·31	5·19	4·75
	1886	3·76	4·20	3·98
5. Queensland ...	1881	4·93	9·92	7·42
	1882	5·16	9·69	7·42
	1883	5·35	8·40	6·88
	1884	4·06	7·48	5·77
	1885	3·76	7·35	5·56
	1886	4·52	6·71	5·62

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

469. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in three of the years—viz., 1882, 1883, and 1886—even larger than in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

470. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Signing with marks in various countries.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland	1885	5·41	9·68	7·54
Holland	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
England and Wales ...	1886	9·60	11·50	10·55
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1884	24·70	28·10	26·40
Italy	1884	44·97	66·65	55·81

471. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia than in any of the countries named; also that in New South Wales and Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but is nearly twice as illiterate. Holland, which comes next to Scotland, would probably rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, when adult education was probably not so advanced as it is now. Attention is called to the very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland, especially the former.

Countries compared as to illiteracy.

Ages of bride-grooms and brides in combination.

472. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 78 of the 7,768 marriages which took place in 1887.* In 62 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 5 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife; and in 11 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1887.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.															Total Bridegrooms.					
	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.		65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Unspecified.	
17 to 18 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 to 19 "	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
19 to 20 "	...	1	1	10	6	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
20 to 21 "	...	1	12	20	20	18	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
21 to 25 "	1	25	76	152	225	248	1320	321	32	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2405
25 to 30 "	1	19	41	100	172	182	1375	894	119	28	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2938
30 to 35 "	...	3	7	16	40	58	370	408	123	31	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21067
35 to 40 "	...	1	1	9	8	12	97	154	68	51	13	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
40 to 45 "	...	...	2	1	3	7	36	62	51	34	33	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	244
45 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	34	31	27	20	16	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	162
50 to 55 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	19	26	13	20	23	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	138
55 to 60 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	9	11	8	14	15	9	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	84
60 to 65 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	8	5	16	8	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	55
65 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	1	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	21
70 to 75 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	13
75 to 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	73
Total Brides ...	3	50	141	313	481	537	3275	1911	469	205	116	95	53	26	19	4	2	1	67	7768	

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—A man between 55 and 60 married a girl between 18 and 19; a woman between 65 and 70 married a man between 25 and 30, &c.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

473. An examination of the 7,690 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,497 instances, or 32 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 660 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,533 instances, or 59 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Inequalities of age.

474. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 55

* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv:—"I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property, but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation."

and 60 married a girl of 18; a man between 65 and 70, and two men between 60 and 65, married women between 21 and 25, and a man between 70 and 75 married a woman between 30 and 35. On the other hand, a woman between 21 and 25 married a youth of 17; a woman between 40 and 45 married a man between 21 and 25; two women between 45 and 50 married men between 25 and 30; a woman between 65 and 70 married a man between 25 and 30, &c.

475. It will be noticed that a boy, aged 17, took upon himself the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, his wife, however, being a lustrum older than himself; also that seven youths, aged 18, got married, four of their partners being older than themselves. On the other hand, it will be remarked that two men, who had passed the age of 75, entered the marriage state, the bride of one being of the same mature age as himself, and the bride of the other between 55 and 60 years of age.

476. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1887 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1887.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1887.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1887.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1887.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1887.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	·48
15 to 16 ,, ...	...	...	...	3	·39	2·71
16 to 17 ,, ...	...	...	·02	50	6·49	12·74
17 to 18 ,, ...	1	·13	·46	141	18·31	36·74
18 to 19 ,, ...	7	·91	1·57	313	40·64	62·69
19 to 20 ,, ...	32	4·16	6·33	481	62·46	80·93
20 to 21 ,, ...	107	13·90	16·79	537	69·73	86·94
21 to 25 ,, ...	2,405	312·54	281·06	3,275	425·27	375·69
25 to 30 ,, ...	2,938	381·81	295·83	1,911	248·15	174·64
30 to 35 ,, ...	1,067	138·66	165·38	469	60·90	69·13
35 to 40 ,, ...	419	54·45	97·22	205	26·62	44·26
40 to 45 ,, ...	244	31·71	59·54	116	15·06	26·44
45 to 50 ,, ...	162	21·05	37·58	95	12·34	14·99
50 to 55 ,, ...	138	17·93	20·49	53	6·88	6·79
55 to 60 ,, ...	84	10·92	9·92	26	3·38	3·03
60 to 65 ,, ...	55	7·15	4·96	19	2·47	1·16
65 to 70 ,, ...	21	2·73	1·85	4	·52	·40
70 and upwards ...	15	1·95	1·00	3	·39	·24
Total ...	7,695*	1,000·00	1,000·00	7,701*	1,000·00	1,000·00

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 73 and the brides by 67. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of six more of the former than of the latter.

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

477. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1887 about two-thirds of both males and females who married were between those ages. Owing, no doubt, to their relatively larger numbers in the population, the proportions marrying at the ages named were both in 1887 and 1886 much higher than those in the decennial period; the latter amounting to only four-sevenths of the males, and only five-ninths of the females.

Ages of Chinese bridegrooms and their brides.

478. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1887, all the men were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 23 years of age, but of the latter, five had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination:—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1887.

Ages of Bridegrooms.		Ages of Brides.										Total Bridegrooms.		
		16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	30	37		Un-specified.	
23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
40	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
48	1	...	...	...	1
49	1	...	...	...	...	1
52	1	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	1	...	...	1
Total Brides		...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	13

Ages of Aborigines marrying.

479. Of the four male Aborigines who married in 1887, two were widowers, and of their four partners, three were widows. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follows:—26 and 19, 24 and 22, 37 and 24, 45 and 63.

Age at which persons may marry.

480. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States. The figures in the

following table, giving information on the subject, have been taken from *The Annual Statistician** for the year 1886 :—

AGE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Age at, and after, which persons may marry.	
	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.
Austria	14	14
Belgium	18	15
France	18	15
Germany	18	14
Greece	14	12
Hungary (Protestants)	18	15
" (Roman Catholics)	14	12
Portugal	14	12
Russia	18	16
Spain	14	12
Switzerland	14	12
Turkey	Puberty	Puberty
United Kingdom	14	12
United States	21	18

481. The minimum age at which persons may, with consent, marry, is the same in Victoria as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Three of the females, however, who married in 1887 had not completed their sixteenth year, and fifty had not completed their seventeenth year; as many as 147 of the males, or 1 in every 53, and no fewer than 1,525 of the females, or nearly a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of minors.

482. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1887, the five years 1881–85, and the decade 1871–80, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1887 was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table :—

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

* See that work, page 600: McCarty, San Francisco, California, 1886.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1887.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms ...	1·91	2·37	2·52	7·95
Brides ...	19·80	22·53	28·32	21·96
Mean ...	10·86	12·45	15·42	14·96

Marriage rate of minors.

483. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, and the last three years, and the result is given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871, 1881, AND 1885 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Marriageable Minors.*		Mean Annual Number of Minors who Married.†		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	19,816	30,306	85	1,305	4·29	43·05
1881 ...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	24·54
1885 ...	45,590	61,750	177	1,504	3·88	24·35
1886 ...	45,428	62,374	186	1,575	4·09	25·25
1887 ...	47,693	64,948	147	1,525	3·08	23·48

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

484. According to the table, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age has become reduced during the last 16 years. It appears that the proportion of male minors marrying was

* Census figures for 1871 and 1881, estimated for the other years.

† Mean number of minors who married in the years 1870 to 1872 and 1880 to 1882, and actual number who married in the other years.

less in 1887 than in 1871 by about a third, but the proportion of female minors marrying was less by nearly half; the latter being no doubt attributable to the area of selection having been widened by the increase which has taken place in the number of marriageable females at the older ages.

485. By means of the returns of the last census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria:—

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

AGES OF MINORS † MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors.			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married. (Mean of Three Years, 1880 to 1882.)		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1.09	.18
16	...	10,209	...	39	...	.02	3.82	1.53
17	9,718	10,100	3	146	.31	.41	14.45	9.33
18	9,763	9,966	10	282	1.02	4.04	28.29	36.39
19	9,580	9,352	36	443	3.76	20.34	47.37	72.46
20	8,614	8,160	102	499	11.84	52.98	61.15	105.84
Total...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4.01	18.32	24.54	34.08

486. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married. ‡ The English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made-up in the three succeeding years.

Marriage rate of minors lower in Victoria than England.

* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.

† In this and the preceding table, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England, there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.

‡ See table following paragraph 482 ante.

Age of marriage in various countries.

487. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria, which are for the year 1887, and for the decennial period 1871-80, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England* :—

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60
BRIDEGROOMS.							
Victoria, 1887 ...	52	3,264	3,818	1,931	528	289	118
„ 1871-80 ...	84	2,979	2,958	2,626	971	304	78
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699		458
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778		439
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549		191
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ...	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002	1,244		186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
BRIDES.							
Victoria, 1887 ...	1,283	4,950	2,481	875	274	103	34
„ 1871-80 ...	1,963	4,626	1,747	1,134	414	98	18
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476		143
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573		145
Russia (in Europe)†	5,801	2,120	699	616	229		35
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ...	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061	761		53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ...	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377		174
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

* Table D., page x.

† The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

488. It appears by this table that, in proportion to the whole numbers marrying in Victoria, the tendency of both sexes to marry under age is diminishing, and that, according to the figures for 1887, fewer males marry under 20 here than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Bavaria, and Saxony; but, on the other hand, that more females marry under that age in Victoria than in any of those countries except England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Marriages of minors in different countries.

489. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These are grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Conjugal condition in Australasian colonies.

490. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria	283	124,371	124,654	3,006	123,036	126,042
New South Wales ...	408	109,810	110,218	4,040	103,793	107,833
Queensland	118	30,004	30,122	1,285	28,839	30,124
South Australia ...	95	43,860	43,955	1,344	42,339	43,683
Western Australia ...	15	4,260	4,275	207	3,769	3,976
Total	919	312,305	313,224	9,882	301,776	311,658
Tasmania*	73	17,671	17,744	607	16,527	17,134
New Zealand... ..	97	73,234	73,331	2,374	70,433	72,807
Grand Total	1,089	403,210	404,299	12,863	388,736	401,599

491. It is to be regretted that no figures are at hand showing the conjugal condition of males and females at marriageable ages living in countries out of Australasia; but the following table contains a statement of the proportions of those of both sexes and all ages unmarried, married, and widowed in various countries. The figures, except those

Conjugal condition in various countries.

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.

in the first line, have been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics**:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES, AND ALL AGES.

Countries.	Numbers in every 1,000 Living.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Victoria	665	294	41
England	602	345	53
France	511	405	84
Prussia	606	336	58
Wurtemberg	623	319	58
Austria	605	342	53
Hungary	532	407	61
Italy	582	352	66
Switzerland	609	319	72
Spain	572	360	68
Portugal	628	310	62
Holland	611	328	61
Belgium	629	315	56
Scandinavia	618	330	52
Chili	688	260	52

492. It appears from this table that, in Victoria, in proportion to the numbers of the population, fewer persons are living in the marriage state than in any of the other countries named, except Chili; and fewer are living in the widowed state than in any of those countries. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the proportion living at marriageable ages, especially of males, is smaller in Victoria than in most of those countries.

493. The births registered in Victoria during 1887 numbered 33,043, as against 30,824 in 1886. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 2,219.

494. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which has continued during the three subsequent years, the number of births in 1887 being by far the highest ever recorded.†

495. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there has been a gradual improvement, the birth rate in 1887 having been higher than it had been in any year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last twenty-eight years:—

* Page 305.

† For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria, published in the last volume.

Small proportion of married in Victoria.

Births 1887.

Births in 1887 and former years.

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1887.

Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1875	...	...	33·94
1861	...	...	43·46	1876	...	...	33·61
1862	...	...	44·50	1877	...	...	32·17
1863	...	...	42·46	1878	...	...	32·36
1864	...	...	43·79	1879	...	...	32·18
1865	...	...	42·40	1880	...	...	30·75
1866	...	...	39·76	1881	...	...	31·24
1867	...	...	39·75	1882	...	...	30·05
1868	...	...	41·08	1883	...	...	30·23
1869	...	...	37·89	1884	...	...	30·89
1870	...	...	38·07	1885	...	...	31·27
1871	...	...	37·15	1886	...	...	31·23
1872	...	...	36·33	1887	...	...	32·40
1873	...	...	36·71				
1874	...	...	34·46				
				Mean of 28 years	...		37·26

496. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years :—

Proportion of births to population and to married women.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66

497. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which has been noticed for

Reason for decline of birth rate.

* In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

years past, is therefore conclusively shown—at any rate so far as the period 1871 to 1881 is concerned—to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

498. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1887, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1887, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1887.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
1866	39·76	40·45	44·86	42·38	...	29·15	42·89
1867	39·75	41·94	45·66	41·87	...	30·34	42·18
1868	41·08	40·72	43·03	41·51	...	30·03	42·14
1869	37·89	40·74	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870	38·07	40·09	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871	37·15	39·63	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872	36·33	38·46	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873	36·71	39·38	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874	34·46	39·30	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875	33·94	38·53	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876	33·61	38·56	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
1877	32·17	37·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
1878	32·36	38·50	35·77	38·23	31·11	32·27	42·14
1879	32·18	38·99	36·74	38·96	34·38	32·05	40·32
1880	30·75	38·80	36·92	38·94	32·35	32·91	40·78
1881	31·24	38·13	37·19	38·66	33·67	33·40	37·95
1882	30·05	37·37	35·85	37·40	35·84	33·50	37·32
1883	30·23	37·49	36·92	37·37	33·87	34·25	36·28
1884	30·89	38·54	36·23	38·38	33·84	35·66	36·15
1885	31·37	37·64	37·80	38·47	35·22	35·08	34·78
1886	31·23	37·03	37·84	35·70	39·43	34·15	33·15
1887	32·40	36·42	38·09	34·65	37·94	33·87	32·09
Means ...	34·61	39·04	39·65	38·50	33·81	31·59	39·40

Birth rates
in Australa-
sian colonies
in 1887 and
previous
years.

499. In 1887 the birth rate was below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, but it will be noticed that in all except those two the birth rates were exceptionally high in the earlier years to which the table refers, and this has had the effect of raising the average. In the last three years the birth rate has shown a tendency to improve in Victoria and Queensland, but an opposite tendency in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the fifteen years ended with 1887, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) near the beginning of the last volume. See also Appendix A to that volume.

Zealand, whilst in Western Australia the highest point was reached in 1886, followed by a fall in 1887.

500. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-three years. It will be observed that Victoria stands sixth on the list for 1887, but fifth in the twenty-three-year series:—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1887.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. New Zealand.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

501. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1887 was higher than that in 1886, though lower than in nine of the last fifteen years; but on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate was lower than in 1886, and was also lower than in twelve of the other years of that period. The following are the figures for the fifteen years ended with 1887:—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
1879	34·55	35·42
1880	35·33	36·20
1881	35·22	35·63
1882	34·28	34·78
1883	34·54	34·84
1884	35·25	34·33
1885	35·33	35·22
1886	34·85	34·52
1887	34·96	34·43
Means	35·14	35·45

502. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of

Birth rates in British possessions.

which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births were stated to be illegitimate. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta	1886	40·0
Ceylon	1867-76	27·7
Straits Settlements	1882-4	19·0
Hong Kong	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius	1886	36·3
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermudas	1884-5	35·7
British Guiana	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
Jamaica	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia	1869-83	42·7*
St. Vincent	1870-9	46·0
Barbados	1886	41·5
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Tobago	1886	36·0
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1886	40·4
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1886	35·9

Birth rates
in European
countries.

503. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1886, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources :—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					Mean of 5 years.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
Hungary	44·6	45·3	46·0	...	...	45·3†
Austria	38·9	38·2	38·4	37·4	37·7	38·1
Italy	37·1	37·1	38·7	38·1	36·5	37·5
Prussia	37·4	36·9	37·4	37·6	37·7	37·4
German Empire	37·2	36·6	37·2	37·0	37·1	37·0
Holland	35·3	34·3	34·9	34·4	34·6	34·7
England and Wales	33·7	33·3	33·4	32·5	32·4	33·1
Scotland	33·3	32·5	33·4	32·3	32·4	32·8
Norway	30·9	30·9	31·0	31·3	30·9	31·0
Belgium	31·2	30·5	30·5	29·9	29·6	30·3
Sweden	29·4	28·9	30·0	29·6	...	29·5†
Spain	29·4	26·9	...	...	...	28·2§
Switzerland	28·8	28·4	28·1	27·5	27·5	28·1
France	24·8	24·8	24·8	24·3	23·9	24·5
Ireland	24·1	23·6	24·0	23·5	23·3	23·7

* Including still-births.

† Mean of four years.

‡ Mean of three years.

§ Mean of two years.

504. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than in any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

505. In the same five years the mean birth rates in New South Wales and South Australia were above those in any of the European countries named, except Hungary and Austria; the mean birth rates in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand were above those in any except the last named two countries, together with Italy and Germany; the mean birth rate in Tasmania was below that in the countries named with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in any of the countries named in the table except Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886.

						Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	37·61
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	37·46
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	36·93
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	35·64
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	35·54
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	34·53
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	30·75

506. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth rate of the United Kingdom was lower in 1886 and 1885 than in any year since 1870, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, says that since the passing of the Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1886.

		Births per 1,000 of the Population.				Births per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	35·0	1880	...	...	32·7
1872	34·4	1881	...	...	32·5
1873	34·1	1882	...	...	32·2
1874	34·5	1883	...	...	31·8
1875	34·0	1884	...	...	32·1
1876	34·9	1885	...	...	31·3
1877	34·5	1886	...	...	31·3
1878	34·1				
1879	33·5		Mean	...	33·3

Birth rates in town and country, 1887.

507. The following table shows the births and birth rates together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1887; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the five years ended with 1885:—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1887.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1887.	Total Number, 1887.	Births.	
			Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1887.	Annual mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	391,546	14,583	37·24	33·50
Extra-Metropolitan towns	187,758	6,252	33·30	32·54
Country districts	440,396	12,208	27·72	27·82
Total	1,019,700	33,043	32·40	30·74

Birth rates in town and country, 1873 to 1887.

508. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last fifteen years:—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881	32·42	34·76	28·70	31·24
1882	32·85	31·35	27·43	30·05
1883	33·15	32·07	27·22	30·23
1884	33·81	32·80	27·78	30·89
1885	34·94	31·87	28·00	31·27
1886	34·82	31·76	27·87	31·23
1887	37·24	33·30	27·72	32·40

509. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to a general falling-off in the birth rate in the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, and a gradual increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1887 the birth rate in the metropolis was higher than in any previous year; in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any other year since 1881; but in country districts it was lower than in any other year except 1883 and 1882.

Results compared.

510. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1887; also the mean annual birth rate during the five years, 1881 to 1885, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1887.	Births.			
		Total Number, 1887.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.		
			1887.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.	
Melbourne City ...	71,685	2,045	28·53	25·49	
North Melbourne Town*	20,133	879	43·66	38·32	
Fitzroy City ...	28,644	1,076	37·56	34·70	
Collingwood City ...	29,011	1,278	44·05	37·35	
Richmond City ...	34,000	1,390	40·88	35·93	
Brunswick Borough ...	12,177	565	46·40	42·27	
Northcote Borough ...	3,500	132	37·71	32·66	
Prahran City ...	34,000	1,167	34·32	31·93	
South Melbourne City ...	37,920	1,359	35·84	34·87	
Port Melbourne Borough ...	11,403	509	44·64	41·18	
St. Kilda Borough ...	16,670	437	26·21	25·35	
Brighton Town † ...	6,698	192	28·66	28·97	
Essendon Borough ...	7,156	253	35·35	32·88	
Flemington & Kensington Borough	7,000	283	40·43		
Hawthorn Town † ...	12,017	401	33·37	29·82	
Kew Borough ...	5,000	153	33·60	24·20	

* Formerly Hotham. The name was changed to North Melbourne on the 22nd August, 1887.

† Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1887.	Births.			
		Total Number, 1887.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.		
			1887.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.	
Footscray Town *	11,762	586	49·82	42·50	
Williamstown Town *	12,749	492	38·59	35·35	
Remainder of district	24,760	938	37·89	29·72	
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,783	448	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478	...	...	...
Total	391,546	14,583	37·24	33·50	

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the various sub-districts, although included in the total line.

511. It will be observed that during the five years ended with 1885 the births in three municipalities, viz., Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in five municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Northcote, Prahran, South Melbourne, and Essendon and Flemington, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in five municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, Brighton, Hawthorn, and Kew, as also in "Remainder of District," they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Kew, viz., only a fraction over 24 per 1,000.

512. During 1887, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Brighton, were higher than they were in the five years ended with 1885. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1887 was Footscray, which was closely followed by Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, North Melbourne, Richmond, and Flemington; those with the lowest rates were St. Kilda, Melbourne City, and Brighton, in all of which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

513. In 1887, the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Brisbane, Sydney, or Wellington, but above that in Adelaide and Hobart, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a state-

* Williamstown was proclaimed a town on the 30th March, 1886, and Footscray on the 27th February, 1887.

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

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881
to 1885.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1887.

Births in
Australasian
capitals.

ment of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1887.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1887.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1000 of the Population.
Brisbane	55,475	2,419	43·61
Sydney	340,710	13,415	39·37
Wellington	27,595	1,055	38·23
Melbourne	391,546	14,583	37·24
Adelaide	111,300	3,859	34·67
Hobart	31,251	1,057	33·82

514. The mean birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1887 was 37·8, which was higher than the rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1876–85, viz., 34·7, which was a fraction higher than that of England and Wales (34·4) during the same period. The rate in London was thus about the same as that in Adelaide, higher than that in Hobart, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table. Birth rate in London.

515. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 36·07; of the large towns, 35·52; and of the small towns, 33·50. All these rates are much below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne. Birth rates in Scotch towns.

516. The 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England† contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-three British towns, in which the mean rate per 1,000 persons living is 35·9, the rates in the respective towns ranging from 30·3 in Brighton to 41·5 in Salford. The birth rate in Brisbane is above that in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Sydney is above that in all but 2; that in Wellington is above that in all but 4; and that in Melbourne is above that in all but 10. On the other hand, the birth rate in Adelaide is below that in all but 6, and the birth rate in Hobart is below that in all but 5 of the Birth rates in British towns.

* With suburbs, except in the case of Wellington, which has none.

† See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page cxi. : Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

towns named. This will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the last table:—

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE BRITISH TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Salford ...	41·5	Nottingham ...	35·3
Leicester ...	40·4	Bradford ...	35·3
Birmingham ...	38·4	Bristol ...	35·3
Sheffield ...	38·3	London ...	35·2
Liverpool ...	38·1	Portsmouth ...	34·8
Manchester ...	37·5	Norwich ...	33·9
Wolverhampton ...	37·4	Edinburgh ...	32·8
Hull ...	37·4	Dublin ...	32·1
Sunderland ...	37·4	Glasgow ...	31·9
Leeds ...	37·3	Plymouth ...	31·6
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	37·1	Brighton ...	30·3
Oldham ...	35·5		

Birth rates
in Foreign
towns.

517. The same report* contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-one Foreign towns (including two in British India), in which the mean rate is 34·5, the rates ranging from 22·9 in Geneva to 42·9 in Alexandria. The birth rate in Brisbane is above that in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Sydney is above that in all but 4, in Wellington above all but 8, in Melbourne above all but 10, in Adelaide above all but 13, and in Hobart above all but 14, of the towns. The following are the rates in these towns, also the rates in New York and in Boston, taken from the reports of the Health Department of the former city:—

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria ...	42·9	Amsterdam ...	36·6
Buda-Pesth ...	40·6	Dresden ...	34·5
Hamburg (State) ...	39·5	Christiania ...	33·7
Madras ...	39·4	Brussels ...	31·2
The Hague ...	39·3	New York ...	30·4 †
Berlin ...	39·2	Turin ...	29·8
Rotterdam ...	38·3	Paris ...	28·7
Vienna ...	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	28·3
Munich ...	38·2	Bombay ...	26·6
Rome ...	37·3	Venice ...	23·9
Copenhagen ...	36·8	Geneva ...	22·9
Breslau ...	36·7		

Birth rates
in Victorian
towns.

518. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1887; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below the

* See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

† The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

rates in Stawell and Sandhurst, but above those in Ballarat, Geelong, and Castlemaine :—

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1887.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Births per 1,000 of Population.
Stawell ...	40·34	Ballarat ... 31·62
Sandhurst ...	40·72	Geelong ... 28·06
Melbourne ...	37·24	Castlemaine... 20·90

519. The births of males in Victoria during 1887 numbered 16,876, those of females 16,167. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·39 boys to 100 girls, as against a proportion of 104·53 in 1886, and of 106·44 in 1885. In the ten years 1871–80, 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·45 boys to 100 girls.

520. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of fourteen years ended with 1886, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ...	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1886 ...	104·53	106·35	102·51	104·48	115·90	108·99	104·72

521. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1886 was 105·46 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 109·12

males per 100 females in Western Australia to 104·02 males per 100 females in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1882 TO 1886.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Western Australia ...	109·12	Queensland ...	104·20
Tasmania ...	106·39	South Australia ...	104·02
Victoria ...	105·12		
New South Wales ...	104·94	Mean ..	105·46
New Zealand ...	104·44		

Births of males and females in British and foreign countries.

522. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1879, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls, and the Registrar-General of England, in his report for 1880, mentioned it as “a curious fact, which has as yet received no certain explanation,” that the proportion of male to female births was not only lower than in any other European country, but had been diminishing steadily. In support of this statement he published the following figures,* to which the figures for England from 1881 to 1887 have been added, which, however, show that the relative falling off of male births referred to as occurring in England practically ceased in the period 1871 to 1875, for since 1870 the proportion has stood at an almost uniform level, viz., about 103·9 boys to 100 girls :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1870 TO 1879.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Italy ...	107·1	Holland ...	106·1
Austria ...	106·8	Belgium ...	105·9
France ...	106·4	Scotland ...	105·7
Switzerland ...	106·3	Ireland ...	105·6
German Empire ...	106·2	England and Wales ...	103·9

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
1856 to 1860...	104·6	1882 ...	103·8
1861 to 1865...	104·3	1883 ...	103·5
1866 to 1870...	104·1	1884 ...	104·1
1871 to 1875...	103·9	1885 ...	104·0
1876 to 1880...	103·8	1886 ...	103·9
1881 ...	103·9	1887 ...	103·9

Anstralasian and other countries compared.

523. It will be observed that the proportion of male to female births is higher in Western Australia than in any of the countries named, and in Tasmania than in any except Italy, Austria, and France; but that

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

the proportion in the remaining colonies is lower than in any of the countries named except England and Wales.

524. The proportions of male to female births in some countries not included in the list given by the Registrar-General of England have been derived from other official sources. The figures, which relate chiefly to the nineteen years 1865 to 1883, are as follow :—

Births of males and females in certain countries.

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1865 TO 1883.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112	Sweden	...	105
Roumania	...	111	Denmark	...	105
Connecticut	...	110	Russia in Europe	...	105
Spain	...	107	Finland	...	105
Norway	...	106	Vermont	...	105
Servia	...	106	Rhode Island	...	105
Massachusetts	...	106	Russian Poland	...	101

525. In 1887, 285 twin births and 3 triple births were registered, as against 236 twin births but no triple birth in 1886. In the five years ended with 1885, 1,105 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 140,258. There were thus 139,133 confinements in the five years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 126 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,913 was delivered of three children at a birth. Moreover, during the decade 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Twins and triplets.

526. If the following figures, taken, except those for this colony, from Mr. Mulhall's work,* are to be relied upon, a comparatively small number of double and triple births occur in Victoria, she being, in these respects, below all the countries for which information is given:—

Twins and triplets in various countries.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.	
	Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.
Victoria, 1887 ..	8.63	.09
„ 1881-85	7.88	.07
England	11.2	...
Scotland	11.7	...
Ireland	17.6	...
France	10.1	.12
Germany	12.9	.13

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 50.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.	
	Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.
Russia	12·1	...
Austria	13·4	·18
Italy	11·8	·14
Switzerland	12·0	...
Spain	8·4	...
Belgium	9·1	·10
Holland	12·8	...
Denmark	13·7	·24
Sweden	13·6	·18
Norway	11·8	·15
Iceland	14·2	·33

Countries in which most twins and triplets occur.

527. According to the figures, the highest proportion of double births occurs in Ireland, and the highest proportion of triple births in Iceland.

Illegitimate births.

528. The illegitimate children born in 1887 numbered 1,580, or 1 to every 21 births registered; this was the same proportion as in 1886, but in 1885 and 1884 the proportion was 1 to every 23. In the five years, 1881-85, out of 140,258 infants born, 6,491 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 22 births; as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.*

Women living in concubinage.

529. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in each of the last two census years were in the proportion of $302\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1887, that, approximately, 109,000 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1887, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 5,214 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be 230,600—be deducted the approximate number of

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

† See table following paragraph 496 *ante*.

married women above referred to, viz., 109,000, the difference will give 121,600 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

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

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1887.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3.18	2,951	4.54
1874	984	3.67	3,251	4.41
1875	779	2.92	2,573	3.36
1876	975	3.64	3,221	4.02
1877	1,010	3.88	3,337	3.85
1878	1,103	4.15	3,644	4.20
1879	1,304	4.86	4,308	4.78
1880	1,254	4.80	4,143	4.39
1881	1,382	5.09	4,551	4.49
1882	1,271	4.75	4,200	3.91
1883	1,292	4.69	4,268	3.72
1884	1,238	4.29	4,090	3.46
1885	1,308	4.36	4,320	3.54
1886	1,465	4.75	4,840	3.87
1887	1,580	4.78	5,214	4.29
Means	1,189	4.25	3,928	4.04

531. All the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Western Australia, now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy is most rife in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births, in the five colonies which publish the information, during a series of years:—

Illegitimacy in Australasian colonies.

* See footnote to paragraph 528 ante.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1887.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.				
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872	2.99	4.03	2.92	...	...
1873	3.18	4.15	2.71	...	1.42
1874	3.67	4.22	2.76	...	1.30
1875	2.92	4.20	3.43	...	1.36
1876	3.64	4.08	3.21	...	2.23
1877	3.88	4.14	3.64	...	2.08
1878	4.15	4.03	3.68	...	2.41
1879	4.86	4.51	4.31	...	2.30
1880	4.80	4.35	4.31	...	2.43
1881	5.09	4.26	4.20	...	2.85
1882	4.75	4.24	4.40	4.40	2.87
1883	4.69	4.24	3.66	3.96	2.78
1884	4.29	4.40	4.05	4.46	2.96
1885	4.36	4.60	4.08	4.55	3.20
1886	4.75	4.65	3.97	4.13	3.12
1887	4.78	...	...	3.40	...
Means	4.17	4.27	3.69	4.15	2.38

Concubinage
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

532. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the census year, shows that of the four colonies which then published statistics of these occurrences concubinage was most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a slight difference between the two last-named colonies. In the following table the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage existed is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion existed last:—

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria ...	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand ...	38,659	534	1,686	4.36

Proportion
of concubi-
nage in each
colony.

533. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bore to the whole number of single women at the fruitful

period of life in each of the four colonies. These proportions will, perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

In Queensland	1 single woman in 13 was living immorally.
In New South Wales	" " 19 " "
In Victoria	" " 22 " "
In New Zealand	" " 23 " "

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

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 TO 1886.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5.6	9.5	2.7
1872	5.4	9.1	2.5
1873	5.2	9.0	2.4
1874	5.0	8.7	2.3
1875	4.8	8.6	2.3
1876	4.7	8.6	2.3
1877	4.7	8.4	2.4
1878	4.7	8.4	2.3
1879	4.8	8.5	2.5
1880	4.8	8.4	2.5
1881	4.9	8.3	2.5
1882	4.9	8.1	2.7
1883	4.8	8.1	2.6
1884	4.7	8.1	2.7
1885	4.8	8.5	...
1886	4.7	...	...
Means	4.9	8.5	2.4

535. Statistics of illegitimacy in France for the years 1873 to 1881 were quoted by M. Toussaint Loua, Director of the Bureau of General Statistics of France, in a paper read by him before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 21st March, 1883; and M. Loua has since given the society the proportions in the three following years.* By M. Loua's

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-quatrième année, page 160: Berger-Levrault. Paris, 1883.

figures, which are subjoined, it appears that illegitimacy in France is not so rife as in Scotland, but is much more so than in England, Ireland, or any of the Australasian colonies:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN FRANCE, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
1873 ...	7·46	1881 ...	7·48
1874 ...	7·26	1882 ...	7·62
1875 ...	7·03	1883 ...	7·90
1876 ...	6·96	1884 ...	8·08
1877 ...	7·08		
1878 ...	7·25	Mean ...	7·38
1879 ...	7·07		
1880 ...	7·41		

Increase of illegitimacy in France.

536. In a paper read by the same author before the Paris Statistical Society in October, 1885,* M. Loua points out that, whilst the legitimate births in France are diminishing in numbers year by year, the illegitimate births are increasing, and in proof of this he gives the following figures:—

LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN FRANCE, 1881 TO 1884.

	Legitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births.
1881 ...	866,978	70,079
1882 ...	864,261	71,303
1883 ...	863,731	74,213
1884 ...	862,004	75,754

Illegitimacy in various countries.

537. The following figures, taken—except as regards the Australasian colonies, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France—from Mr. Mulhall's book,† show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	12·9	England ...	5·0
Denmark ...	11·2	Switzerland ...	4·6
Sweden ...	10·2	New South Wales ...	4·2
Scotland ...	8·6	Victoria ...	4·1
Norway ...	8·5	Queensland ...	3·6
Germany ...	8·4	Holland ...	3·5
France ...	7·4	Russia ...	3·1
Belgium ...	7·0	New Zealand ...	2·8
Italy ...	6·8	Ireland ...	2·4
Portugal ...	5·6	Greece ...	1·6
Spain ...	5·5		

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, page 404. Paris, 1885.

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 51.

538. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries. Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

539. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1887, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 14, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 22, but in country districts only 1 birth in 44, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 14, 1 in 25, and 1 in 44 respectively. Illegitimacy in town and country.

540. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those for Melbourne, have been taken from the annual report for 1886 of the Statistical Department of the Argentine Republic,* it would appear that illegitimacy is less rife in the capital of this colony than in any of the foreign cities named:— Illegitimacy in large cities.

ILLEGITIMACY IN LARGE CITIES.

	Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 children born.		Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 children born.
Vienna ...	449	Liège ...	174
Prague ...	439	Christiania ...	162
Munich ...	439	Stuttgart ...	160
Stockholm ...	396	Berlin ...	154
Moscow ...	300	Ghent ...	144
Buda-Pesth ...	299	Hamburg ...	138
Copenhagen ...	279	Frankfort ...	132
Paris ...	268	Turin ...	132
St. Petersburg ...	236	Antwerp ...	129
Trieste ...	211	Cologne ...	124
Leipsic ...	211	Palermo ...	101
Dresden ...	208	The Hague ...	90
Milan ...	204	Naples ...	89
Rome ...	194	Rotterdam ...	76
Venice ...	189	Buenos Aires ...	74
Breslau ...	186		
Bucharest ...	175	Melbourne ...	69

541. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction was made at the time the census was taken between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the four colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the Fecundity of women in Australasian colonies.

* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires, 1887.

lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the four colonies:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. New South Wales ...	80,473	27,730	34·46
2. Queensland ...	24,183	7,875	32·56
3. New Zealand ...	57,464	18,198	31·67
4. Victoria ...	84,831	25,763†	30·37†

Children to a marriage in Victoria.

542. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the fourteen years ended with 1887:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1887.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874 ...	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875 ...	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876 ...	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877 ...	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878 ...	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879 ...	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880 ...	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881 ...	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882 ...	25,476	5,896	4·32
1883 ...	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884 ...	27,612	6,771	4·08
1885 ...	28,667	7,218	3·97
1886 ...	29,359	7,395	3·97
1887 ...	31,463	7,737	4·07
Sums and Mean ...	373,047	81,626	4·57

* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 in New Zealand and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria, during the same year.

† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 496 *ante*.

543. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in the last year named—in the fourteen years to more than one child per marriage. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

544. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in New Zealand, New South Wales, or Queensland, but slightly more than in Tasmania. For the other two colonies the information cannot be given, as their returns make no distinction between illegitimate children and children born in wedlock :—

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1886.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.				
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880	4.99	5.00	4.89	...	5.54
1881	4.87	5.48	5.09	...	5.72
1882	4.32	4.53	4.78	4.51	5.63
1883	4.16	4.31	4.68	4.22	5.18
1884	4.08	4.38	4.28	3.91	5.33
1885	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.62	5.18
1886	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.21	4.90
Means	4.34	4.70	4.62	4.29	5.35

545. It seems that in all the colonies there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers. It will be noticed that in each colony the figures for the last year are smaller than those in the first, and are also smaller than those expressing the mean of the whole period.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

546. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are mostly for the period 1871–80. The country

Children to a marriage in various countries.

having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Children to each Marriage.
Ireland ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·46
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·35
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·70
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·68
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·56
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·43
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·34
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·34
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·29
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·21
England ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·55
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98

Position of
Victoria in
reference to
births to a
marriage.

547. Ireland is at the head of the list, and New Zealand follows immediately after, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion in the former does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages there* is more defective than that of births. It will be observed that Ireland, Italy, and Scotland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria. It may be mentioned that Mr. Mulhall gives figures to show that the number of children to a marriage is increasing in England, Ireland, Holland, and Belgium, but decreasing in the other countries named.

Surviving
children to
a family.

548. The foregoing calculations relate to the average number of children born to each married couple, but the eminent statistician, M. Jacques Bertillon, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 10th May, 1888,† has given the following as the average number of children actually surviving in each family in the Department of the Seine at the time the French census of 1886 was taken :—

In every 1,000 families there were—			
	328	with no child	surviving
270	”	1	”
198	”	2 children	”
106	”	3	”
54	”	4	”
25	”	5	”
12	”	6	”
7	”	7 or more	”

Sterile
families.

549. With reference to the startling fact that nearly a third of the families referred to were completely sterile, it will be remembered that

* See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 438 ante.

† See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, 1888, page 174, et seq.

this group contains a certain number of couples too recently married to have children; still the proportion appears enormous. It is to be regretted that similar figures relating to other countries are not available for purposes of comparison.

550. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally slightly in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1887, and the percentage for a previous quinquennial and a decennial period:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1887.		Percentage in—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Summer ...	March ...	7,886	23·87	23·57	23·74
Autumn ...	June ...	8,297	25·11	25·64	25·10
Winter ...	September ...	9,021	27·30	26·62	27·15
Spring ...	December ...	7,839	23·72	24·17	24·01
	Year ...	33,043	100·00	100·00	100·00

Births in each quarter.

551. In the following table the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

Births in each quarter in various countries.

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in other Countries.	June in Victoria, December in other Countries.	September in Victoria, March in other Countries.	December in Victoria, June in other Countries.
Victoria ...	Per Cent. 23·6	Per Cent. 25·6	Per Cent. 26·6	Per Cent. 24·2
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

552. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in other countries), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the quarter ending June. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in other countries), except in Germany, where the proportion in the quarter ending June is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the quarter ending December.

Deaths, 1887.

553. The deaths registered in 1887 numbered 16,005, as against 14,952 in 1886. The increase in the year under notice was thus 1,053.

Deaths, 1887 and former years.

554. In 1887, for the first time, the deaths exceeded 16,000; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, and only in one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that number. The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.*

Excess of births over deaths.

555. The births in 1887 exceeded the deaths by 17,038, or 106 per cent., that proportion being the same as in the previous year. In the five years ended with 1885 the proportion averaged 110 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-two years ended with 1887 the average was 119 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-two years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1887.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880	26,148	11,652	14,496	124

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

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1886 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1881 ...	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882 ...	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883 ...	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884 ...	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885 ...	29,975	14,364	15,611	108
1886 ...	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
1887 ...	33,043	16,005	17,038	106
Total in 22 years	603,887	275,474	328,413	119

556. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1882, 1876, and 1875.

557. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, the latter being no doubt promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is above that of Queensland or Tasmania, but below that of the other colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1877 to 1886, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1886.

Colony.	Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 Yrs.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
New Zealand ...	260	283	224	256	241	233	217	246	224	215	240
South Australia ...	167	148	177	162	167	147	152	147	202	164	163
New South Wales ...	142	135	164	151	151	132	155	139	129	149	145
Western Australia...	111	121	138	144	144	153	89	55	100	82	114
Victoria ...	104	109	121	124	121	96	112	114	109	106	112
Queensland ...	113	75	145	172	148	99	96	56	87	126	112
Tasmania ...	58	106	111	104	126	112	101	130	128	134	111

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian capitals.

558. In 1887 (exclusive of the capital of Western Australia, respecting which no returns are issued) the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1887.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Sydney	141	Adelaide	109
Wellington	135	Melbourne	75
Brisbane	131	Hobart	31

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

559. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1886. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Countries.	Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Mean of 5 Years.
Norway	68	81	89	91	92	84
Denmark	68	72	82	82	79	77
England and Wales	72	70	71	71	69	71
Scotland	73	63	72	69	74	70
Sweden	69	67	71	66	...	68
The Netherlands	70	57	57	64	58	61
Belgium	54	47	46	49	40	47
Prussia	48	45	46	48	45	46
German Empire... ..	45	41	43	44	42	43
Italy	35	35	45	43	29	37
Switzerland	32	40	40	31	34	35
Ireland	39	23	36	28	30	31
Hungary	22	39	47	...	...	36
Austria	26	27	31	25	29	28
France	12	12	9	10	6	10

560. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.*

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

561. In 1887 the population of Victoria increased at the rate of 1.7 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 41 years. In each of the ten years ended with 1887 the rate of increase from the same cause was as follows:—

Natural increase of population

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1877 TO 1887.

				Per Cent.					Per Cent.
1878	...	...	...	1.70	1884	...	...	...	1.66
1879	...	...	...	1.78	1885	...	...	...	1.65
1880	...	...	...	1.70	1886	...	...	...	1.63
1881	...	...	...	1.73	1887	...	...	...	1.70
1882	...	...	...	1.49					
1883	...	...	...	1.61					
							Mean	...	1.66

562. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1885 with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same period the figures are as follow:—

Natural increase in Australasian colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876-1885.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1. New Zealand	...	...	2.78	5. Western Australia	...	...	1.82
2. South Australia	...	...	2.39	6. Tasmania	...	...	1.72
3. New South Wales	...	...	2.28	7. Victoria	...	...	1.66
4. Queensland	...	...	1.90				

563. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in the opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the

Natural increase various countries.

* See paragraph 557 ante.

nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country:—

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Servia	1·69	Ireland	·86
Poland (Russian)	1·51	Finland	·85
England and Wales	1·37	Alsace-Lorraine	·80
Russia in Europe	1·37	Italy	·77
Norway	1·36	Greece	·76
Saxony	1·34	Connecticut	·76
Scotland	1·33	Austria	·74
German Empire	1·24	Switzerland	·71
Prussia	1·23	Rhode Island	·69
Thuringia	1·19	Vermont	·67
Denmark	1·16	Croatia and Slavonia	·66
Sweden	1·13	Massachusetts	·65
Holland	1·13	Spain	·48
Württemberg	1·11	Hungary	·48
Baden	1·05	Roumania	·32
Belgium	·91	France	·16
Bavaria	·89		

Results in various countries compared.

564. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is a fraction higher in Servia than in Victoria, but with this exception, the rate in every one of the Australasian colonies is higher than in any of the countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Daily increase in United Kingdom.

565. With regard to the rate of increase in the United Kingdom, it has been pointed out by Mr. Mulhall* that whereas the excess of births over deaths is 1,500 daily, and the immigration of returned colonists and foreigners amounts to 300 more, or 1,800 in all, the number of departures daily is 700, so that the net daily increase is only 1,100.

Deaths of males and females.

566. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1887 numbered 9,213, and deaths of females, 6,792. These numbers furnish a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males, as against a similar proportion in 1886, and in the five years 1881-85, and a proportion of 75 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during the last two years, and during the quinquennium referred to, and of about 87 during the decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 16.

567. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last twenty-seven years :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1887.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882 ...	467,630	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·89	13·57	15·32
1883 ...	478,865	432,117	7,410	5,596	15·47	12·95	14·28
1884 ...	491,720	442,174	7,675	5,830	15·60	13·18	14·46
1885 ...	505,716	452,879	8,300	6,064	16·41	13·39	14·98
1886 ...	522,203	464,891	8,575	6,377	16·42	13·72	15·15
1887 ...	541,070	478,630	9,213	6,792	17·03	14·19	15·70
Average of twenty-seven years ...					16·73	14·53	15·71

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

568. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of twenty-seven years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by $2\frac{1}{2}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and female death rate compared.

* The total mean population and the total deaths in each year may be obtained by taking the sum of the figures in the male and female columns.

Normal
death rate.

569. It has been held by high authority* that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-seven years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last eleven years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in six of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1,000.

Low mor-
tality in
census
years 1871
and 1881.

570. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-seven years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881; it has thus happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Death rate,
1887 and
previous
years.

571. In 1887, the death rate of males was lower than in the years 1861 to 1863, 1865 to 1867, and 1875 to 1877, but was higher than in every other year since 1860; that of females was lower than in the years 1861 to 1869, and 1874 to 1878, but higher than in the other years of the period. Taking the mean of the two sexes, the death rate in 1887, although slightly below the average, was higher than that in seventeen out of the twenty-seven years of the period referred to in the table.

Death rates
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

572. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-three years from 1865 to 1887 will be found in the following table :—

* See page ix. of the late Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February, 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875. Also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342; *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169; and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 271.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1887.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	16.97	16.49	21.42	14.30	...	13.40	15.13
1866	19.37	17.57	25.67	17.20	...	13.79	12.86
1867	18.06	19.76	17.80	17.48	...	14.48	12.78
1868	15.00	15.92	17.36	14.41	...	14.70	11.94
1869	15.47	14.17	16.20	12.37	...	13.20	11.73
1870	14.61	13.38	14.59	13.94	...	13.88	11.13
1871	13.46	12.61	14.83	12.87	...	13.38	10.13
1872	14.38	14.18	14.97	15.33	14.02	13.79	11.68
1873	15.02	13.98	16.06	13.48	16.24	14.52	12.67
1874	15.72	15.33	17.98	17.05	18.74	16.21	13.05
1875	19.42	18.42	23.80	19.45	17.88	20.00	15.92
1876	17.02	18.53	18.82	16.28	14.18	16.54	12.66
1877	15.80	15.69	17.29	13.99	15.70	19.17	11.47
1878	15.46	16.36	20.41	15.44	14.07	15.66	11.01
1879	14.53	14.76	14.97	14.09	14.46	15.18	12.46
1880	13.70	15.47	13.59	14.85	13.24	16.12	11.46
1881	14.16	15.17	15.02	14.49	13.80	14.77	11.13
1882	15.32	16.12	17.99	15.15	14.16	15.79	11.19
1883	14.28	14.68	18.82	14.83	17.93	17.06	11.45
1884	14.46	16.14	22.97	15.52	21.87	15.50	10.39
1885	14.98	16.42	20.19	12.73	17.61	15.40	10.74
1886	15.15	14.89	16.77	13.52	21.67	14.58	10.54
1887	15.70	13.15	14.56	12.62	17.11	15.45	10.29
Means ...	15.57	15.62	17.92	14.84	16.42	15.33	11.90

573. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates have occurred from year to year, and the fact of such fluctuations, being generally simultaneous indicates some connexion between the different colonies. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the continental colonies, in 1866 and 1867 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which was caused by the presence of an epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have almost entirely escaped, as their death rates were but little affected. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872; also about 1880 and 1881. In Queensland and Western Australia a period of high mortality occurred also in 1884, but this did not extend to the other colonies in most of which for several years past the mortality has been comparatively low.

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

574. In the twenty-three years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in

Normal death rate in colonies

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last fifteen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published near the beginning of the last volume.

Queensland thirteen times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last sixteen of those years it was reached seven times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

575. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; the death rate of Western Australia comes next to that of Queensland; but with the exception of these colonies, the average death rates differ but slightly from one another; the rate in Victoria being somewhat lower than in New South Wales, but somewhat higher than in Tasmania and South Australia. In 1887, however, the rate of Victoria appears to have been higher than that of any of the other colonies except Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO
DEATH RATES.

Order in 1887.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.	4. Victoria.
5. New South Wales.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

576. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the fifteen years ended with 1887:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1887.

Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	14·43	1882	...	15·85
1874	...	15·73	1883	...	15·06
1875	...	19·08	1884	...	16·35
1876	...	17·12	1885	...	15·89
1877	...	15·23	1886	...	15·15
1878	...	15·72	1887	...	14·27
1879	...	14·06			
1880	...	14·47			
1881	...	14·62	Means	...	15·54
					14·93

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

577. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that in 1887 the rate for the Continent was, with one exception, the lowest recorded in any of the years, and that for the whole of Australasia was absolutely the lowest during the same period.

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

578. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

Death rates in certain British possessions

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta	1886	27·0
Ceylon	1867-76	21·6
Straits Settlements	1881-4	27·9
Hong Kong	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius	1886	32·5
Seychelles	1886	20·1
St. Helena	1871-5	13·2
Gambia	1882	51·5
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1875-85	24·5
British Guiana	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	22·6
Jamaica	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent	1886	23·0
Barbados	1886	25·7
Grenada	1883-4	21·0*
Tobago	1886	21·0
Antigua	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat	1883-6	20·4
Dominica	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad	1883-6	27·8*

579. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies except Queensland, and the mean death rate in that colony is lower than in any of the countries named except Norway, Sweden and Ireland. Moreover, in all with the exception of Norway, the mean annual death rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exception, in not one of those countries did the annual death rate during

Death rates in European countries.

* Inclusive of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

the five years ended with 1886 ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000 amounts to twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	36·6	32·6	31·0	...	...	33·4
Austria	30·8	30·1	29·2	29·9	29·2	30·0
Italy	27·5	27·5	26·7	26·6	28·3	27·3
German Empire	25·7	25·9	26·0	25·7	26·2	25·9
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25·8*
Prussia	25·2	25·3	25·5	25·7	26·0	25·5
France	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·0	22·5	22·2
The Netherlands	20·7	21·8	22·2	21·0	21·8	21·5
Switzerland	21·9	20·3	20·1	21·1	20·4	20·7
Belgium	20·2	20·8	20·9	20·1	21·1	20·6
England and Wales	19·6	19·5	19·6	19·0	19·3	19·4
Scotland	19·3	20·1	19·4	19·1	18·6	19·3
Denmark	19·5	18·4	18·4	17·9	18·2	18·5
Ireland	17·4	19·2	17·6	18·4	17·9	18·1
Sweden	17·4	17·3	17·5	17·8	...	17·5
Norway	18·4	17·1	16·4	16·5	16·1	16·9

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

580. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is considerably lower than in the other two countries.† The figures for the United Kingdom during each of the sixteen years ended with 1886 were as follow:—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1886.

		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
1872	20·9	1871	...	...	22·6
1873	20·8	1881	...	...	18·7
1874	21·6	1882	...	...	19·2
1875	22·2	1883	...	...	19·5
1876	20·5	1884	...	...	19·3
1877	20·0	1885	...	...	18·9
1878	21·2	1886	...	...	19·0
1879	20·5				
1880	20·4	Mean	...	...	20·3

Death rates
in town and
country,
1887.

581. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the

* Mean of years 1876 and 1878.

† Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1887, the death rate was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was about two and a-half times as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1887.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1887.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	391,546	8,321	21·25
Extra-metropolitan Towns	187,758	3,876	20·64
Country districts ...	440,396	3,808	8·65
Total ...	1,019,700	16,005	15·70

582. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for each of the last fifteen years:—

Death rate in town and country, 1873 to 1887.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1887.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877 ...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878 ...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879 ...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881 ...	19·32	19·44	7·91	14·16
1882 ...	21·02	20·24	8·94	15·32
1883 ...	19·46	18·81	8·33	14·28
1884 ...	20·54	18·74	7·86	14·46
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·00	14·98
1886 ...	20·42	19·27	8·75	15·15
1887 ...	21·25	20·64	8·65	15·70

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

Normal death rate in town and country.

583. It will be noticed that in eleven of the years, including the last six years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

584. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1876-85, the death rate in urban districts was 21·5 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·0 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.*

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

585. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1887, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of five years commencing with 1881 and ending with 1885, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population 1887.	Deaths.			
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†		
			1887.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1885.	
Melbourne City	71,685	1,274	17·77	16·28	
North Melbourne Town‡	20,133	396	19·66	18·12	
Fitzroy City	28,644	514	17·94	18·15	
Collingwood City	29,011	629	21·68	19·40	
Richmond City	34,000	673	19·79	18·09	
Brunswick Borough	12,177	259	21·27	17·25	
Northcote Borough§	3,500	72	20·57	11·33	
Prahran City	34,000	573	16·85	16·00	
South Melbourne City ...	37,920	678	17·88	17·03	
Port Melbourne Borough ...	11,403	242	21·22	18·73	

* See 48th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxv.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 104 *ante*.

‡ The following municipalities, which were formerly Boroughs, were proclaimed Towns on the dates named:—Footscray, on the 22nd February, 1887; Hawthorn and Brighton, on the 15th March, 1887; and North Melbourne (formerly Hotham) on the 26th August, 1887.

§ Doubts must exist as to the accuracy of the returns of the Borough of Northcote, which has been formed since the census of 1881 was taken. The figures in the last column express the average for two years only, and the death rate shown for these would appear abnormally small as contrasted with the rather high death rate shown for 1887.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—continued.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population 1887.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*	
			1887.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1885.
St. Kilda Borough	16,670	252	15.12	13.31
Brighton Town †	6,698	110	16.42	13.82
Essendon Borough	7,156	80	11.18	12.85
Flemington and Kensington Borough	7,000	123	17.57	
Hawthorn Town †	12,017	190	15.81	12.79
Kew Borough	5,000	47	9.40	11.50
Footscray Town †	11,762	226	19.21	16.66
Williamstown Town †	12,749	220	17.26	16.53
Remainder of district	24,760	439	17.73	13.23
Hospitals, asylums, &c. ‡... ..	3,783	1,324	3.38§	3.84§
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478 ||	...	...	9.20
Total	391,546	8,321	21.25	20.11

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the deaths in Hospitals, &c., have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately.

586. It will be observed that in 1887 the death rates in sixteen of the sub-districts, viz., Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, and South Melbourne Cities; North Melbourne, Brighton, Hawthorn, Footscray and Williamstown Towns; Brunswick, Northcote, Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Flemington Boroughs; and the "Remainder of district," were above the average of the quinquennial period, the excess being large in most cases, but especially so in Brunswick, Northcote, ¶ Flemington, Hawthorn, and the "Remainder of district." On the other hand, in Essendon and Kew the rate of mortality in 1887 was much, and in Fitzroy it was slightly, below the average.

Death rates in 1887 and series of years.

587. The only sub-district which, according to the average of five years, had a higher death rate than 19** per 1,000, is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the shipping borough of Port Melbourne, and next in the densely populated suburbs of Fitzroy, North Melbourne,

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† See footnote (‡) on preceding page.

‡ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, Children's, and Homœopathic Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home, all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne Town and Melbourne City; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

§ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

|| Census figures.

¶ See footnote to Northcote at foot of last table.

** It should be remembered that the deaths in charitable institutions have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

and Richmond. In 1887 the highest death rates were in Collingwood, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Northcote*—all with rates above 20 per 1,000—followed by Richmond, North Melbourne, and Footscray, in the order named; but the rate in Fitzroy was below the average. During the period of five years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Northcote and Kew; the next in Essendon and Flemington, and Hawthorn; and the next in the "Remainder of district," St. Kilda, and Brighton. In 1887 the lowest death rate was in Kew, where it was unusually low; then in Essendon, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda, in the order named.

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000.

588. The death rate of Greater Melbourne taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was $21\frac{1}{4}$ per 1,000 persons living in 1887, or more than 1 per 1,000 higher than the average during the period of five years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except Prahran, St. Kilda, Brighton, Hawthorn, Kew, Melbourne, Northcote, Essendon and Flemington, and "Remainder of District"; and during 1887 it was above 17 per 1,000 in all except the first five of these, and Essendon without Flemington. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts.

Deaths in
Australas-
ian capitals
1887.

589. In 1887, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was considerably lower than that of Hobart, but apparently higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. There is strong reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies either the metropolitan population is over-estimated, or the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is calculated. In either of these cases, the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is :—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1887.

Capital Cities.†	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1887.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Hobart	31,251	804	25·73
Melbourne	391,546	8,321	21·25
Brisbane	55,475	1,049	18·91
Adelaide‡	111,300	1,849	16·61
Sydney‡	340,710	5,558	16·31
Wellington	27,595	429	15·55

* See footnote to Northcote at foot of last table

† With suburbs, except in the case of Wellington, which has none.

‡ There are some doubts as to whether too high an estimate has not been given of the populations of Sydney and Adelaide. If this should be the case, the death rates for those cities, as shown in the table, would, as a matter of course, be lower than the true rates.

590. The populations of the various metropolitan cities being merely estimated, they may perhaps be inaccurate, in which case the death rates would appear lower or higher than the truth, according to whether the estimate might be too high or too low. In the year of the last general census of the Australasian colonies (1881) when the populations of these cities could be accurately known, the death rates then shown for Melbourne, Hobart, and Wellington were much lower, and those for Adelaide and Sydney were much higher than those given in the last table; whilst the results for Brisbane for the two periods corresponded closely. The following are the figures for the census year:—

Death rates in Australasian capitals, 1881.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
Adelaide	23·55
Hobart	23·18
Melbourne	19·32
Sydney	19·12
Brisbane	18·82
Wellington	14·00

591. According to the figures for 1887, the apparent mortality in Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney, and Wellington was in that year lower than the mortality in any of the 23 following towns of the United Kingdom, whilst that in Melbourne was higher than in 3, and that in Hobart was higher than in 14 of those towns. In the census year, however, the mortality in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Wellington was lower than in any of the towns named, whilst that in Hobart was higher than in 4, and that in Adelaide was higher than in 6 of those towns. This will be seen by comparing the following figures with those already given:—

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Manchester	...	29·9*	Birmingham	...	24·4
Dublin	...	29·6	Glasgow	...	24·2*
Liverpool	...	29·1	Hull	...	24·0
Salford	...	27·8	Norwich	...	23·8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	26·6	Bristol	...	23·7
Leeds	...	26·5	Nottingham	...	23·2
Oldham	...	26·5	London	...	22·8
Sheffield	...	25·8	Plymouth	...	22·3
Bradford	...	25·7	Edinburgh	...	20·8*
Leicester	...	25·2	Brighton	...	20·8
Wolverhampton	...	24·7	Portsmouth	...	20·2
Sunderland	...	24·6			

* Average of years 1876 to 1879.

592. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 45 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list :—

DEATH RATES IN 45 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.*

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Vera Cruz ...	70·5	Bordeaux ... 26·7
Valparaiso ...	64·6	New York ... 26·2
St. Petersburg ...	51·4	Leipsic ... 26·1
Havanna ...	45·7	Turin ... 25·6
Rio Janeiro ...	39·4	Dresden ... 25·4
Madras ...	38·8	Stockholm ... 24·7
Madrid ...	37·4	Lyons ... 24·7
Montreal ...	37·2	Hamburg ... 24·5
Buda-Pesth ...	35·2	Bucharest ... 24·5
Bombay ...	33·7	Brussels ... 23·9
Breslau ...	32·5	Amsterdam ... 23·7
Rouen ...	31·3	Boston ... 23·5
Calcutta ...	31·1	Rotterdam ... 23·3
Mexico ...	30·9	Quebec ... 22·9
Milan ...	30·6	Venice ... 22·7
Buenos Aires ...	30·1	Copenhagen ... 22·1
Vienna ...	29·0	Geneva ... 21·2
Paris ...	28·6	Baltimore ... 21·1
Palermo ...	28·5	Philadelphia ... 20·3
Marseilles ...	28·0	St. Louis ... 19·3
Berlin ...	27·6	Christiania ... 18·8
Chicago ...	27·2	San Francisco ... 18·1
Rome ...	26·8	

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

593. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 1 had in 1887 higher, and 3 had lower, death rates than that city; but in none of them was the death rate as high as in the majority of British and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1887.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Sandhurst ...	22·39	Ballarat ... 19·28
Melbourne ...	21·25	Castlemaine ... 19·10
Geelong ...	20·73	

Deaths in
each month.

594. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the quinquennium ended with 1885, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be March, December, and January, and

* Taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 126.

then April, February, and May, in the order named; whereas in the decade ended with 1880 fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in January than in any other month. The number of deaths in each month of 1887, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the quinquennium ended with 1885, and of the decennium ended with 1880, to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1887.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January	1,822	11·38	9·34	10·29
February	1,486	9·28	8·46	9·09
March	1,540	9·62	9·57	10·17
April	1,416	8·85	8·68	9·73
May	1,333	8·33	8·40	8·55
June	1,176	7·35	7·69	7·44
July	1,163	7·27	7·79	7·89
August	1,257	7·85	8·22	7·37
September	1,154	7·21	7·31	6·81
October	1,076	6·72	7·39	7·09
November	1,062	6·64	7·76	7·12
December	1,520	9·50	9·39	8·45
Total	16,005	100·00	100·00	100·00

595. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and two previous periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of

Deaths at different seasons.

ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1887.	Average of Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	30·28	27·37	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	24·53	24·76	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	22·33	23·32	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	22·86	24·55	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

596. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1887 amounted to 156—of which only 1 (a half-caste) was a female; and those of Aborigines amounted to 24. The former furnish a proportion of 13·0 and the latter of 30·7 to every 1,000 of their numbers.† At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 15·70.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

597. The mortality of the Chinese would doubtless have been higher but for the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the adult period of life. In 1887 only 3 (1 being a half-caste) of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 11 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or over two-thirds, were between 45 and 65; whilst the two oldest were said to be 80 and 82, respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, six were under 5, whilst two males were stated to have attained the ages of 80 and 86 respectively; but the oldest woman was only 46.

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

† The estimated number of Chinese in 1887 was 11,967; and on the 3rd April, 1881, the Aborigines numbered 780.

598. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1887, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1887.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1887.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	3,205	2,701	5,906	34·77	39·76	36·90
5 years to 10 years ...	223	235	458	2·42	3·46	2·86
10 " 15 " ...	145	128	273	1·60	1·88	1·71
15 " 20 " ...	234	267	501	2·55	3·93	3·14
20 " 25 " ...	377	310	687	4·09	4·58	4·29
25 " 35 " ...	698	608	1,306	7·57	8·95	8·16
35 " 45 " ...	541	510	1,051	5·87	7·51	6·56
45 " 55 " ...	927	550	1,477	10·06	8·10	9·23
55 " 65 " ...	1,226	553	1,779	13·31	8·14	11·12
65 " 75 " ...	975	506	1,481	10·58	7·45	9·25
75 years and upwards ...	662	424	1,086	7·18	6·24	6·78
Total ...	9,213	6,792	16,005	100·00	100·00	100·00

599. It will be noticed that over a third of the males and two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that nearly a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only about a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 10 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 21 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 31 years of age.

600. The exact ages of the population of Victoria were ascertained at the census of 1881, and since then they have been brought on by means of the records of the births, of the deaths at each age, and of the net immigration, and thus an opportunity is afforded of calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages. Such results for 1887 are given in the following table, and are compared with the average rates which prevailed during the ten years 1871–80, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown :—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1887.*

Ages.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
		Males.			Females.		
		Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1887.	Increase + Decrease -	Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1887.	Increase + Decrease -
Under 5 years	...	47·34	49·52	+ 2·18	42·19	43·83	+ 1·64
5 to 10	”	6·10	3·83	- 2·27	6·00	4·19	- 1·81
10 to 15	”	3·30	2·57	- ·73	3·30	2·33	- ·97
15 to 20	”	4·43	3·96	- ·47	4·29	4·75	+ ·46
20 to 25	”	5·38	6·31	+ ·93	5·39	5·69	+ ·30
25 to 35	”	7·60	8·12	+ ·52	8·50	7·83	- ·67
35 to 45	”	12·18	11·60	- ·58	11·76	12·08	+ ·32
45 to 55	”	18·67	18·24	- ·43	14·31	14·03	- ·28
55 to 65	”	31·24	30·24	- 1·00	24·20	22·88	- 1·32
65 to 75	”	60·47	63·32	+ 2·85	48·10	54·10	+ 6·00
All ages	...	16·45	17·03	+ ·58	14·15	14·19	+ ·04

Death rate at each age 1887 compared with average of previous years.

601. It has already been stated that in 1887 the death rate of both males and females was above the average. The table shows, however, that this was not the case at all the age-periods; the only ones at which there was an increase being under 5 and over 65 years in both sexes; also from 20 to 35 years in males; and from 15 to 25 years, and from 35 to 45 years in females.

“Ordinary” death rate seldom reliable.

602. It has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book* that the ordinary mode of computing the death rate at all ages, viz., by comparing the total number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living, as shown in the lowest line of the table—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods respecting which it is desired to make comparisons, which is seldom if ever the case. To render accurate comparisons probable, it therefore becomes necessary to devise a mode of computing the total death rate whereby the ages of the population might be taken into account.

Mode of computing “Adjusted death rate.”

603. Several modes have been proposed to effect this object, an account of three of which was given in the last issue of the *Victorian*

* For population at each age in 1887, see table following paragraph 73 *ante*; the deaths at each age are given in table following paragraph 598 *ante*.

*Year Book.** The mode probably least open to objection is that there termed the "Adjusted death rate." This is obtained by applying the rates of mortality actually experienced at the various age-periods during any period to a certain standard population, in which the proportions living at the various ages are in a normal condition, and after finding the total number of deaths which would, according to the actual experience, have occurred amongst such a population, calculating therefrom the average rate of mortality (or "Adjusted death rate"). The standard population selected is shown in the following table; also the method of calculating the "Adjusted death rate," the deaths dealt with being those of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years ended with 1880:—

MODE OF COMPUTING "ADJUSTED DEATH RATE."

Ages.	Standard Population.	Males under 75, 1871 to 1880.	
		Death Rates experienced.†	Deaths in Standard Population according to rates in previous column.‡
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years	1,350	47·34	63·91
5 to 10 "	1,200	6·10	7·32
10 to 15 "	1,075	3·30	3·55
15 to 20 "	1,000	4·43	4·43
20 to 25 "	900	5·38	4·84
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years	1,475	7·60	11·21
35 to 45 "	1,125	12·18	13·70
45 to 55 "	825	18·67	15·40
55 to 65 "	600	31·24	18·75
65 to 75 "	325	60·47	19·65
Total	9,875§	...	162·76
Average, or "Adjusted death rate."	1,000	...	16·48

604. It is thus shown that if the mortality of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years 1871 to 1880 had been experienced by a male population of 9,875—the ages of such population being in the same proportions as those of the standard "Adjusted" death rate.

* Paragraphs 594, *et seq.*

† Ascertained by finding the proportion of deaths at each age-period per 1,000 of the actual population at the same age-period.

‡ Ascertained as follows:—Under 5 years, $\frac{1,350 \times 47.34}{1,000} = 63.909$, and so on for the other lines.

§ The difference between this number and 10,000 (*viz.*, 125) represents the number over 75 years of age.

population shown in the table—the total deaths of such males would have numbered 162·76, or a proportion to the total number (9,875) of 16·48 per 1,000, which may be termed the “Adjusted death rate” of males during the period of 10 years alluded to. This “Adjusted death rate” is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond, that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.

“Ordinary,”
and
“Adjusted”
death rates

605. For the decennium 1871 to 1880 and the year 1887, the “Adjusted death rates” of males and females, obtained in the manner just described, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the “Ordinary death rates,” or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age:—

“ORDINARY,” AND “ADJUSTED,” DEATH RATES, 1871-1880
AND 1887.

Period.				Ordinary Death Rate.*	Adjusted Death Rate.†
<i>Males.</i>					
1871 to 1880 ...	...	...	...	16·45	16·48
Year 1887 ...	...	...	...	17·03	16·46
Increase	...	...	...	·58	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	·02
<i>Females.</i>					
1871 to 1880 ...	...	...	...	14·15	14·64
Year 1887 ...	...	...	...	14·19	14·64
Increase ...	...	...	...	·04	...

Results
of the two
methods
compared.

606. Comparing the death rates in 1887 with those in the decennium 1871-80, it is found that according to the “Ordinary” and unreliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to ·58 per 1,000, and an apparent decrease in the mortality of females, amounting to ·04 per 1,000; whereas, according

* Per 1,000 of the actual population.

† Per 1,000 of the standard population.

to the "Adjusted" or more correct method, there was a small decrease (.02 per 1,000) in the case of the males, and there was actually no difference between the rates of mortality at the two periods in the case of the females.

607. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:—

Death rates at various ages in Victoria, England, and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		France.	
	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ("Ordinary" death rate)	16.45	14.15	22.6	20.0	23.80	23.19
" ("Adjusted" death rate)	16.48	14.64	20.7	18.0	23.15	21.67
Under 5 years	47.34	42.19	68.1	58.1	84.55	75.45
5 to 10	6.10	6.00	6.7	6.2	10.49	11.04
10 to 15	3.30	3.30	3.7	3.7	5.36	6.41
15 to 20	4.43	4.29	5.2	5.4	10.34	8.41
20 to 25	5.38	5.39	7.3	6.8		
25 to 35	7.60	8.50	9.3	8.6	10.02	9.69
35 to 45	12.18	11.76	13.7	11.6	10.96	11.03
45 to 55	18.67	14.31	20.0	15.6	14.76	14.88
55 to 65	31.24	24.20	34.8	28.5	29.19	27.27
65 to 75	60.47	48.10	69.6	60.8	60.69	63.49
75 to 85	114.80	102.94	150.9	155.8	160.22	153.76

608. It will be observed that the average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England or France, but the difference is not so striking when the new method of comparison is used ("Adjusted" death rate) as it is when the old method is used ("Ordinary" death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 615, and in France, 735, more than in Victoria; but according to the new method only 422 more in England, and 667 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 585, and in France, 904, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 336 more in England, and 703 more in France.

Death rates, "Ordinary" and "Adjusted," in Victoria, England, and France.

609. It will further be noticed that at none of the age-periods is the mortality of males, and at only one age-period (35 to 45) is that of females as high in Victoria as in England; but the Victorian mortality

Death rate at certain ages higher in Victoria than in France.

is higher than that of France, in the case of males at from 35 to 65 and in the case of females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

610. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

611. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria (during a term of years), at from 15 to 20, and from 75 to 85 in England and Wales, and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, both in Victoria and in England and Wales, at from 10 to 15, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

Death rate at various ages in different countries.

612. Mr. Mulhall gives the ordinary death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria—which will be found at almost every age much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined:—

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.						
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Victoria ...	38·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·1	59·4
England ...	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States ...	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France ...	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia ...	...	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Austria ...	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland ...	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy ...	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·1
Spain ...	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·0
Belgium ...	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden ...	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

Infantile mortality, 1887.

613. The mortality of infants in 1887, in proportion to the number born, was higher than in any previous year since 1867, except 1882 and 1875. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1887 was 4,296, and as the births numbered 33,043, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 13·00 infants to every 100 births. In the

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 127.

twenty-one years 1866 to 1886, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·35 to every 100 births.*

614. It has been already stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for the seventeen years ended with 1887, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex :—

Mortality of male and female infants.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1887.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means }	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23
1882	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74
1883	14,109	13,432	1,702	1,448	12·06	10·78
1884	14,844	14,006	1,853	1,428	12·49	10·20
1885	15,455	14,520	2,046	1,725	13·24	11·88
1886	15,753	15,071	2,127	1,797	13·50	11·92
1887	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01

615. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 104½ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

* See table following paragraph 621 post.

† See paragraph 519 ante.

Proportion
of infants
dying to
births.

616. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the eleven years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but concurrently with an increasing birth rate, there has been a gradual rise in the infantile death rate.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

617. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1887 and the eleven years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1887 the mortality of both males and females under 1 month of age was below the average, but at every other period under 1 year the mortality of both sexes was above the average:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1887.			Average of 11 Years, 1871 to 1881.	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
BOYS.					
Under 1 month ...	665	28·25	3·94	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months ...	446	18·95	2·64	17·30	2·23
3 to 6 „ ...	525	22·30	3·12	19·43	2·51
6 to 12 „ ...	718	30·50	4·25	29·04	3·75
Total ...	2,354	100·00	13·95	100·00	12·91
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	495	25·49	3·06	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months ...	342	17·61	2·12	17·23	1·94
3 to 6 „ ...	458	23·58	2·83	20·14	2·26
6 to 12 „ ...	647	33·32	4·00	31·82	3·57
Total ...	1,942	100·00	12·01	100·00	11·23

618. In 1887 and during the period of eleven years, the mortality of male infants exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was fully a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fifth, in the next three months to about a seventh, and in the next six months to something less than a tenth.

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

619. In the same period of eleven years over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females in the next two months; about a fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females in the next six months. The proportions for 1887 are somewhat less for the first month of life, but higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

Periods at which infants die.

620. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 251 more boys and 226 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Probable mortality of infants.

621. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australasian colonies. It is now, however, almost certain that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the fact that the births were imperfectly registered, and therefore the infants who died presented an unnaturally large proportion to those recorded as having been born. Latterly more attention has been paid to the registration of births, with the result that in the last two or three years the infantile death rate of South Australia has contrasted not unfavorably with that in the other colonies. In three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand, the infantile death rate in 1886 was above, and in three it was below, the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which, apparently, does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the twenty years ended with 1886. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		
	Births.	Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.	Births.	Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.	Births.	Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866	25,010	3,838	15·35	16,950	1,939	11·44	4,127	690	16·72
1867	25,608	3,534	13·80	18,317	2,269	12·39	4,476	578	12·91
1868	27,243	3,054	11·21	18,485	1,791	9·69	4,460	552	12·38
1869	26,040	3,284	12·61	19,243	1,858	9·66	4,654	528	11·35
1870	27,151	3,203	11·80	19,648	1,867	9·50	4,905	526	10·72
1871	27,382	3,114	11·37	20,143	1,812	9·00	5,205	516	9·91
1872	27,361	3,334	12·19	20,250	2,116	10·45	5,265	578	10·98
1873	28,100	3,181	11·32	21,444	1,985	9·26	5,720	701	12·26
1874	26,800	3,341	12·47	22,178	2,428	10·95	6,383	776	12·16
1875	26,720	3,811	14·26	22,528	2,695	11·96	6,706	1,025	15·28
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	23,298	2,629	11·28	6,903	994	14·40
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	23,851	2,785	11·68	7,169	1,058	14·76
1878	26,581	3,262	12·27	25,328	3,126	12·34	7,397	1,234	16·68
1879	26,839	3,219	11·99	26,933	2,886	10·72	7,870	917	11·65
1880	26,148	3,105	11·86	28,162	3,200	11·36	8,196	865	10·55
1881	27,145	3,119	11·49	28,903	3,341	11·56	8,220	918	11·17
1882	26,747	3,722	13·91	29,702	3,897	13·12	8,518	1,188	13·95
1883	27,541	3,150	11·44	31,281	3,590	11·48	9,890	1,319	13·34
1884	28,850	3,281	11·37	33,946	4,285	12·62	10,679	1,574	14·74
1885	29,975	3,771	12·57	35,043	4,596	13·12	11,672	1,733	14·85
1886	30,824	3,924	12·73	36,284	4,663	12·85	12,582	1,584	12·59
Sums and means	570,844	70,526	12·35	521,917	59,758	11·45	150,997	19,854	13·15
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17·37	2,805	264	9·41	8,466	849	10·03
1867	7,041	1,254	17·81	2,971	267	8·98	8,918	873	9·79
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	3,502	375	10·71	17,770	1,486	8·36
1879	9,902	1,217	12·29	3,564	384	10·77	18,070	1,941	10·74
1880	10,262	1,393	13·57	3,739	420	11·23	19,341	1,805	9·33
1881	10,708	1,364	12·74	3,918	405	10·34	18,732	1,731	9·24
1882	10,844	1,647	15·19	4,043	419	10·36	19,009	1,678	8·83
1883	11,173	1,627	14·56	4,259	528	12·40	19,202	1,995	10·39
1884	11,847	1,590	13·42	4,578	457	9·98	19,846	1,573	7·93
1885	12,046	1,366	11·34	4,637	522	11·26	19,693	1,756	8·92
1886	11,177	1,409	12·62	4,627	485	10·48	19,299	1,899	9·84
Sums and means	185,570	26,735	14·41	73,219	7,677	10·48	310,647	29,977	9·65

622. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the place it occupies in the list for 1886, as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1886.

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

Order over a Series of Years.

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

623. It appears from the figures in the last table that a wave of high infantile mortality spread in 1882 over the four continental colonies, but did not reach Tasmania and New Zealand until the following year, when the infantile death rate in the former was the highest with one exception, and in the latter with four exceptions, during a period of eighteen years. Again, in 1885 another such wave appears to have passed over all the colonies, except South Australia and New Zealand, as in all the former the infantile death rates in that year were higher than in the great majority of previous years.

Waves of infantile mortality.

624. In England and Wales, the infantile mortality is somewhat lower than the average in South Australia, but higher than that in any of the colonies, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the ten years 1875 to 1884 in the proportion of 14·4 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the year 1883, was somewhat higher than the average in Victoria, being in the proportion of 11·8 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the year 1874 the returns show only 9·2 deaths of infants to 100 births, a smaller proportion than that obtaining in any Australasian colony. In France, during the year 1879, infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 15·7 per 100 births, or a higher rate than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions. In the urban districts of France the proportion was 17·5, and in the rural districts 15·0, per 100 births. The percentage of illegitimate infants who died was 29·8, whilst that of legitimate infants was only 14·7.*

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom and France

* See Mons. E. Cheysson's paper on the mortality of infants, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for January, 1883, page 7.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

625. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the fifteen years ended with 1887 averaged 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the fifteen years named :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	Greater Melbourne.			Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883 ...	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884 ...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885 ...	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886 ...	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
1887 ...	14,583	2,553	17·51	18,460	1,743	9·44
Sums and means }	146,194	24,961	17·07	271,856	26,500	9·75

Infantile mortality in English towns.

626. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, London, Brighton, Bristol, Plymouth, or Wolverhampton, almost identical with that in Sunderland, but less than that of thirteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits ; the town with the highest death rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last. It is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND,
1870 TO 1879.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Liverpool	...	22·2	Birmingham	...	17·7
Leicester	...	21·9	Sunderland	...	17·0
Leeds	...	19·5	Wolverhampton	...	16·9
Bradford	...	19·1	Plymouth	...	16·3
Norwich...	...	19·1	Bristol	...	16·2
Manchester	...	19·0	Brighton	...	16·1
Salford	...	18·6	London	...	16·0
Nottingham	...	18·4	Portsmouth	...	14·4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	18·1			—
Sheffield	...	17·9	Mean of towns named		17·4
Oldham	...	17·9			—
Hull	...	17·8			

627. In, or in connexion with the Women's* Hospital, Melbourne, 571 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1887, and of these, 22, or about 4 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in the year 1880, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1879, 8 per cent.; in 1878, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1877, 7 per cent.; and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last two years were the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

628. In the year 1887, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,205, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,701—the former being in the proportion of nearly 35 per cent. and the latter of about 40 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average of the eleven years 1871-81, and are still lower than those which prevailed in the earlier years of that period. This is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the early years referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1887 and in each of the previous sixteen years:—

Deaths of children under 5.

* Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1887.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
1882 ...	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
1883 ...	1,702	358	123	114	95	2,392	32·28
1884 ...	1,853	457	162	114	82	2,668	34·76
1885 ...	2,046	402	162	106	78	2,794	33·66
1886 ...	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44
1887 ...	2,354	539	149	91	72	3,205	34·79
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40·67
1883 ...	1,448	310	125	86	68	2,037	36·40
1884 ...	1,428	423	182	128	87	2,248	38·56
1885 ...	1,725	370	125	92	75	2,387	39·36
1886 ...	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40·00
1887 ...	1,942	435	146	102	76	2,701	39·77

More boys
die than
girls.

629. During the eleven years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 30,011, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 26,109, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,902, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the six years ended with 1887, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls

under 5 amounted to 39 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

630. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of eleven years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Percentage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Percentage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65.07	146.07*	11,809	1,477	62.22	125.07*
1 ...	11,228	494	18.11	43.99	11,004	468	19.71	42.53
2 ...	11,943	200	7.33	16.75	11,635	191	8.04	16.42
3 ...	11,807	144	5.28	12.20	11,469	135	5.69	11.77
4 ...	11,261	115	4.21	10.21	11,138	103	4.34	9.25
Total ...	58,391	2,728	100.00	46.72	57,055	2,374	100.00	41.61

631. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21, in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

Proportion of children dying annually.

632. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.†

Proportion of infants dying annually.

633. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living

More boys died than girls.

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those in total lines of last column of table following paragraph 617 ante.

† See table following paragraph 617 ante.

being as much as 21 at under 1,* but only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

634. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

635. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable mortality of children under 5.

636. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,† that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died; and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

Deaths of octogenarians.

637. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 531 in 1887, as against 517 in 1886 and 487 in 1885. Those in 1887 consisted of 295 males and 236 females. Thirty-four of the males and 30 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 1 of the males and 4 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last seventeen years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1887.

Years of Age.	Year 1887.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	61	39	221	141	253	144
81	22	18	120	88	135	98
82	35	19	182	93	119	97
83	23	20	128	77	101	75
84	40	27	141	105	115	79
85	20	17	120	96	91	70
86	24	17	80	58	63	61

* See also paragraph 618 *ante*.

† See paragraph 620, also table following paragraph 617, *ante*, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1887—*continued.*

Years of Age.	Year 1887.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
87	27	28	52	41	65	46
88	3	12	45	41	48	38
89	6	9	24	31	35	26
90	9	10	30	26	26	37
91	7	5	17	12	10	16
92	4	3	17	13	18	18
93	3	3	11	19	9	8
94	1	2	13	8	14	8
95	3	2	7	7	16	9
96	3	...	3	3	11	4
97	1	...	2	4	3	4
98 ... ..	...	1	4	5	5	2
99	2	...	1	4	8	...
100	1	...	6	3	2	5
101 ... ..	...	2	1	1	1	2
102 ... ..	...	1	3	1	3	...
103 ... ..	...	...	3	1	1	2
104 ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1
105 ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...
106 ... ..	...	...	3	1	...	1
107 ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
110 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
111 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
114 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total	295	236	1,237	880	1,291	951

638. In the 6 years ended with 1887, 1,532 males and 1,116 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 49,073 and 36,393 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 32, and 1 female in every 33, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 158 of the males, or 1 in 311, and 139 of the females, or 1 in 262, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 20 of the males, or 1 in 2,454, and 12 of the females, or 1 in 3,033, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died was upwards of 80 years of age; only 1 male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years of age.

Deaths of octogenarians, 1882 to 1887.

639. The average age at death in 1887 was 30.44 years, or about 30 years and 5 months. For males the average age was 32.80 years, or

Average age at death.

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

about 32 years and 10 months, and for females, 27·35 years, or about 27 years and 4 months; the females being thus on the average $5\frac{1}{2}$ years younger than the males. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females died in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then the average has remained tolerably steady, as will be seen by the following figures:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

				Males.			Females.
				Years.			Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	...	21·70	...	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	...	24·28	...	...	18·23
" 1876	...	...	...	26·81	...	...	21·84
" 1877	...	...	...	28·60	...	...	23·06
" 1878	...	...	...	29·54	...	...	23·24
" 1879	...	...	...	30·65	...	...	24·71
" 1880	...	...	...	30·72	...	...	25·35
" 1881	...	...	...	32·63	...	...	25·98
" 1882	...	...	...	32·04	...	...	26·58
" 1883	...	...	...	33·13	...	...	27·55
" 1884	...	...	...	32·24	...	...	27·50
" 1885	...	...	...	33·48	...	...	27·52
" 1886	...	...	...	33·32	...	...	27·40
" 1887	...	...	...	32·80	...	...	27·35

Expectation
of life in
Victoria and
England.

640. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the average duration of life—technically called “expectation of life,” or “mean lifetime”—is 41·35 years for males, and 44·62 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table recently constructed by Mr. A. F. Burrige, F.I.A. of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years, 1871-80, the average duration of life is 46·37 for males, but a table for females was not given. It would thus appear that a male Victorian may expect, on the average, to enjoy 5 years more of life than an Englishman.

New classi-
fication
adopted in
Victoria.

641. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them,

first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death, both in England and Wales and in the Australasian colonies. A full account of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1886-7.*

642. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer about a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered, to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.†

New Nosological Index.

643. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies are now adopting the new system, and its use will probably soon become general throughout the group. To all the colonies adopting this system the present Index will be found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during the last twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has now been abandoned.

Victorian Index in use throughout Australasia

644. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1887, also the total number who died from each cause during the five years ended with 1885 and during the ten years ended with 1880:—

Causes of death classified.

* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

† A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.*

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1887.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1887.		
					Total. †	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes	122,570	66,811	16,005	156	24
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	10,447	2,435	9	4
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES:—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite) Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	391	78	...	2
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES:—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet) Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	1,124	174	3	...
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:—Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	10,617	2,648	41	5
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	4,431	1,102	4	1
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:—Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	30,575	7,260	72	8
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:—Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	4,243	1,023	13	...
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES:— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, &c.	8,364	4,983	1,285	14	4

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1887.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1887.		
					Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
SUB-CLASSES.							
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	15,459	4,588	1,064	5	3
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases	11,036	4,886	1,208	3	1
	3	Malarial diseases	213	39	6	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases	1	...	...	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases	377	218	36	1	...
	6	Septic diseases	1,344	716	121	...	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	734	391	78	...	2
III.	...	Dietic diseases	1,979	1,124	174	3	...
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	17,205	10,617	2,648	41	5
V.	...	Developmental diseases	6,042	4,431	1,102	4	1
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system	13,532	7,414	1,705	9	1
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	?	15	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	4,453	1,174	23	...
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	9,966	2,065	24	4
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	6,135	1,622	10	2
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	23	16	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	1,511	428	5	1
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	120	41	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition	1,267	624	116	...	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	137	42	...	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	192	36	1	...
VII.	1	Accident or negligence	7,447	3,662	869	11	...
	2	Homicide	190	110	22	...	...
	3	Suicide	951	463	132	2	...
	4	Execution	19	8	...	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	4,983	1,285	14	4
DISEASES, ETC.							
I.	1	Small-pox	2	6	1	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	6	3	...	...
		Measles	2,080	386	78	1	...
		Epidemic rose rash ... ..	...	...	6	...	...
		Scarlet fever	4,101	282	4	...	...
		Influenza	276	162	9	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1,974	701	129	...	3
		Mumps	?	?	4	...	...
		Diphtheria †	3,040	681	199	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Simple continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever	3,973	2,364	{ 631	4	...
	2	Cholera (simple)	523	263	137	...	...
		Diarrhoea	7,667	3,994	933	...	...
		Dysentery	2,846	629	138	3	1
	3	Remittent fever	169	25	3	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1887).

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.							
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1887.					
					Total *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.			
DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>										
I.	3	Ague	44	14	2	...	...	
		Beri Beri ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	?	...	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	178	23	1	...			
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	40	13	...	...	
	6	Phagadæna ... ..	?	?	...	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	260	21	...	...	
		Pyæmia, septicæmia	† 264	† 142	42	...	...	
		Puerperal fever †	461	314	58	...	...	
II.	...	Thrush	327	119	26	...	1			
		Others from vegetable parasites	?	?	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	268	51	...	1			
		Others from animal parasites	28	4	1	...	...	
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk	1,322	726	74	3	...			
		Scurvy ... ..	§	§	...	...	...
		Intemperance	646	394	100	...	...	
		Other dietic diseases	11	4	...	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	379	33	...	...	
		Rheumatism						40
		Gout	133	80	27	...	...	
		Rickets... ..	?	3	6	1	...			
		Cancer, malignant disease	|| 2,957	|| 2,065	527	16	1			
		Tabes mesenterica	723	484	155	...	...	
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	719	212	...	...	
		Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,557	23	4			
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c.	780	301	22	...	...	
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	¶ 100	¶ 44	21	...	...	
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia...	**	**	14	...	...	
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	114	27	...	...	
		Other constitutional diseases	?	?	7	1	...			
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	1,689	381	...	...	
		Atelectasis	††	††	28	...	...	
		Cyanosis	203	115	31	...	...	
		Spina bifida	108	51	5	...	...	
		Imperforate anus	289	122	4	...	...	
		Cleft palate, harelip						5
		Other congenital defects ...						24
		Old age	2,727	2,454	624	4	1			

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head.

‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9, *post*).

§ Included with purpura (IV.).

|| Including lupus.

¶ Including scurvy.

** Distributed over other heads, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3).

†† Includes diabetes insipidus, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1887.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1887.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>							
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	1,249	253	...	1
		Apoplexy	2,750	1,674	375	3	...
		Softening of brain	†	†	101	...	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	968	49	1	...
		Paralysis, undefined			165	1	...
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)			104	2	...
		Chorea	20	9	1	...	...
		Epilepsy	588	365	99	...	...
		Convulsions	3,390	1,454	390	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus	?	?	2	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus	2,805	1,695	11	...	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord			41	2	...
		Other diseases of nervous system			114	...	...
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa	†	†	10	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose			2	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye			3	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	229	194	1	...
		Pericarditis			21	2	...
		Hypertrophy of heart			19	...	...
		Angina pectoris	‡	‡	7	...	...
		Syncope	785	322	57	1	...
		Aneurism			72	2	...
		Senile gangrene			§	§	17
		Embolism, thrombosis	5,642	3,902	27	1	...
		Phlebitis			2	...	...
		Varicose veins			2	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			756	16	...
	4	Laryngitis	359	253	55	...	...
		Croup || ... ..	1,897	795	191	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	?	3	1	...
		Asthma, emphysema	392	261	70	1	...
		Bronchitis	4,588	3,039	697	6	3
		Pneumonia	5,077	3,769	725	10	...
		Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,049	169	1	...
		Pleurisy	811	540	100	1	1
		Others	598	260	55	4	...
	5	Stomatitis	¶ 3	¶ 2	8	...	...
		Dentition	1,469	464	199	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy	153	42	16	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.).

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for these periods are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1887.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.						
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1887.				
					Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.		
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>									
VI.	5	Dyspepsia	1,971	1,294	19	...	...
		Hæmatemesis			12	...	...
		Melæna			8	...	...
		Diseases of stomach			437	...	...
		Enteritis			2,134	1,137	225	...	...
		Ulceration of intestine			160	121	21	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine			424	244	78	1	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine			44	35	10	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine			93	60	14	...	...
		Hernia			191	139	34	...	..
		Fistula			17	8	5	...	1
		Peritonitis			771	442	103	2	...
		Ascites			184	58	13	...	...
		Gallstones			3,623	2,084	4	...	...
	Cirrhosis of liver	134	1	...					
	Other diseases of liver	279	6	1					
	Other diseases of the digestive system	3	5	3			...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system	?	?			4	...	...
		Disease of spleen	44	19			8	...	...
		Bronchocele	?	4			2	...	...
	7	Addison's disease	†	†			2	...	...
		Nephritis	218	182			51	2	...
		Bright's disease	749	777			207	3	...
		Uræmia	†	†			26	...	...
		Suppression of urine	29	32			10	...	...
		Calculus	48	50			15	...	...
		Hæmaturia	†	†			5	...	1
		Diseases of bladder and prostate	203	140	68	...	...
Other diseases of the urinary system		628	330	46	...	...	
8		Ovarian disease	44	33	17	...	...
	Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	58	15	...	...	
	Disorders of menstruation	52	27	4	...	...	
	Pelvic abscess	‡	‡	1	...	...	
	Perineal abscess	‡	‡	1	...	...	
	Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	2	3	...	...	
9	Abortion, miscarriage	1,267	624	20	...	...	
	Puerperal mania... ..			2	...	...	
	Puerperal convulsions			12	...	...	
	Placenta prævia, flooding			17	...	...	
	Phlegmasia dolens ... ..			...	...	...
	Other accidents of childbirth			65	...	...	
10	Caries, necrosis	§	§	18	...	...	
	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	87	58	17	...	...	
	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	203	79	7	...	...	

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.).

§ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; 5 Years 1881 to 1885 ; and Year 1887.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880	Five Years : 1881-1885	Year 1887.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>							
VI.	11	Carbuncle	37	27	3	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	4	6	...	...
		Lupus	†	†	3	...	...
		Ulcer, bed sore	86	59	5	...	...
		Eczema... ..	?	?	14	...	...
		Pemphigus	?	?	3	1	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system	185	102	2	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions	3,152	1,632	364	2	...
		Wounds	262	124	33	...	...
		Burn, scald	885	434	88	2	...
		Sunstroke	218	70	34	...	...
		Lightning	25	12	3	...	...
		Poison	178	93	28	2	...
		Bite of snake or insect	37	18	9	1	...
		Drowning	1,937	933	228	2	...
		Suffocation	625	283	48	1	...
		Otherwise	128	63	34	1	...
	2	Murder and manslaughter	190	110	22	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds	254	69	29	...	...
		Cut, stab					
		Poison	188	71	26	1	...
		Drowning	217	95	25	...	...
		Hanging	256	138	27	1	...
		Suicide by other means	36	16	7	...	...
	4	Judicial hanging... ..	19	8	...	...	...
VIII.	...	Dropsy	† 613	† 322	27	1	1
		Debility, atrophy, inanition	§ 6,987	§ 4,279	1,162	10	2
		Mortification	131	55	8	...	...
		Tumour	269	204	21	...	...
		Abscess	38	3	20	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	12	1	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ... ..	...	...	6	1	...
		<i>Causes not specified</i>	326	120	29	1	1

645. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1887, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, during the five years ended with 1885, and during the ten years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with cancer (IV.).

‡ Including anæmia (IV.).

§ Including atelectasis (V.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(10 Years : 1871-80 ; 5 Years : 1881-85 ; and Year 1887.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,557
2	2	2	Diarrhœa	7,667	3,994	933
4	3	3	Heart diseases, &c. (exclusive of pericarditis and aneurism, and endocarditis and valvular disease)	5,642	3,902	887
3	5	4	Accidents	7,447	3,662	869
5	4	5	Pneumonia	5,077	3,769	725
6	6	6	Bronchitis	4,588	3,039	697
8	8	7	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	2,364	631
16	7	8	Old age	2,727	2,454	624
12	10	9	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	2,065	527
22	15	10	Dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	1,294	476
9	9	11	Liver diseases	3,623	2,084	417
10	14	12	Convulsions	3,390	1,454	390
17	12	13	Premature birth	2,715	1,689	381
15	13	14	Apoplexy	2,750	1,674	375
26	19	15	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	968	318
18	16	16	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	1,249	253
19	17	17	Enteritis	2,134	1,137	225
48	48	18	Endocarditis, valvular disease, pericarditis	377	229	215
28	24	19	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	719	212
36	22	20	Bright's disease	749	777	207
27	30	21	Dentition	1,469	464	199
11	26		Diphtheria	3,040	681	199
23	21	22	Croup	1,897	795	191
25	20	23	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	938	174
24	18	24	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,049	169
14	11	25	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system ...	2,805	1,695	166
37	29	26	Tabes mesenterica	723	484	155
13	27	27	Dysentery	2,846	629	138
44	43	28	Cholera (simple)	523	263	137
30	31	29	Suicide... ..	951	463	132
21	25	30	Whooping-cough	1,974	701	129
35	32	31	Peritonitis	771	442	103
...	...	32	Softening of the brain	†	†	101
38	33	33	Intemperance	646	394	100
32	28		Pleurisy	811	540	100
43	36	34	Epilepsy	588	365	99
41	40	35	Malformation	600	288	97
45	47	36	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	244	78
20	34		Measles	2,080	386	78
29	23	37	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	726	74
31	35	38	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	379	73
33	38	39	Aneurism	785	322	72
46	44	40	Asthma, emphysema	392	261	70

* See notes to previous table.

† Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system *ante*.

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

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881-85; and Year 1887.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.
55	53	41	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	140	68
49	46	42	Laryngitis	359	253	55
42	45		Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	260	55
47	42	43	Hydatids	379	268	51
54	49		Nephritis	218	182	51
39	37	44	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	330	46
53	52	45	Pyæmia, septicæmia	264	142	42
56	54	46	Hernia	191	139	34
65	60	47	Gout	133	80	27
64	57		Diabetes mellitus	146	114	27
...	...	48	Uræmia	?	?	26
50	56		Thrush	327	119	26
51	50	49	Syphilis	286	178	23
34	39	50	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c.	780	301	22
57	58		Murder and manslaughter ...	190	110	22
40	45	51	Erysipelas	619	260	21
66	66		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	44	21
62	55	52	Ulceration of intestines	160	121	21
...	...		Caries, necrosis	?	?	18
73	70	53	Ovarian disease	44	33	17
69	64		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	58	17
63	67	54	Sore throat, quinsy	153	42	16
60	64	55	Diseases of the uterus and vagina...	170	58	15
...	...		Diseases of the eye and ear ...	?	?	15
72	65	56	Calculus	48	50	15
...	...		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	?	?	14
67	62	57	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	60	14
...	...		Eczema	?	?	14
59	58	58	Ascites... ..	184	58	13
68	68		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	40	13
73	69	59	Stricture or strangulation of intestines	44	35	10
75	71		Suppression of urine	29	32	10
52	51	59	Influenza	276	162	9
83	81	60	Stomatitis	3	2	8
73	73		Diseases of spleen	44	19	8
...	...	61	Other constitutional diseases not classed	?	?	7
55	61		Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	79	7
...	80	62	Rickets ... ..	...	3	6
...	...		Epidemic rose rash	?	?	6
77	79	63	Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	4	6
...	...		Hæmaturia	?	?	5
79	76	64	Fistula... ..	17	8	5
70	63		Ulcer, bed sore	86	59	5
71	71	65	Disorders of menstruation ...	52	27	4
...	...		Mumps	?	?	4
...	...	66	Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	?	4
7	41		Scarlet fever	4,101	282	4

* See notes to previous table.

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

(10 Years: 1871-80; 5 Years: 1881-85; and Year 1887.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*			
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1887.	
80	77	65	Chicken-pox	13	6	3	
...	...		Lupus	?	?	3	
75	81		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	2	3	
83	78		Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	5	3	
...	...		Pemphigus ... ..	...	...	3
61	72		Remittent fever... ..	169	25	3	
...	...		Other diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	?	3	
74	71		66	Carbuncle	37	27	3
...	79			Bronchocele	?	4	2
...	...			Addison's disease	?	...	2
73	74	Ague		44	14	2	
58	59	Diseases of the integumentary system not classed		185	102	2	
...	...	Laryngismus stridulus ... ..		...	...	2
...	...	Pelvic abscess ... ..		...	...	1
...	...	Perineal abscess... ..		...	...	1
...	...	Beri beri ... ..		...	...	1
77	75	67		Chorea... ..	20	9	1
84	77		Small-pox	2	6	1	
76	79		Other parasitic diseases	28	4	1	
81	79		Other dietic diseases	11	4	...	
85	...		Glanders	1	...	...
...	...		Phagedæna	?	?	...	
...	...		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	?	...	
78	76		Judicial hanging	19	8	...	
...	...		Scurvy	?	?	...	
			Deaths from well-defined causes ...	114,206	61,828	14,720	
			Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes	8,364	4,983	1,285	
			Deaths from all causes	122,570	66,811	16,005	

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

646. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases.

* See notes to previous table.

The Victorian results relate to the years 1887, the five years ended with 1885, and the ten years ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1880:—

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

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1887.	Average of 5 Years: 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1876 to 1880.
		All causes	1,569·58	1,464·31	1,538·01	2,081·74
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	238·80	228·97	356·74	332·00
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	7·65	8·57	9·21	5·74
III.	...	Dietic diseases	17·06	24·64	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	259·68	232·70	215·89	358·26
V.	...	Developmental diseases	108·07	97·11	75·82	163·14
VI.	...	Local diseases	711·98	670·12	642·57	1,004·80
VII.	...	Violent deaths	100·32	92·99	108·00	72·00
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	126·02	109·21	104·95	139·08
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	104·34	100·56	193·98	219·26
		Measles	7·65	8·47	26·10	38·54
		Scarlet fever	3·39	6·18	51·46	68·04
		Diphtheria*	19·52	14·93	38·15	12·18
		Whooping-cough	12·65	15·36	24·77	52·76
		Typhoid or enteric fever, &c.	61·88	51·81	49·85	34·66
	2	Diarrhœal diseases	118·47	107·09	138·48	85·40
		Diarrhœa	91·50	87·54	96·21	83·36
		Dysentery	13·53	13·79	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases	·59	·85	2·67	·74
	4	Zoogenous diseases ... ..	...	...	·01	·36
	5	Venereal diseases	3·53	4·78	4·73	9·56
	6	Septic diseases	11·87	15·69	16·87	16·68
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	5·69	6·88	5·78	6·20
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Cancer, malignant disease	51·68	45·26	37·10	49·60
		Phthisis	152·69	140·88	127·42	204·24
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	36·78	32·96	36·35	77·78

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-Class	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1887.	Average of 5 Years: 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1876 to 1880.
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>				
V.	...	Developmental diseases— Of children (premature birth or malformation)	46·87	43·33	41·60	55·80
		Of old age	61·30	53·78	34·22	107·34
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	167·20	162·50	169·80	277·80
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·47	?	?	1·34
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	115·13	97·59	85·37	141·70
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)*	202·51	218·43	194·92	395·50
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, &c.)	159·07	134·46	141·04	117·60
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·57	·50	·55	1·26
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, &c.)	41·97	33·12	23·53	37·50
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, &c.)	4·02	2·63	3·70	5·88
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	11·38	13·68	15·90	7·96
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	4·12	3·00	3·64	10·78
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·53	4·21	4·12	7·48
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	85·22	80·26	93·45	63·12
	2	Homicide	2·16	2·41	2·38	1·40
	3	Suicide	12·94	10·15	11·93	7·38
	4	Execution ... ..	...	·17	·24	·10
I. IV.	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and puerperal fever	17·07	20·55	21·68	14·16

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 644 *ante*.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

647. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in

* See footnote to preceding page.

Victoria than in England and Wales:—Diphtheria,* typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, &c.); diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

648. It should be pointed out that under the altered nosological classification, recently adopted, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it impossible to ascertain the number of deaths resulting from many diseases now stated separately, but formerly grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be no longer distinguishable; consequently, many of the classes, sub-classes, and diseases contain sometimes an excess above, and sometimes a deficiency below, the correct number, and, as a matter of course, the results cannot in such cases be strictly compared with those for the last two years. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, and it is believed it will be possible in most cases to institute a fair comparison.

New nosology prevents returns from being strictly comparable.

649. Per 100,000 of the population, 239 deaths in 1887 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. This number was about 10 above the average of recent years, but nearly one-third below the average of the decade 1871–80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was somewhat higher than in England. Of the 239 deaths referred to, 104 were set down to miasmatic diseases, 118 to diarrhoeal diseases, 12 to septic diseases, less than 4 to venereal diseases, and a much smaller proportion to malarial diseases. Of miasmatic diseases, one which is almost invariably more fatal here than in England is typhoid fever, which caused as many as 62 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 9 more than in 1886, and 10 above the average of the five years ended with 1885. Next to typhoid fever in point of fatality in recent years are diphtheria† and whooping cough, the former being generally more fatal, but the latter much less so, here than in England. The proportion of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases was higher in 1887 than in the quinquennial period ended with 1880. These complaints, which press most hardly upon children under the age of five years, are invariably much more

Specific febrile or zymotic diseases.

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote to last table.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

fatal here than in England. The mortality from venereal and from septic diseases was below the average. The proportion of deaths from complaints under both these sub-classes is generally lower here than in England. As regards other zymotic diseases, the mortality from malarial diseases, such as ague and remittent fever, was considerably below the average of both the five-year and the ten-year periods. There was only one death placed under the head of zoogenous diseases, viz., that of a man from beri beri.

Zymotic diseases, &c., in Australasian colonies.

650. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of disease together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1873-82.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1873-82.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Queensland	10,245	30·11	52·7
Victoria	34,182	26·75	41·7
South Australia	9,171	25·11	38·6
New South Wales	23,871	22·73	36·4
Tasmania	3,416	19·07	31·2
New Zealand	12,600	25·20	30·6

Period unfavorable to Victoria

651. It should be mentioned that the period named in the table can hardly be considered an average one, as it embraces the years from 1874 to 1876, in which epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed, which increased the death rate, it is true, more or less in all the colonies, but pressed with especial weight upon Victoria. In the five years ended with 1881 the mortality from zymotic diseases in Victoria was at the rate of 35·35 per 10,000, or slightly below the ten years' average in New South Wales, and in the five years ended with 1885 it averaged about 26 per 10,000, or below that in any of the other colonies.

Small-pox in various countries.

652. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature

of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others ; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No case of small-pox occurred in the year under review, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884, that being the period of the last outbreak. It may not be, however, uninteresting to give some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries, material for which is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886.* The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884 :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	13·07
Spain	8·46
Austria (principal towns)	8·43
Austria	7·05
Belgium	4·09
Belgium (principal towns)	3·15
Russia	2·96
Italy	1·63
Switzerland (principal towns)	·80
Sweden (principal towns)	·69
England and Wales	·67
Holland	·57
Sweden	·41
Switzerland	·33
Prussia	·29
Germany (principal towns)	·23
Ireland	·20
Massachusetts	·18
Denmark (towns)	·08
Scotland (eight towns)	·05
Scotland	·03

653. The decline in the numbers of the Australian aborigines is attributed by Mr. Curr chiefly to small-pox, which he says has carried off probably one-third to one-half of the race. Mr. Curr thinks it had no existence with them until after the arrival of the whites, but broke out amongst the tribes surrounding Port Jackson about 15 months after Phillip established a settlement there. From inquiries made, Mr. Curr found reason to believe that the disease spread from Sydney over a great portion of the continent, reaching the shores of Port Phillip Bay on the south, Keppel Bay on the north-east, Rawlinson Range in the western interior, finding its way to Perth in Western Australia, and along the west coast from Perth to Port Essington. He has ascertained

Small-pox amongst the aborigines.

* Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, Tome I., 3ème et 4ème Livraisons, page 193.

that the traditions of several tribes point to the conclusion that in the country through which it spread it killed something like one-half of the aboriginal population. Although there was no small-pox amongst the whites when Phillip first arrived in Australia, there had been small-pox on board one of the vessels (the *Alexander* transport), and Mr. Curr, thinks it probable it was communicated to the blacks by means of some infected clothing which was inadvertently given them.*

654. Intimately connected with small-pox is the subject of vaccination, the number of cases of which successfully performed in Victoria during 1887 was 25,855; and as the number of births was 33,043, it appears that 78 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,930, or nearly 9 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. In the previous year the vaccinations were equal to 70 per cent. of the children born; in 1885, 69 per cent.; in 1884, 74 per cent.; in 1883, 67 per cent.; in 1882, 75 per cent.; in 1881 they even exceeded the births by 100—a circumstance due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated; in 1880 they were equal to about 73 per cent.; in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent.; in 1877 to 87 per cent.; and in 1876 to 80 per cent. of the births.

655. Dr. Raseri† gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these has been added the proportion in Victoria during the period 1875 to 1885 (omitting the exceptional year 1881) which it will be noticed is above 4 but below 8 of the proportions relating to the other countries named:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

							Vaccinations per 100 Births.
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

* *The Australian Race*, vol. I., page 208 et seq., by Edward M. Curr: Ferres, Melbourne, 1886.

† *Bulletin, &c.*, page 189.

Vaccina-
tions.

Vaccinations
in various
countries.

656. Doubts being, from time to time, raised as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing or modifying the effects of small-pox, the following particulars may be interesting; they have been founded on information given to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, by Mr. Marson, surgeon of the Small-pox Hospital, London, as the result of his observations made during twenty-five years in regard to nearly 6,000 cases of post-vaccinal small-pox:—

Effects of vaccination.

Cases where the patient—	Percentage of Deaths of Small-pox Patients.
Was stated to have been vaccinated, but had no cicatrix	21.75
Had one vaccine cicatrix *	7.50
" two " cicatrices †	4.50
" three " "	1.75
" four or more "	0.75
Was unvaccinated	35.50

657. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 180, and the amount paid in 1887 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,187.

Cost of vaccination

658. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the twenty-three years ended with 1887, the annual means of the decade 1864-1873 and of the decade 1874-1883 being also given:—

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN, 1864 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
Annual mean } 1864-1873 }	113.8	263.4	386.4	138.6	213.6	346.7	761.1	2,223.6

* In cases of the one cicatrix being well marked the death-rate was 4.25 per cent.; in cases of its being badly marked it was 12 per cent.

† In cases of the two cicatrices being well marked the death-rate was 2.75 per cent.; in cases of the being badly marked it was 7.25 per cent.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Whooping- cough.	Dysen- tery.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
Annual mean } 1874-1883	215·2	398·5	241·2	197·8	145·4	218·5	818·9	2,235·5
1884 ...	233	34	162	181	209	78	643	1,540
1885 ...	69	14	152	180	168	115	827	1,525
1886 ...	20	14	121	160	209	115	906	1,545
1887 ...	78	4	199	191	129	138	933	1,672

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1887.

659. The year 1887 has been marked by an increase in the mortality from measles, diphtheria, croup, dysentery, and diarrhœa, the only complaints named in the table which caused fewer deaths than in the previous year being scarlet fever and whooping-cough. Taken as a whole, these diseases caused more deaths in 1887 than in any other year since 1879. Some increase was naturally to be expected, as the number of children must have increased largely since that period. It will be remarked that scarlet fever, as a fatal complaint, has, for the time being, almost disappeared from the colony.

Measles.

660. An epidemic of measles occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. As compared with the previous two years, the table shows an increased number of deaths from measles in 1887, and it is possible that a recurrence of that complaint in an epidemic form may be pending. Reference to a previous table* will

* See table following paragraph 646 *ante.*

show that per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .76 in 1887 and .85 in the five years ended with 1885, both of which proportions are lower than those in any of the following European countries, the proportions given for which relate generally to the average of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	11.44
Spain	8.84
Italy	7.04
Scotland (eight towns)	5.34
Belgium	5.24
Austria	4.60
England and Wales	4.01
Denmark (towns)	3.66
Scotland... ..	3.58
Prussia	3.51
Sweden (principal towns)	3.27
Germany (principal towns)	3.15
Holland	2.88
Belgium (principal towns)... ..	2.80
Switzerland (principal towns)	2.46
Sweden	2.40
Austria (principal towns)	2.32
Ireland	1.81
Massachusetts	1.16
Russia in Europe... ..	1.09
Switzerland ... ..	.88

661. The following useful circular, recently issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describes the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid:—

Central
Board of
Health on
measles.

MEASLES.

"The danger of measles depends almost exclusively on its complications."—DR. CHAS. WEST.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms are similar to those of a severe cold: chilliness, thirst, furred tongue, hot dry skin, and sometimes vomiting. The eyes become red and watery, and unable to bear the light, and the eyelids swell. Sneezing is common; there is a dry frequent cough, and some hoarseness. About the fourth day from the commencement of these symptoms, the characteristic red-spotted rash appears on the forehead and face, and spreads over the body. At first the spots are not unlike fleabites, but soon run into blotches of a horseshoe or crescent-

* See Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

like shape. The rash is of a dull deep-red colour, and not so bright as in scarlet fever. The time which elapses between infection and the first sign of illness is called the period of incubation, and varies from ten to fourteen days. These are the usual symptoms, but the severity of an attack varies greatly. In children, convulsions may occur as one of the earliest indications, even before the rash appears. The most frequent complications are bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, and occasionally croup, which complications are more dangerous than the measles itself. A severe form of inflammation of the eye and sometimes of the ear is apt to occur, ending in blindness or deafness. Risk to life is greater in the cases of infants and adults than of young persons, and all children under four or five years should be carefully kept from danger of infection.

Precautions.—Measles is highly contagious, and the danger may last for a month or six weeks from the beginning of the sickness. The infection is readily carried, and is long retained in clothes or other similar material, and it also spreads through the air. Clothing of patients should be carefully disinfected, and articles of small value destroyed.

Treatment.—Rest, fresh air, prevention of chills, suitable drinks and nourishment. The room should be well ventilated by leaving the door and fireplace open and be kept moderately warm, and always at about the same temperature. It should also be darkened or shaded, as light is annoying to tender eyes. Children should not be allowed to become uncovered in bed during the night, and the bed clothes should not be too heavy. Linseed poultices, moist and warm, are useful when the lungs are affected. Diet should be light at first—plenty of liquids—little at a time, but frequently. Water, barley water, milk and water, &c., may be taken cold or even iced. When more nourishment is required, chicken or beef tea or mutton broth is suitable. The juice of grapes or oranges is agreeable, but the skin, seeds, and crude pulp must be avoided. Purgatives should be avoided, but the bowels should be kept open—once or twice a day—during the fever. To relieve the heated skin, the whole body should be sponged with tepid water two or three times a day.

N.B.—In all serious cases, especially of adults, and when the eye, ear, or lungs are affected, medical assistance should be speedily obtained.

662. On the occasion of both the earlier visitations of measles just referred to, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever (scarlatina), which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 387 in the last nine years, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 3,987, or an average of 570 per annum, in the preceding seven years; and 2,260, or an average of 377 per annum, in the six years ended with 1869. In 1887, scarlet fever almost disappeared as a cause of death, only 4 deaths having been recorded, or a proportion of .04 per 10,000 of the population, as against .62 in the five years ended with 1885, and 5.1 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the last seven years was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in the most of the countries named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLATINA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,

1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Scarlatina per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Scarlatina per 10,000 persons living.
Sweden (principal towns) ...	6.10	Belgium ...	2.90
Austria ...	5.86	Denmark (towns) ...	2.64
Prussia ...	5.30	Massachusetts ...	2.54
England and Wales ...	5.29	Spain ...	2.00
Germany (principal towns) ...	5.09	Russia in Europe ...	1.79
Sweden ...	4.85	Belgium (principal towns) ...	1.58
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4.77	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	1.49
Austria (principal towns) ...	4.45	Spain (principal towns) ...	1.46
Scotland ...	4.44	Holland ...	1.15
Ireland ...	3.00	Switzerland ...	1.01
Italy ...	2.94		

663. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of 3.83 in 1887, 2.85 in 1886, 3.23 in the five years ended with 1885, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion in 1887 was lower than the average rate in any of the following countries except Ireland, England, Holland, and Belgium; that in the previous five years was lower than in any except Ireland and England; whilst that in the decade preceding these five years was higher than in those countries or in Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Russia, or Switzerland, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ...	16.63	Spain ...	6.85
Prussia ...	15.45	Denmark (towns) ...	6.28
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.83	Switzerland ...	6.09
Germany (principal towns) ...	11.54	Scotland (8 towns) ...	4.99
Massachusetts ...	11.13	Russia in Europe ...	4.67
Austria (principal towns) ...	10.36	Scotland ...	4.55
Sweden ...	9.79	Belgium (principal towns) ...	3.79
Sweden (principal towns) ...	9.74	Holland ...	3.76
Italy ...	9.18	England and Wales ...	3.05
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	8.49	Ireland ...	2.70
Belgium ...	7.72		

664. In view of the increasing prevalence of diphtheria in Victoria during the early part of 1888, the Central Board of Health recently

Central Board of Health on diphtheria.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

issued the following circular, giving the symptoms of that complaint, and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance:—

DIPHTHERIA.

[N.B.—In all diseases of the air passages, it is specially desirable that the services of a medical man be obtained without delay.]

General symptoms.—Prostration of strength and soreness of throat are the two most marked symptoms, and, as a rule, come on gradually, and often with little warning, so that the disease is sometimes well established before the patient or friends are aware of its true nature. In some cases the patient sinks rapidly almost from the commencement from great exhaustion or suffocation. There is often mental depression, headache, drowsiness, weakness of the limbs, and chilliness.

Local symptoms.—Stiffness of neck, sore throat, and, at times, difficulty in swallowing. On examining the throat, it is found swollen and inflamed, and, sooner or later, a smooth, tough, thickish deposit of yellowish-white matter appears on or about the tonsils, and quickly spreads to the neighbouring parts. This false membrane resembles wetted felt, or damp, dirty wash-leather. The breath becomes offensive; there is generally some discharge from the mouth, and the voice is often changed. External swelling takes place about the angle or corner of the jaw. It is important to distinguish between this state of the throat in diphtheria and that of the ordinary sore throat inflamed from cold—commonly called quinsy. In the latter, there is also redness, swelling, and some yellowish matter about the tonsils, but it is thin, semi-transparent, and limited in extent, thus differing from the tough, thick, spreading membrane of diphtheria.

Prevention.—Dampness and filth of all kinds, especially night-soil, are chief causes in developing and spreading diphtheria. Every cesspit should be abolished, and closets, drains, and premises generally kept in a sound, healthy state. Sewers, pipes, and all covered channels should be well ventilated and air-disconnected, according to the requirements of modern sanitary science, as foul air is a dangerous source of diphtheria poisoning. Good drainage, dry houses (particularly as regards foundations and under the floors), cleanliness, ventilation, and sunshine are of primary importance in the prevention of this disease. Drinking water should be protected against every form of pollution, and where there is risk of contamination it should be boiled—filtering is not enough. Wells and underground tanks (both of which are very liable to pollution) require to be ventilated, and well constructed with cement and puddle to prevent percolation, especially in sandy soil. No stagnant water should be allowed near a dwelling-house. Cellars should be kept dry and well ventilated. Diphtheria is highly contagious, and the poison spreads through the air. One case is sufficient to infect the other inmates of a house, however carefully they may be kept apart. As children and young persons are most liable to be attacked, they should at once be removed from a house in which a case occurs. It is uncertain when a patient ceases to be infectious. Convalescent children, apparently well for two or three weeks, may communicate the disease to others. In diphtheria, kissing is dangerous, both before and after death. The poison clings tenaciously to some places or articles. A person has been attacked while occupying a room in which a case has occurred eleven months previously. This shows the necessity for thorough cleansing and disinfection. Diphtheria is one of the “filth diseases.” Poultry and other of the lower animals suffer from a disease of the throat which is said, if communicated, to cause diphtheria in man.

Management.—The patient should be kept in bed in a moderately warm and well-ventilated room, and carefully guarded from draughts of cold air. The air in the room should be kept constantly moist by a steaming kettle on the fire night and day, lengthening the spout by a tin tube, roll of paper, or other contrivance, to cause the vapour to spread. A tea-spoonful of eucalyptus oil put into the kettle every two or three hours is very beneficial. Large basins placed about the room and kept constantly full of hot water should also be used. Frequent inhalation of steam from a narrow-mouthed jug (but not from the spout of a

tea-pot, which is dangerous) does much good, and half a spoonful of eucalyptus oil should be put into the jug occasionally. Keep the air in the room at the same temperature.

Diet.—Strength should be kept up in every possible way by nourishing food, such as milk; strong mutton, veal, or chicken broth; or beef tea. The juice of raw meat, and coffee with milk, are useful stimulants when strength is failing. In cases of exhaustion, if the patient shows signs of sinking, a tea-spoonful of brandy to four or six of water, spread over every three hours may be given to a child twelve or eighteen months old, and older ones in proportion.

Medicine.—If the patient be old enough to use a gargle, the mouth and throat may be frequently washed out with a mild lotion, such as 20 drops of Condy's fluid in a cup of tepid water, or a tea-spoonful of borax and glycerine (as sold by chemists) in a wine-glass of water. One of the best gargles is lime-water undiluted. Tonics are necessary. If the breathing be oppressed, or suffocation appear imminent, an emetic should be given. A tea-spoonful of ipecacuanha wine, in tepid water, may be given every ten minutes, till vomiting comes on. A tea-spoonful of powdered alum, mixed with damp sugar, also acts well as an emetic, and may be repeated in a few minutes if necessary; assist the emetic by giving tepid drinks freely. As emetics are depressing, they ought not to be given too often.

N.B.—Many cases regarded and treated as croup are really diphtheria. The same holds true of what is often called "sore throat," "diphtheritic croup," &c.

665. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1887 were in the proportion of 1·27, in 1886 of 2·12, in the previous five years of 1·53, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the following countries:—

Whooping-cough.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.
Austria	10·63
Scotland (8 towns)	9·64
Belgium	7·18
Denmark	6·62
Scotland	6·23
Prussia	5·40
England and Wales	4·67
Holland	3·82
Germany (principal towns)	3·48
Belgium (principal towns)	3·37
Ireland	3·18
Spain	3·14
Sweden (principal towns)	2·98
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·74
Austria (principal towns)	2·74
Spain (principal towns)	2·68
Italy	2·45
Switzerland	2·31
Sweden	1·80
Massachusetts	1·16
Russia in Europe	·23

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

666. The following circular upon whooping-cough has recently been issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health:—

WHOOPING-COUGH.

"In its graver forms it is one of the most fearful diseases that we have to encounter."—Dr CHARLES WEST.

Whooping-cough is probably the most fatal of all the diseases of children under the age of one year. The younger the child the greater the danger; therefore children under three years especially should be kept from its contagion. It is also liable to become complicated with disease of the brain and lungs, as convulsions and bronchitis. Whooping-cough is highly contagious, and active infection may be given off by those slightly affected, or only sickening with the malady. The atmosphere around the sick is always a source of danger, and infectious particles are readily carried away in the clothes of visitors, who thus spread the contagion. Hence the need for disinfection and isolation. Infection may last for months from the time the disorder showed itself, but so long as the patient continues to cough, it is safer to keep him away from those who are susceptible. The contagion of whooping-cough is often received with that of measles, and the characteristic cough of the former is not recognised till the rash of the latter has passed away. The time that elapses from infection till the first sign of illness is called the period of incubation, and extends from four to ten days or a fortnight. It is well, however, to remember that children exposed to the infection of whooping-cough may not show symptoms of it, so far as the whoop is concerned, for about a month, and, therefore, they should not mix with those who have not had the disease until this period has fully passed.

The course of the disease is usually divided into three stages. The *first* stage resembles a common cold, and cannot for some days be distinguished from it. There is some feverishness, with a peculiar, hard, obstinate cough, which is generally worse at night. This period lasts about twelve days, and embraces the time from the first appearance of sickness, until the well-known "*whoop*" confirms the true nature of the disorder. In the *second* stage, the whoop follows a fit of convulsive coughing. This is the time of danger, and of complication with other diseases. It continues from four to six weeks, or longer according to the management. The *third* stage is that of convalescence when the attacks grow milder and have longer intervals. It lasts for several weeks, but may be greatly lengthened, or a relapse occur, by exposure to cold or damp.

Treatment.—There is no real specific for whooping-cough, although many remedies have been vaunted. Something, however, can be done to lessen its severity, and ward off complications. In the first place, prevent infection during infancy particularly, and when the disease does appear, avoid cold and wet, and indigestible food. The first stage should be treated like a severe cold, and it is better to keep the child indoors until this period is over. If there is much feverishness a day or two in bed is necessary, as the great object in this, and all the stages, is to keep the disease simple, and uncomplicated with disorder of the brain and lungs. Shun draughts, but keep the room fresh with pure air and sunshine; moderately warm, and always about the same temperature. If possible, change the patient from one room to another, two or three times a day, for the sake of freshness; and before changing see that the apartments are equally warm. When the cough is troublesome, put a warm linseed poultice round the back of the chest, and the feet in warm water and mustard, especially at night. Give six or eight drops of ipecacuanha wine in a little sweetened water to a child five years of age, and half the quantity to an infant twelve months old. These doses may be given every four hours, between food, during the day, and oftener (every two hours, or so) at night when the cough is always more troublesome. Sips of cold water often relieve cough. When the patient is restless at night, or distressed in breathing, an emetic soothes by emptying the stomach; give a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine in tepid water every ten minutes till free vomiting comes on. An emetic is useful in the *second* and *third* stages, also whenever there is much phlegm or wheezing at the chest. It is best given at night, or twice a day if necessary. The diet throughout should be light and nourishing, as milk,

tea made from mutton or chicken, rice, and light puddings. The juice of grapes or oranges, and stewed fruit, are agreeable, but the skins, seeds, and crude pulp must not be taken. Water and all drinks may be taken *cold* without harm; and better frequently and in small quantities than much at a time. Keep the bowels regular, and rather free than bound, by gentle aperients, as fluid magnesia, &c. In the *second* stage, the child may be out in fine weather, and the clothing now and from the first should be suitably warm. If the cough is very severe, and no medical aid available, *bromide of ammonium*, prepared by a chemist, may be safely given. The dose is one grain for each year of the patient's age, three or four times in the twenty-four hours, in a little sweetened water. Chloral is also most beneficial to allay spasm, given in the same quantity and manner, but requires medical supervision. For *external use*, a liniment of equal parts of oil of amber, turpentine, and eucalyptus oil should be rubbed into the chest, back and front, and along the spine, night and morning. A narrow warm poultice, with a little mustard in it to cause temporary redness, may be put along the spine each night after rubbing in the liniment. Avoid all source of irritation and fatigue. In the *third* stage, but not before, change of air is of the greatest value. There is no good, but harm, in taking children with whooping-cough to gas-works. In this stage it is still necessary to guard against cold, wet, and improper food. Nourishing diet is specially required now.

667. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1887 numbered 631, or 108 more ^{Typhoid fever.} than in 1886. In proportion to population, the mortality from typhoid fever in 1887 was much above the average. During the last 22 years, the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were three pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, and 1883, when the rates rose to over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living; whilst from the increase in 1887, there is every appearance of a fourth maximum period. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the two principal ones appear to be 1871-3 and 1880-81, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, over 3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 22 years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1887.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866	528	8.39
1867	455	7.06
1868	295	4.45
1869	360	5.24
1870	416	5.83

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and 1887, which might possibly have been placed under the former head have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1887*—*continued.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1871	269	3·65
1872	323	4·29
1873	282	3·68
1874	470	6·04
1875	455	5·78
1876	375	4·71
1877	532	6·58
1878	532	6·48
1879	438	5·25
1880	297	3·49
1881	351	4·04
1882	472	5·30
1883	661	7·26
1884	456	4·88
1885	424	4·42
1886	523	5·30
1887	631	6·19
Mean	434	5·38

Central
Board of
Health on
typhoid.

668. A valuable circular on typhoid fever, of which the following is a copy, was issued some time since by the Central Board of Health:—

TYPHOID FEVER.

“The grand fact is clear that the occurrence of typhoid fever points unequivocally to defective removal of excreta, and that it is a disease altogether and easily preventable.”—DR. PARKES.

Typhoid fever is called by various names, such as enteric, gastric, low, colonial, infantile remittent, &c., but the disease is one and the same, and a misleading name puts people off their guard and often leads to fatal results. When a person is ill with what is called colonial or gastric fever, danger is perhaps scarcely apprehended, whereas, if the friends really knew these to be merely other names for typhoid—a most deceptive, infectious, and frequently fatal fever—they would be alive to the risk, both to the patient and to others. The great mortality from typhoid fever in this colony shows there is urgent need to lessen the ignorance and consequent neglect of sanitary laws which prevail on this subject. Returns give an average of over 400 deaths in Victoria every year from typhoid fever. If the same number of deaths took place from some other avoidable cause (like the falling of an insecure building every year), the whole community would cry out against such a sacrifice of human life. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and if proper measures were taken to keep it from spreading by infection, would soon disappear. But because it carries off its victims one by one, scattered over the colony, it is allowed to pursue its course comparatively unchecked. The sacredness of human life demands that every one should do his utmost to stamp out such a scourge, and (in the absence of medical aid) the instructions in this paper should be carefully carried out.

Cause and prevention.—The chief source of infection is the discharges from the bowels of patients. Some eminent authorities are of opinion that such discharges

* See footnote on previous page.

are the only source, while others think that infection may also arise from decaying or putrid animal matter, especially night-soil. All are agreed, however, that preventive measures are of the first importance, that cleanliness should be insisted on, and that animal filth of every kind, but particularly bowel discharges, should be effectually prevented from contaminating air and water. The poison-germs which pass with the motions should not "be let loose upon society in the cesspool or sewer, or on the dung-heaps, in full possession of all their deadly power." Still less should these contagious germs be allowed to find their way into milk or drinking water. There are various ways by which the poison spreads, such as drains laden with typhoid infection emptying themselves into a creek or reservoir which supplies drinking water; wells and tanks contaminated with poisonous filth washed into them from the surface on the occasion of rainfall, or soaking through gravelly, porous ground, when the well or tank is not far enough removed from the cesspit or on a lower level than the source of infection; leaking water-pipes through which contagious sewage finds its way into water used for household purposes; foul air from drains or sewers, conveying fever-germs along empty outlet pipes used for waste water; milk infected by contaminated water being added to it, or by typhoid-germs in the air coming in direct contact with the milk itself. Hundreds of cases have been known to occur from a single case at a dairy. As, therefore, this disease spreads in so many ways, the best method is to destroy the poison at its source by disinfecting, and, if possible, burning all discharges as soon as they pass from the bowels. If this cannot be done they should be disinfected and buried at least a foot in depth. On no account should the discharges be thrown into any closet or drain, or on the ground or dung-heap. Where neither burning nor burying can be carried out, the bowel discharges ought to be thoroughly disinfected and kept separately in a well closed vessel until finally removed. The most effective disinfectant (and very cheap) is *corrosive sublimate*, but being a deadly poison, should be kept from children or careless persons, and not allowed to come in contact with wounds or sores. Ten grains to a pint of water will destroy typhoid-germs, and, being in a powder form, can be easily conveyed any distance and then dissolved in water for use. *Sulphate of iron* (two ounces to each pint of water) and *chloride of lime* (four ounces to each pint of water) are also good disinfectants, but are not equal to *corrosive sublimate*. Soiled spots on bed or body linen should be at once dusted with *chloride of lime* by means of a common dredger, and the same powder should be freely sprinkled about the sick room to purify the air. All bed and body clothing—especially when stained with typhoid discharges—ought, immediately on removal, to be put into water containing *corrosive sublimate* (of the strength already mentioned) and then boiled before being washed. A piece of waterproof under the sheet or blanket prevents discharges soaking into the mattress. Some disinfectant should be put into the bedpan immediately before and after use. The hands of those in attendance should be washed and disinfected frequently. Isolate the patient.

Symptoms.—The onset of the disease is often very deceptive. In many cases it comes on slowly, and without any well-marked signs. The patient feels languid and out of sorts, and gradually gets worse, and complains of headache, chilliness, loss of appetite, thirst, and sense of weakness. The skin gets hot and dry, the tongue furred in the centre, but red at the tip and edges. The face pale with a bright patch on each cheek. The bowels may occasionally be constipated, but are generally loose, with offensive, yellowish or drab-coloured motions, often excessive, and greatly exhausting the patient. Usually, about the beginning of the second week, a few small, round spots, the size of a pin's head, and of pink or rose colour, appear on the chest and abdomen. These are the most common symptoms, but, in some instances, after only slight indisposition, the patient is somewhat suddenly overtaken with vomiting, purging, pain in the bowels, shivering, and severe headache. He soon becomes delirious, and sinks in a few days. Young persons are more liable to the disease than those in advanced life.

Treatment.—Exhaustion and ulceration of the bowels are the two subjects that claim special consideration. Hence regulation of the diet is most important. The strength must be kept up, while the tender inflamed state of the bowel renders it necessary that no solid food be taken till the patient has fully recovered. Vegetables, fruit, fish, oatmeal, and everything except liquids, must be carefully

avoided till convalescence has been fully established. The juice of grapes or oranges is much relished, and may be given in small quantities at a time, to relieve the parched mouth, but the seeds, skins, and crude pulp must not be swallowed. Children should not be trusted with such fruit by themselves. A single grape seed, taken by mistake, may cause death by bringing on bleeding, or perforation of the ulcerated bowel. New milk is the chief article of diet in typhoid fever. It is both food and drink. If, however, too much is taken or in too large a quantity at a time, undigested curds pass over the tender surfaces of the diseased bowel with injurious effect. This should be watched by inspecting the stools. Careful management of the diet is almost everything, and of far more value than drugs. When curds are thus seen, either less milk should be given, or lime-water added to it, viz., a wine-glassful to each half-pint of milk. Soda-water, or a small pinch of baking-soda, can be used instead of lime-water. Chicken-broth or calves-foot jelly may be given time about with the milk; also beef-tea if it does not cause diarrhœa. Raw eggs are suitable. The best stimulant is good brandy, but this should, if possible, be under medical direction. Simple drinks may be freely allowed from the first, such as cold water, rice or toast water. No opening medicine should be given, only an enema if required. Frequent sponging of the body with tepid water cools, soothes, and cleanses the patient. When there is much weakness, sitting up in bed may prove fatal. Remember this when giving food or attending to the bowels. Avoid travelling or exertion for a fortnight after recovery—to prevent relapse.

Typhoid
fever in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

669. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the fourteen years ended with 1886, or during as many of those years as the information is available for:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·68	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	6·05	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·78	298	5·10	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·71	401	6·64	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·58	375	5·96	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·48	441	6·70	197	9·53
1879 ...	438	5·25	265	3·84	132	6·16
1880 ...	297	3·49	240	3·31	54	2·03
1881 ...	351	4·04	266	3·50	85	3·30
1882 ...	472	5·30	450	5·66	166	6·31
1883 ...	661	7·26	397	4·76	255	8·89
1884 ...	456	4·88	516	5·86	563	19·10
1885 ...	424	4·42	503	5·40	541	17·52
1886 ...	523	5·30	591	6·03	408	12·27
Total...	6,268	5·23	4,743	5·23	2,881	9·14

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1886—continued.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
1879 ...	101	3·97	38	3·42	208	4·64
1880 ...	63	2·39	29	2·55	177	3·73
1881 ...	85	2·95	33	2·81	137	2·78
1882 ...	146	5·03	36	2·98	128	2·51
1883 ...	135	4·51	64	5·15	182	3·44
1884 ...	151	4·89	50	3·89	118	2·15
1885 ...	145	4·63	30	2·27	128	2·26
1886 ...	106	3·39	47	3·47	134	2·30
Total ...	1,473	4·06	562	3·49	2,299	3·87

670. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland the death rate from typhoid fever in 1886 was above, but in the other colonies it was below the average. The rates in Victoria and Tasmania in 1886, although higher than in the previous year, are still considerably below the exceptionally high rates which prevailed in 1883, whilst the rate in New Zealand was at a minimum during the last three years named. In Queensland the mortality from typhoid fever in 1884 and 1885 was simply enormous, amounting to 19 and 17½ per 10,000 of the population in the two years respectively, but it fell off considerably in 1886, although it was still much above the average, and much higher than in any of the other colonies.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1886, and previous years compared.

671. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever† has been considerably reduced of late years, and is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the five years ended with 1886 only 2·49 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being even lower than the minimum rate (3·49) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-two years.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads.

† The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

672. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	3·95
Spain (towns)	8·35	Denmark (towns)	3·85
Austria	7·31	Scotland	3·77
Belgium	6·17	Scotland (8 towns)	3·62
Spain	5·63	Ireland	3·57
Massachusetts	5·30	Germany (principal towns)...	3·56
Prussia	5·14	Sweden	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	4·69	England and Wales	2·70
Austria (15 towns)	4·49	Switzerland	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns)	4·31	Russia in Europe	2·07
Holland	4·24		

Venereal diseases

673. Deaths from venereal diseases numbered 377 in the ten years ended with 1880, 218 in the five years ended with 1885, 40 in the year 1886, and 36 in 1887; being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population annually of ·47 at the first period, of ·48 at the second period, of ·41 at the third, and ·35 at the last period. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the numbers at the same periods would be 286, 178, 31, and 23, and the proportions ·36, ·39, ·31, and ·23, which contrast favorably with those in most of the following countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	1·65	Scotland	·63
Sweden (towns)	1·16	Massachusetts	·32
Scotland (8 towns)	1·01	Switzerland	·24
Denmark (towns)	·94	Ireland	·16
England and Wales	·84	Holland	·11

Venereal disease amongst the aborigines.

674. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. Mr. Curr† says "it was first introduced into Australia by the whites

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

‡ Volume I., page 227.

many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them.”

675. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused not quite 8 deaths in 1887 per 100,000 of the population, which was nearly 1 below the average of the five years ended with 1885, and 1½ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases appear to be about 50 per cent. more prevalent in Victoria than in England. Parasitic diseases.

676. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*), being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the fifteen years ended with 1887 has caused 705 deaths, or an average of 47 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first seven years being 5·11, for the eight succeeding years 5·70, and for the whole period 5·41. In the last three years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last fifteen years :— Hydatids.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1882 ...	58	6·52
1874 ...	41	5·27	1883 ...	56	6·15
1875 ...	47	5·97	1884 ...	59	6·32
1876 ...	36	4·52	1885 ...	47	4·90
1877 ...	37	4·57	1886 ...	51	5·17
1878 ...	37	4·50	1887 ...	51	5·10
1879 ...	60	7·19			
1880 ...	48	5·64			
1881 ...	48	5·50	Mean ...	47	5·41

677. According to the returns of the five years ended with 1886, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as “disease” of the liver, lungs, kidney, &c. In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the “disease” referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for Hydatids in Australasian colonies.

this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	58	6·52
	1883	56	6·15
	1884	59	6·32
	1885	47	4·90
	1886	51	5·08
	Mean of 5 years	54	5·79
New South Wales ...	1882	12	1·51
	1883	10	1·20
	1884	20	2·27
	1885	28	2·92
	1886	23	2·35
	Mean of 5 years	19	2·05
Queensland ...	1882	3	1·26
	1883	4	1·50
	1884	8	2·71
	1885	3	·97
	1886	Nil	...
	Mean of 5 years	4	1·29
South Australia ...	1882	12	4·14
	1883	6	2·01
	1884	13	4·21
	1885	5	1·60
	1886	18	5·76
	Mean of 5 years	11	3·54
Tasmania ...	1882	4	3·31
	1883	4	3·22
	1884	6	4·67
	1885	2	1·51
	1886	2	1·46
	Mean of 5 years	4	2·83
New Zealand ...	1882	7	1·37
	1883	1	·19
	1884	3	·55
	1885	3	·53
	1886	4	·68
	Mean of 5 years	4	·66

NOTE.—In Western Australia no deaths are set down to this disease.

678. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 58 deaths from it in 1886, or a proportion of .25 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of .20 in the previous five years. Hydatids in England.

679. Almost any part of the body may be affected by hydatid disease. The affected part is not always mentioned in the returns, but Dr. J. D. Thomas, of Adelaide, South Australia, in his exhaustive work upon the subject of hydatids,* gives information, obtained from Australasian, European, Indian, and American sources, of the following 1,897 cases, which are here arranged according to the frequency with which the respective parts were found to be affected with the disease:— Seat of hydatid disease.

SEAT OF HYDATID DISEASE.

Locality of Hydatid Cyst.	Cases of Hydatid Disease.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.
Liver	1,084	57.14
Lungs	220	11.60
Kidney	90	4.75
Brain, its membranes, and cranial cavity	83	4.38
Spleen	40	2.11
Pelvis	40	2.11
Heart, pericardium, and organs of circulation	37	1.95
Abdominal cavity, place unspecified	35	1.85
Bones	31	1.63
Uterus	29	1.53
Peritoneum, omentum, and mesentery	26	1.37
Abdominal wall	21	1.11
Subcutaneous cellular tissue	21	1.11
Face, orbit, and mouth	20	1.06
Female breast	20	1.06
Pleura	19	1.00
Ovary	16	.84
Spinal canal, spinal cord and its membranes	15	.79
Muscles	13	.69
Neck	10	.53
Male organs of generation, chiefly the scrotum	7	.37
Discharged from intestines... ..	5	.26
Mediastinum	4	.21
Trunk and limbs	2	.10
Vomited... ..	2	.10
Expectorated	2	.10
Stomach	1	.05
Bladder	1	.05
Prostate gland	1	.05
Thorax	1	.05
Bile duct	1	.05
Total	1,897	100.00

* *Hydatid Disease; with special reference to its prevalence in Australia.* By John Davies Thomas, M.D and F.R.C.S. Adelaide: Pooller, 1884. Page 124.

Tape worms
in dogs.

680. Dr. Thomas mentions* that he examined the intestines of a number of dogs in Adelaide and the south-eastern district of South Australia, and of ten dogs in Melbourne, and that 40 per cent. of the former, and 50 per cent. of the latter were found to contain echinococci.

Dietic
diseases.

681. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused 17 deaths in 1887 per 100,000 persons living, which proportion is over 30 per cent. below the average, viz., 25. These diseases appear to be nearly four times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Alcoholism.

682. In 1887, 100 deaths were set down to alcoholism, as against 107 in 1886, 394 in the previous five years, and 646 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 98 for 1887, of 108 for 1886, 86 for the quinquennium 1881 to 1885, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was increasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from alcoholism are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to intemperance pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are, no doubt, brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper†—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria, especially in 1886, as compared with that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns)	274
Sweden (principal towns)	99
Paris	95
Switzerland	88
Scotland (8 towns)	83
Connecticut	80
Belgium	76
London	74
Russia in Europe	70
Massachusetts	65
Scotland	61
Italy	47
England and Wales	46
Berlin	40
Vienna	36
Sweden	34
Ireland	30
Holland	21

* Pages 191 and 192.

† Page 186.

683. The name "Constitutional Diseases," originally used in the old, has been continued in the new classification as applying to a group of complaints of obscure origin, which the committee of the Royal College of Physicians did not attempt to classify or even name in their own classification. These complaints for the most part appear to arise from morbid poisons—deeply seated and widely diffused throughout the system, affecting several organs, in which new products are often deposited. The most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1887, 260 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 27 more than the average of the five years 1881–85, and as many as 44 above the average of the decade 1871–80. Of the 260 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 153 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 52 were set down to cancer; 37 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 18 to other constitutional diseases.

684. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,557 deaths in 1887, this being a marked increase on the almost stationary mortality from that complaint in the three preceding years. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease*; next to phthisis, diarrhoea is the most fatal disease on the list,* but this complaint causes less than two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should also be borne in mind, as showing its baneful effects as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhoea are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportions to the total population, in each of the last twenty-seven years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1887.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living. †
1861	753	13·94
1862	707	12·90
1863	717	12·74
1864	686	11·70

* See table following paragraph 645 ante.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" post.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
1865	741	12·12
1866	782	12·43
1867	793	12·31
1868	746	11·25
1869	893	12·99
1870	888	12·45
1871	841	11·41
1872	876	11·63
1873	945	12·34
1874	1,011	13·00
1875	1,027	13·04
1876	1,010	12·68
1877	1,088	13·46
1878	1,124	13·68
1879	1,058	12·69
1880	1,175	13·82
1881	1,199	13·80
1882	1,274	14·31
1883	1,212	13·30
1884	1,359	14·55
1885	1,384	14·44
1886	1,375	13·93
1887	1,557	15·26
Total in 27 years	27,221	13·04

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

Death rate
from
phthisis.

685. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of twenty-seven years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 13 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first eleven of those years that proportion was $12\frac{1}{3}$ (12·38), and in the last sixteen years it was $13\frac{1}{2}$ (13·50). It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in 1887 (15·26 per 10,000) was much higher than the rate during any other year of the period.

Deaths of
males and
females
from
phthisis.

686. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1887, 935 of the former, and 622 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 17·28, but the females of only 13·00, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" *post.*

687. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis ^{Ages at death from phthisis.} at each age in 1887 ; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1887 and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1887.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1887.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1887.	Ten Years : 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	10	13	23	·39	·51
5 to 10 „ ...	9	3	12	2·62	1·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	7	16	23	8·42	5·15
15 „ 20 „ ...	48	71	119	23·75	21·22
20 „ 25 „ ...	125	109	234	34·06	32·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	258	189	447	34·25	29·18
35 „ 45 „ ...	132	110	242	23·02	20·27
45 „ 55 „ ...	168	65	233	15·84	13·69
55 „ 65 „ ...	128	37	165	9·32	8·30
65 „ 75 „ ...	43	7	50	3·39	2·97
75 years and upwards...	7	2	9	·83	·83
Total ...	935	622	1,557	9·73	8·29

688. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it ^{Phthisis most fatal to adults.} will be observed that in proportion to the total deaths the mortality from phthisis in 1887, at nearly all periods of life, was considerably above the average. In the year under review, over one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 35, nearly one-fourth of those between 15 and 20, and between 35 and 45, and nearly a sixth of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

689. Of the 1,557 deaths from phthisis in 1887, 909 occurred in ^{Phthisis in Melbourne and country.} Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 648 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, although by the following figures, which are the results for twenty-seven years, it appears that the increased death rate in 1887, already alluded to, was confined chiefly to the extra metropolitan districts :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1887.

Year.					Greater Melbourne.	Extra- Metropolitan Districts.
1861	...	...	...	...	23·44	10·63
1862	...	...	...	..	24·64	8·71
1863	...	...	...	...	23·71	8·79
1864	...	...	...	...	20·08	8·70
1865	...	...	...	...	22·11	8·57
1866	...	...	...	...	20·42	9·53
1867	...	...	...	...	21·56	8·87
1868	...	...	...	...	20·83	7·63
1869	...	...	...	...	23·87	8·83
1870	...	...	...	...	22·49	8·56
1871	...	...	...	...	22·08	7·20
1872	...	...	...	...	18·69	8·62
1873	...	...	...	...	20·51	8·77
1874	...	...	...	...	22·04	8·94
1875	...	...	...	...	21·46	9·25
1876	...	...	...	...	22·46	8·28
1877	...	...	...	...	22·74	9·29
1878	...	...	...	...	22·62	9·63
1879	...	...	...	...	21·77	8·45
1880	...	...	...	...	23·95	8·92
1881	...	...	...	...	22·71	9·45
1882	...	...	...	...	23·09	10·03
1883	...	...	...	...	22·27	8·80
1884	...	...	...	...	24·45	9·32
1885	...	...	...	...	23·92	9·10
1886	...	...	...	...	21·25	9·51
1887	...	...	...	...	23·22	10·31
Means					22·31	8·99

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

690. In England and Wales, in the twenty-four years ended with 1885, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 17·52 in 1885, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 25·32, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 18·22.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, having been induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

* See Forty-eighth Report of the Registrar-General of England, pages lvi. and lviii.

691. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1887, 23, or 15 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the previous year 19 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis. Phthisis
among
Chinese.

692. Four out of the 24 deaths of Aborigines in 1887 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,* says—“Lung disease” (with which he probably includes phthisis) “is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;” and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, “From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption.” Mr. E. M. Curr, in his admirable and exhaustive work *The Australian Race*, remarks on the subject as follows ‡ :— Phthisis
among
Aborigines.

“During the first eight years of my residence amongst several large tribes near Echuca, in 1841, I can recollect no instance of consumption; nor, though I have made inquiries on the subject of a few old residents who were good observers, have I heard of more than one death of that disease at that period. Nowadays, a large portion of the blacks and half-castes located on the Aboriginal stations maintained by the Victorian Government fall victims to this complaint. Generally they are the offspring of parents who have suffered from venereal. With many about 17 years of age, very little work brings on spitting of blood. Others spit blood without work—many women, for instance; but those who were matured before consumption became common are strong and healthy. But besides blacks who live on our establishments, and under conditions new to the race, the reader will find my correspondents from localities far removed from civilization pointing out that, even there, the principal disease among the blacks is consumption, and that they are dying out of it, even in places where their primitive mode of life is but little interfered with. Can one help asking, what is the cause of this late great and apparently increasing prevalence of consumption amongst the race? Can it have come from the whites?”

693. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, lower than in Queensland, but much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000; also that the rate in Queensland in 1884 and 1885, viz., 19 per 1,000, was most exceptionally high § :— Phthisis in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.

‡ Volume I., page 227: Ferres, Melbourne. 1886.

§ It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in recent Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. For example, nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, and nearly two-fifths in 1886 were of Polynesians, although they form less than 4 per cent. of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1884 was only 10·4, in 1885 only 10·5, and in 1886 only 9·2 per 10,000. It is stated that the general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1884 was as high as 148, and during 1885 as high as 99, per 1,000!

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·50	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	10·21	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·49	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·91	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·80	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·06	301	13·56
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·50	292	13·21
1882 ...	1,274	14·31	927	11·66	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·30	948	11·36	471	17·58
1884 ...	1,359	14·55	1,018	11·56	572	19·40
1885 ...	1,384	14·44	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1886 ...	1,375	13·71	1,051	10·73	494	14·86
Total...	16,241	13·49	9,924	10·86	4,692	14·31
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
1884 ...	323	10·46	145	11·29	498	9·07
1885 ...	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
1886 ...	339	10·85	145	10·57	500	8·48
Total...	3,682	10·07	1,693	10·46	5,538	8·64

Tubercular
diseases.

694. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and "other forms of tuberculosis" taken as a whole numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 7,932 in the five years 1881 to 1885, 1,732 in the year 1886, and 1,946 in 1887. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·36 deaths annually at the first period, 17·38 at the second, 17·55 at the third, and 19·08 at the fourth, which

are lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.			
Austria (principal towns)	72·20
Austria	38·39
Belgium (towns)	35·11
Germany (principal towns)	34·40
Massachusetts	34·25
Switzerland (towns)	32·50
Sweden (towns)	31·61
Scotland (8 towns)	31·12
Prussia	30·88
Belgium	30·48
Denmark (towns)	30·42
Spain (towns)	29·24
Scotland	25·93
Italy	25·54
Ireland	22·43
Switzerland	21·79
England and Wales	21·09
Holland	19·73
Spain	12·32

695. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 527 deaths in 1887, or 31 more than in 1886, and a larger number than in any previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only 1 death in every 41 from all causes, but in 1887 the proportion had risen to 1 in 30; moreover, since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-seven years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1887.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed "Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo."

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
1882	208	165	373	4·19
1883	234	216	450	4·94
1884	221	225	446	4·78
1885	234	211	445	4·64
1886	247	249	496	5·02
1887	275	252	527	5·17
Total in 27 years...	3,845	3,580	7,425	3·40

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

696. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the twenty-seven years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. In 1887, 92 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were in the proportion of only 77 to every 100 males.

Cancer in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

697. Judging from the experience of the five years ended with 1886, cancer is more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the latter being a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally result in a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the five years referred to :—

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See paragraph 700 *post*.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	373	4.19
	1883	450	4.94
	1884	446	4.78
	1885	445	4.64
	1886	496	4.94
	Mean of 5 years	442	4.70
New South Wales ...	1882	215	2.71
	1883	215	2.58
	1884	233	2.65
	1885	267	2.87
	1886	333	3.40
	Mean of 5 years	253	2.84
Queensland ...	1882	54	2.27
	1883	70	2.61
	1884	94	3.19
	1885	53	1.71
	1886	92	2.68
	Mean of 5 years	73	2.49
South Australia ...	1882	89	3.07
	1883	86	2.88
	1884	109	3.53
	1885	100	3.19
	1886	104	3.33
	Mean of 5 years	98	3.20
Western Australia ...	1882	9	2.96
	1883	10	3.20
	1884	10	3.09
	1885	17	4.99
	1886	15	3.74
	Mean of 5 years	12	3.60
Tasmania ...	1882	60	4.97
	1883	67	5.39
	1884	65	5.06
	1885	60	4.54
	1886	57	4.16
	Mean of 5 years	62	4.82
New Zealand ...	1882	147	2.88
	1883	158	2.99
	1884	191	3.48
	1885	177	3.13
	1886	214	3.63
	Mean of 5 years	177	3.22

Deaths from
cancer in
England
and Wales.

698. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1885, was somewhat higher than that prevailing in Tasmania, but much higher than that in any other Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the forty-ninth report of the Registrar-General* :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

					Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
1861 to 1865	...	...	...	...	3·68
1866 to 1870	...	...	...	...	4·04
1871 to 1875	...	...	...	...	4·46
1876 to 1880	...	...	...	...	4·95
1881 to 1885	...	...	...	...	5·45
1886	...	...	...	...	5·83
					—
			Mean	...	4·51
					—

Increase
of cancer
in England
doubtful.

699. In the following remarks the Registrar-General of England, Sir Brydges Henniker, indicates that he entertains doubts as to whether the whole of the increase in the death rate from cancer shown in the returns is warranted by the facts† :—

“ How much, if any, of this increase was real cannot be stated with any certainty, but that some part of the apparent increase was only apparent, and due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of cause, can scarcely be doubted. Year by year the number of deaths ascribed to ‘abdominal disease,’ and other imperfectly stated causes, has been undergoing diminution, and there has been of course a corresponding addition to the mortality under the more definite headings. Moreover, the increase of mortality from cancer has been considerably greater in the male than in the female sex. Now, were the rise not only apparent but real, there would seem to be no reason why males should have suffered more than females, whereas the difference is really intelligible on the hypothesis that the rise was, at any rate in great measure, merely due to improved diagnosis. For the cancerous affections of males are in much larger proportion internal or inaccessible than are those of females, and consequently are more difficult of recognition, so that any improvement in medical diagnosis would add more to the male than to the female figures.”

Deaths from
cancer in
various
countries.

700. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; less fatal in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand than in any except Prussia; and less fatal in the other three colonies than in any one of the countries referred to :—

* Page xlviii.

† See his Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 to 1884.*

Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		
Austria (15 principal towns) ...	...	11.20	England and Wales ...	...	5.35
Denmark (towns) ...	...	10.98	Massachusetts ...	...	5.30
Sweden (towns) ...	...	8.71	Scotland (8 towns) ...	...	5.27
Switzerland ...	...	8.46	Scotland ...	...	5.26
Italy ...	...	6.13	Austria ...	...	4.23
Holland ...	...	5.82	Ireland ...	...	3.69
			Prussia ...	...	3.13

701. Developmental diseases,† Class V., caused 108 deaths in 1887 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 47 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 61 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1887—viz., 108 per 100,000—appears to have been about 11 more than the average of the five years 1881–5, and 32 more than the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people in the population has increased since 1871–80 by over 90 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 381 in 1887—which number gives a proportion of nearly 9 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, or of 1½ per cent. of the total births recorded, which proportions closely corresponded with the average during the five years ended with 1885.

702. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1887, 7,260 deaths, or over 45 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being almost the same proportion as in the five years 1881 to 1885. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1887 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 712, or 42 above the five years' average. Nearly a fourth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; nearly a sixth to diseases of the circulatory system, including heart diseases; about two-sevenths to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; over a fourth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over 1½ per cent. to the accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the integumentary, locomotive, and generative systems, of the lymphatic and ductless glands, and of the organs of special sense, in

* See Dr. Rasari's paper, page 193.

† This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia and childbirth and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

the order named. In the year under review the death rates from diseases of all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the respiratory system and childbirth, were considerably above the average of the five years ended with 1885; and excepting diseases of the nervous system and childbirth, they were also, for the most part, higher than in the earlier period 1871-80. In reference to the falling-off in the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system, it should be explained that this has been more than compensated by the increased mortality from phthisis already alluded to.*

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

703. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1887, was below the average of recent years, but slightly above that of earlier ones. The proportion in 1887 was 202 to every 100,000 persons living, whilst it was 218 in the five years 1881-5, but only 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, more than half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional" disease†), and in recent years more than one-seventh of the total mortality, although in 1887 it was little more than one-eighth. The victims are, for the most part, young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,065, being equal to about one-eighth of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 725, bronchitis 697, congestion of the lungs 169, and croup 191. Of those who died from these complaints 811 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 761 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,622 deaths in 1887 (or only 2 more than in 1886) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fourth of the total mortality.

Bronchitis
and pneu-
monia in
various
countries.

704. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 7,857 in the five years ended with 1885, 1,777 in 1886, and 1,591 in 1887, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 17·22 annually for the second period, of 18·00 for 1886, and 15·60 for 1887. From these results it would appear that the complaints referred to are gradually becoming more and more fatal in this colony, the low proportion for 1887 being exceptional; they are, however, according to the following figures, still much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia,

* See paragraphs 684 and 685 *ante*.

† See paragraph 683 *ante*.

it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy ...	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns)	37·95	Ireland ...	26·76
Holland ...	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	26·69
Scotland ...	34·13	Spain ...	24·12
Belgium ...	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ...	32·25	Massachusetts ...	21·03
Switzerland ...	31·52	Prussia ...	16·63
Austria ...	28·09		

705. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1887 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was the lowest recorded in the last seven years, and was much below the average of the twenty-four years ended with 1887, as is shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1887.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1887—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1878	149	49	198	74·49
1879	123	38	161	59·99
1880	111	20	131	50·09
1881	155	78	233	85·84
1882	117	59	176	65·80
1883	115	43	158	57·37
1884	131	72	203	70·36
1885	106	62	168	56·05
1886	122	70	192	62·29
1887	116	58	174	52·66
Total in twenty-four years	2,887	1,044	3,931	59·97

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

706. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidentally with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-two years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,* viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2, and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in childbed in Victoria and United Kingdom.

707. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-four years was 1 to 167 births, and in 1887 the proportion was 1 to every 190 births. In 1886, the proportion was 1 to every 161 births; in 1885, 1 to every 178 births; in 1884, it was as high as 1 to every 142 births; and in 1883, it was 1 to every 174 births. All these proportions are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the five years ended with 1885, 202 births occurred to each death of a mother.† In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births

* See table following paragraph 658 *ante*.

† There is reason to believe, however, that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be one death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died to every 151 births.

708. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital*, 615† women were confined, and 571‡ infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1887. Twenty-two deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 28 deliveries, or to every 26 births. In 1885-6, 1 death of a mother took place in this institution to every 34 deliveries, or 32 births; in 1884-5, 1 to every 17 deliveries, or 16 births; in 1883-4, 1 to every 31 deliveries, or 28 births; in 1882-3, 1 to 86 deliveries or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; and in 1876, 1 to 68 deliveries or 65 births. These proportions are, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

Deaths from
childbirth in
Women's
Hospital.

709. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, hæmorrhage, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether such was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and the entry should be referred back for inquiry in all cases where the death is stated to have occurred from any of the above causes. It is questionable whether in any of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring is not known. The inaccuracy with which such deaths are often described has recently excited attention in England, where the Registrar-General

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital.

† Including 125 cases occurring outside the hospital at houses provided by the committee, amongst whom only 1 death occurred.

‡ Including 3 cases of twins.

in 1881 and 1882 caused special letters of inquiry to be sent out respecting doubtful deaths of women at child-bearing ages, with the result that 348 deaths in the former and 428 in the latter year were added to those assigned to puerperal fever and the other incidents of childbirth.* Such a practice has been followed for some years in Victoria, and it is much to be wished it should be adopted by the other colonies of this group. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the fourteen years ended with 1886, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
1880 ...	131	50·09	127	45·10	42	51·24
1881 ...	233	85·84	117	40·35	70	85·15
1882 ...	176	65·80	118	39·73	49	57·53
1883 ...	158	57·37	114	36·44	42	42·47
1884 ...	203	70·36	137	40·36	67	62·74
1885 ...	168	56·05	127	36·24	69	59·12
1886 ...	192	62·29	191	52·64	71	56·43
Sums & } Means }	2,617	68·12	1,572	46·53	683	57·74
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
1881 ...	63	58·83	14	35·73	92	49·11
1882 ...	70	64·55	14	34·63	101	53·14
1883 ...	49	43·86	19	44·61	95	49·47
1884 ...	49	41·36	12	26·21	137	69·03
1885 ...	53	44·00	16	34·50	144	73·12
1886 ...	36	32·21	13	28·10	111	57·52
Sums & } Means }	658	48·74	256	51·63	1,289	52·96

* See 45th Annual Report for the year 1882.

710. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1886 was much below the average in all the colonies except New Zealand. In that colony the rate in 1886, although above the average, was not so high as in the two previous years.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1886.

711. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2.17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 2.05 for the quinquennial period 1881 to 1885, 1.94 for the year 1886, and 1.71 for 1887. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in childbed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon childbearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria :—

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.*

	Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	3.77
Spain	3.56
Belgium	2.32
Prussia	2.20
Italy	2.13
Scotland (eight towns)	2.10
Switzerland	2.06
Switzerland (principal towns)	2.02
Scotland	1.87
Massachusetts	1.80
Denmark (towns)	1.76
Belgium (principal towns)	1.72
Ireland	1.65
England and Wales	1.60
Holland	1.43
Sweden	1.29
Sweden (principal towns)	1.27
Germany (principal towns)	1.23

712. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but

Violent deaths.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent five years it fell to as low as 93. The last-named rate, however, is still higher by nearly a third than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 72. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and suicide being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, homicides more numerous by two-thirds, and executions twice as numerous.

Violent
deaths, 1887
and pre-
vious years.

713. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1887 was 1,023, of which 869, or 85 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 22, or 2 per cent., to homicide; 132, or 13 per cent., to suicide; but not one was due to execution. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis, diarrhœa, and pneumonia.* Forty-two per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1887 were due to fractures, 26 per cent. to drowning, and 10 per cent. to burns and scalds. Suicides were much above, but homicides about the same as the average of the five years ended with 1885. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1887 and the five years ended with 1885, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1887.			Five Years: 1881 to 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents:—						
Fractures and contusions	324	40	364	1,464	168	1,632
Gunshot wounds ...	18	1	19			
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	9	5	14			
Burns and scalds ...	44	44	88	179	255	434
Sunstroke ...	27	7	34	44	26	70
Lightning ...	2	1	3	11	1	12
Poison ...	22	6	28	63	30	93
Snake, insect—bite ...	6	3	9	16	2	18
Drowning ...	187	41	228	754	179	933
Suffocation ...	27	21	48	169	114	283
Others ...	29	5	34	44	19	63
Total ...	695	174	869	2,851	811	3,662
Homicide ...	16	6	22	53	57	110

* See table following paragraph 645 *ante*.

VIOLENT DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1887.			Five Years : 1881 to 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	28	1	29	67	2	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	18	...	18	61	13	74
Poison ...	18	8	26	45	26	71
Drowning ...	16	9	25	68	27	95
Hanging ...	26	1	27	131	7	138
Otherwise ...	7	...	7	15	1	16
Total ...	113	19	132	387	76	463
Execution ...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Grand Total ...	824	199	1,023	3,299	944	4,243

714. During the five years ended with 1885, 38,213 males and 28,478 females died of specified causes ; and it results from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 12 died a violent death ; 1 in every 13 died of an accident ; 1 in every 721 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 99 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 4,780 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 30 died a violent death ; 1 in every 35 died of an accident ; 1 in every 500 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 375 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

715. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1887, 824, or 80 per cent., belonged to the male, and 199, or 20 per cent., to the female, sex. In the five years ended with 1885 these proportions were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent deaths of males and females.

716. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths ; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents ; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so ; but, according to the experience of recent years, more females are murdered than males. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement ; but in the 36½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 128 males have been executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

717. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

Suicidal
deaths.

718. One hundred and thirty-two persons took their own lives in 1887, and 101 in the previous year. During the five years ended with 1885 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 93.

Modes of
suicide in
Victoria.

719. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, drowning and shooting with almost equal frequency the next, cutting or stabbing the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only thrice in 106 cases which have occurred during the last seven years by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the number of cases in the five years ended with 1885 being equal to the number in the preceding ten years.

Modes of
suicide in
England.

720. Dr. Ogle, in an able and interesting paper on suicide, read by him before the Statistical Society of London, in February 1886, gives the following table, showing the proportion during a series of years of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales.* With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.	Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.		
	Males.	Females.	Both.
Hanging or strangulation ...	417	240	365
Drowning	152	264	185
Cut or stab	207	129	184
Poison	79	145	99
Shooting	67	2	48
Jump from height	21	36	25
Railway train	24	8	19
Otherwise	33	176	75
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

Suicides of
Chinese.

721. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Eleven men of this race committed that act in 1886, but only two in 1887. Of the 13 referred to, all but 2 hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000; so that those who committed suicide during 1886 were in the proportion of about 1 in 1,100, and during 1887 about 1 in 6,000. In the general population the proportion of persons committing self-destruction averages only 1 in about 10,000.

Suicides in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

722. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria

* "Suicides in England and Wales," by William Ogle, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Journal of the Statistical Society*, March, 1886.

than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the fourteen years ended with 1886 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 to 1886.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	12·7	41	7·5	22	15·7
1874 ...	97	12·5	64	11·2	10	6·4
1875 ...	91	11·6	55	9·4	23	13·3
1876 ...	100	12·6	61	10·1	24	13·0
1877 ...	92	11·4	66	10·5	27	13·8
1878 ...	87	10·6	48	7·3	29	14·0
1879 ...	108	13·0	62	9·0	40	18·7
1880 ...	118	13·9	68	9·4	22	9·9
1881 ...	102	11·7	83	10·9	21	9·5
1882 ...	83	9·3	55	7·0	40	16·8
1883 ...	103	11·3	54	6·5	37	13·8
1884 ...	86	9·2	81	9·2	45	15·3
1885 ...	89	9·3	95	10·2	36	11·7
1886 ...	101	10·2	95	9·7	44	13·2
Means...	97	11·4	66	9·1	30	13·2
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
1882 ...	18	6·3	3	2·5	53	10·4
1883 ...	31	10·4	5	4·0	55	10·4
1884 ...	31	10·0	7	5·5	57	10·4
1885 ...	32	10·2	5	3·8	54	9·5
1886 ...	31	9·9	3	2·2	66	11·3
Means...	23	8·9	6	5·3	42	9·0

Proportion
of suicides
in different
colonies.

723. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, five times in New South Wales, five times in New Zealand, and six times in South Australia, during the fourteen years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

Suicides in
England
and Wales.

724. In England and Wales, according to figures given by Dr. Ogle,* the suicide rate is lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania. In England and Wales it increased considerably during the five years ended with 1880, since which period it appears to have remained uniform. The following are the figures referred to:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.					
1861 to 1865	6·52
1866 to 1870	6·64
1871 to 1875	6·62
1876 to 1880	7·38
1881 to 1885	7·38
						6·91
						6·91

Suicides in
France.

725. Suicide in France appears to be much more rife than it is in England and Wales, or than in any of the Australasian colonies; it also seems to be largely increasing in that country. This is shown by the following calculations, which have been based upon figures given in a recent number of the *Journal Officiel*:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

	Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.					
1861 to 1865	12·4
1866 to 1870	13·5
1871 to 1875	16·9
1876 to 1880	16·9
1881 to 1884	18·9
						15·7
						15·7

Suicides in
Foreign
countries.

726. Statistics of suicide in a number of countries have been collected with much care by Dr. Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine in the Royal University of Turin. Dr. Morselli arrives at the conclusion that suicide is increasing in almost every country; that "religion and morals have never reached the root of the calamity"; that the sole preventive, not only against suicide but against madness, would

* See *Statistical Journal*, March, 1886, page 112.

consist in "diminishing the struggle for life amongst men, and in developing in man the well-ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character." From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted* :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.
Saxony ...	31.1	Norway ...	7.5
Denmark ..	25.8	Belgium ...	6.9
Schleswig-Holstein ...	24.0	Hungary ...	5.2
Austria ...	21.2	Italy ...	3.7
France ...	15.0	Netherlands ...	3.6
Hanover ...	14.0	United States ...	3.5
Prussia ...	13.3	Russia ...	2.9
Bavaria ...	9.1	Spain ...	1.4
Sweden ...	8.1		

727. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, suicide is more rife in Saxony, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, France, Hanover, and Prussia than in Queensland or Victoria; and in those countries, with the addition of Bavaria, than in New South Wales, South Australia, or New Zealand; whilst Tasmania stands not only below these, but also below Sweden, Norway, and Belgium. The only countries quoted which stand below any of the Australasian colonies in point of frequency of suicide are Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and Spain.

Suicides in Australasia and Foreign countries.

728. In addition to the above, figures for the following countries are given by Mr. Mulhall.† The observations extend over the years 1871 to 1877:—

Suicides in certain countries.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.
Switzerland ...	20.2	Scotland ...	4.0
Germany ...	14.3	Ireland ...	1.7
Sweden and Norway ...	8.1		

729. Mr. Mulhall thinks that the most notable causes of the increase of suicide are "the increase of railways and commerce, the great consumption of spirits and flesh meat, the spread of secular education and infidelity, the rapid growth of urban and decline of rural life, the higher ratio of insanity, the increase of wealth, the new system of divorce, and the keener struggle for existence in Europe, owing to the greater density of population."

Causes assigned for increase of suicide.

* See *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 429.

Suicide more
destructive
than war.

730. In another work* the same writer points out that suicide is a more terrible destroyer of human life than war, for whilst during the fifty years of the Queen's reign war has occasioned 52,000 deaths of subjects of the United Kingdom, and 316,000 deaths of subjects of France, Germany, and Austria, suicide has claimed 77,000 victims in the first-named country and 610,000 victims in the other three countries named.

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

731. According to the following figures, violent deaths during the five years ended with 1886 were less common in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania :—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	841	9·44
	1883	908	9·97
	1884	799	8·56
	1885	846	8·83
	1886	942	9·54
	Mean of 5 years	867	9·27
New South Wales ...	1882	904	11·37
	1883	850	10·19
	1884	990	11·24
	1885	1,106	11·88
	1886	1,083	11·05
	Mean of 5 years	987	11·15
Queensland ...	1882	439	18·48
	1883	396	14·78
	1884	509	17·27
	1885	492	15·93
	1886	496	14·92
	Mean of 5 years	466	16·28
South Australia ...	1882	210	7·24
	1883	202	6·76
	1884	239	7·74
	1885	212	6·77
	1886	272	8·69
	Mean of 5 years	227	7·44
Western Australia ...	1882	53	17·44
	1883	59	18·89
	1884	51	15·78
	1885	45	13·21
	1886	67	18·02
	Mean of 5 years	55	16·67

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886—
continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania ...	1882	87	7·21
	1883	106	8·53
	1884	90	7·01
	1885	91	6·89
	1886	94	6·94
	Mean of 5 years	94	7·32
New Zealand ...	1882	505	9·92
	1883	494	9·33
	1884	548	9·98
	1885	517	9·13
	1886	571	9·81
	Mean of 5 years	527	9·63

732. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. By the following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, it appears that such deaths are still more common here than in any European country. Fatal accidents seem to occur with more frequency in Victoria than in any of those countries; and suicides than in any except Switzerland, Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be more prevalent than in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium, and Finland, but to be much less rife than in Switzerland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table (except in the case of Victoria) have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account:—

Violent deaths in Victoria and European countries.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria ...	95·4	81·4	3·7	10·2
Switzerland ...	92·4	68·9	3·9	19·6
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	7·3
Scotland ...	72·0	68·2	·1	3·7
Ireland ...	39·1	35·3	1·7	2·1

* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during the five years, 1881 to 1885, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876. The figures in the last column in a few instances differ from those of Dr. Morselli (*ante*), which have been calculated over a series of years.

† Including the shipping.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES*—*continued.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·0
Finland	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	9·2
Prussia	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·4
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	10·3
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	8·2
Austria	47·1	...	...	11·3
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

Railway accidents.

733. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the twenty-eight and a half years ended with 30th June, 1887, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months) ...	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7†	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
Total killed	411	10	13	23	21	161	182	39	147	20

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† The high mortality in 1886-7 was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this is the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868 ...	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870 ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871 ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872 ...	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875 ...	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876 ...	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877 ...	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878 ...	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879 ...	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880 ...	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881 ...	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882 ...	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883 ...	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months) ...	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5 ...	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6 ...	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7* ...	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
Total injured ...	1495	770	116	886	115	360	475	26	43	65

734. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-eight and a half years, 411 persons were killed and 1,495 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 174 of the former and 476 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 23 were passengers, and as many as 182 railway or contractors' servants; 13 of the former, and 161 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 886, and the railway servants 475; as many as 360 of the latter, but only 116 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 39 persons were killed, and 26 injured. As many as 147 trespassers were killed, no less than 53 being in the last 3 years; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. During the same three years the trespassers injured have only numbered 16.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

* See footnote (t) on last page.

Mining accidents.

735. In the fourteen years ended with 1887, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 785 persons lost their lives, and 1,772 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1887.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	46,512	90	245	335	1.93	5.27	7.20
1875	42,058	83	217	300	1.97	5.16	7.13
1876	41,531	55	170	225	1.32	4.10	5.42
1877	38,860	64	154	218	1.65	3.96	5.61
1878	37,212	40	106	146	1.07	2.85	3.92
1879	37,195	48	112	160	1.29	3.01	4.30
1880	38,076	50	89	139	1.31	2.34	3.65
1881	38,436	72	108	180	1.87	2.81	4.68
1882	37,446	71	130	201	1.90	3.47	5.37
1883	33,927	59	128	187	1.74	3.77	5.51
1884	29,182	41	106	147	1.40	3.63	5.03
1885	27,033	40	67	107	1.48	2.48	3.96
1886	25,361	44	68	112	1.73	2.68	4.41
1887	25,511	28	72	100	1.09	2.82	3.91
Means	35,596	56	127	183	1.57	3.57	5.14

Mining accidents, 1887.

736. In 1887, fatal mining accidents numbered 16 less than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, were 30 per cent. below the average. The proportion (1.09 per 1,000) is, with one exception, the lowest recorded since mining accidents were first specially distinguished in 1874. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

737. According to the mean of the fourteen years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 637 loses his life annually. In 1887 the proportion was as low as 1 in 909. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines,

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

738. It appears by the following table that, in the fourteen years named, 1,244, or 48 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 496, or 20 per cent., by falling down shafts, &c., and cage accidents; 314, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 20 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties:—

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1887.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	310	569	879
" " on surface	99	73	172
" materials down shafts, passes, &c.	41	150	191
" " winzes, &c.	2	...	2
Falling down shafts	114	151	265
" " winzes, shoots, &c.	15	68	83
Cage accidents	46	102	148
Timber accidents	15	22	37
Truck accidents	5	42	47
Machinery in motion	19	78	97
Explosion of charges of gunpowder	22	132	154
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " nitro-glycerine compounds	26	58	84
" stored explosives	6	28	34
" boilers	2	6	8
" fire damp	1	22	23
Foul air	10	1	11
Flooding of mines	23	...	23
Undescribed	28	260	288
Total	785	1,772	2,557

739. One effect of the new classification is to remove from the list of diseases, and to place under the head of "Ill-defined and unspecified causes" instead, a number of indefinite causes of death, which, although constantly appearing in medical certificates, are almost worthless for purposes of statistical investigation. Prominent among these are atrophy and debility, dropsy, tumor, mortification, abscess, hemorrhage, &c. It is obviously desirable that as few entries as possible should be made under this head, and it may be hoped that medical men will, as far as possible, avoid such terms in future when certifying to the cause of death, and that, wherever practicable, the name of the primary complaint may be given, rather than that of some affection which is merely

Causes of mining accidents.

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

a result or symptom thereof. In the year under review there were no fewer than 1,285 deaths from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or about 8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with an identical proportion in 1886, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the five years ended with 1885, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,162 in 1887—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 21 were set down to tumours, 27 to dropsy, 20 to abscess, 26 to other ill-defined causes, and 29 were altogether unspecified.

740. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,162 deaths set down thereto in 1887, 1,078 were under 5 years, 952 were under 1 year, 303 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if sufficient pains had been taken. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the twenty-one years ended with 1887 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1887.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746
1868	337	328	665
1869	386	337	723
1870	422	368	790
1871	368	311	679
1872	354	338	692
1873	378	336	714
1874	402	337	739
1875	413	349	762
1876	344	305	649
1877	344	304	648
1878	389	311	700
1879	407	304	711
1880	369	324	693
1881	392	345	737
1882	493	442	935
1883	412	387	799
1884	488	365	853
1885	541	414	955
1886	577	472	1,049
1887	659	503	1,162
Annual mean 1867 to 1887	423	358	781

741. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 85 to every 100 males.

Atrophy and
debility in
Victoria.

Sex of those
who died
of atrophy,
&c.

742. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be no less common in the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria, the mortality (generally of infants or young children) from those circumstances which medical men seem to find a difficulty in giving a more definite name to being apparently more common generally in the warmer than in the cooler colonies. The following are the figures for the five years ended with 1886 :—

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	935	10·49
	1883	799	8·77
	1884	853	9·13
	1885	955	9·96
	1886	1,049	10·63
	Mean of 5 years	918	9·80
New South Wales ...	1882	776	9·76
	1883	832	9·97
	1884	975	11·07
	1885	1,059	11·38
	1886	971	9·91
	Mean of 5 years	923	10·42
Queensland ...	1882	299	12·58
	1883	344	12·84
	1884	438	14·86
	1885	402	13·02
	1886	297	8·93
	Mean of 5 years	356	12·45
South Australia ...	1882	337	11·62
	1883	353	11·81
	1884	380	12·31
	1885	307	9·81
	1886	315	10·06
	Mean of 5 years	338	11·12
Western Australia ...	1882	30	9·87
	1883	19	6·08
	1884	35	10·83
	1885	48	14·09
	1886	47	12·64
	Mean of 5 years	36	10·70

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1886—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania ...	1882	112	9·28
	1883	124	9·98
	1884	126	9·81
	1885	124	9·38
	1886	115	8·49
	Mean of 5 years	120	9·39
New Zealand ...	1882	334	6·56
	1883	269	5·08
	1884	304	5·54
	1885	294	5·19
	1886	318	5·46
	Mean of 5 years	304	5·57

Causes of death of octogenarians.

743. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1887 and the two preceding periods of five and eleven years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1887.

Causes of Death.	Year 1887.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	5	2	5	11
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, &c. ...	2	...	4	2	3	2
Cholera	2	...	...	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	13	6	43	37	51	36
Venereal Diseases	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas	6	2	3	7
Hydatids	1	...
Privation	2	...	3	...
Scurvy	1	...
Intemperance	2	1
Rheumatism	4	4	3	7	4
Gout	3	1	2	...
Cancer ...	6	4	32	14	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	...	...

* See table following paragraph 637 *ante.*

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1887—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1887.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years, ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Phthisis	1	...	2	3	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus	1	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	149	143	628	483	631	538
Brain Diseases, &c.	22	15	110	79	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases, &c.	26	20	81	48	66	46
Lung Diseases, &c.	43	27	187	133	183	116
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, &c.	10	6	43	27	37	21
Kidney Diseases, &c.	10	2	44	8	47	1
Genetic Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	2
Accidents	7	4	22	19	22	18
Suicide	1	...	...	2	4	...
Dropsy	2	...	6	9	20	18
Mortification ... ..	...	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour	1	...	2	1	...	3
Abscess, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unspecified causes ... ..	..	...	4	3	2	...
Total	295	236	1,237	880	1,291	951

744. It will be noticed that during the seventeen years referred to, in the case of more than half of both the males and females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, over two-sevenths of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and about one-fifth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints
most fatal
to octoge-
narians—
1871-87.

745. Elaborate tables showing the occupations at death of males at various ages in Melbourne, in the extra-metropolitan towns, and in the extra-urban districts, were published in the Statistical Register of Victoria for 1883, and statements based upon these have been given in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations dying annually in the three years embracing the census year (1881), and the year immediately succeeding and following it, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality:—

Occupations
at death.

* See *Statistical Register*, 1883, page 278; also, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 619; *ibid.*, 1884-5, paragraph 669; *ibid.*, 1885-6, paragraph 684 *et seq.*

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

			Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in industrial pursuits	...	21·89
2.	„ entertaining and serving	...	20·42
3.	„ commercial pursuits	...	17·62
4.	„ professional pursuits	...	16·51
5.	„ food and drinks	...	15·53
6.	„ books and literature	...	12·48
7.	„ on land and with animals	...	9·96

Medical men
in various
countries.

746. As bearing upon the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. At the census of 1881, 454 legally qualified medical practitioners were returned, which gives 1 to every 1,900 persons, or to every 194 square miles. The first of these proportions compares favorably with that in most other countries, the only ones known to have a higher proportion being England and Wales, Italy, and Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other country respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country:—

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales ...	3·9
Italy ...	1885	60	Belgium ...	4·7
England and Wales ...	1881	58	Italy ...	6·2
Victoria ...	1881	53	Holland ...	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland ...	7·3
Ireland ...	1881	48	Ireland ...	13·2
Holland ...	1884	43	France ...	13·9
Belgium ...	1884	42	Germany ...	15·1
France ...	1883	39	Austria ...	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland ...	15·9
Austria ...	1884	32	Hungary ...	33·6
Norway ...	1882	32	Spain ...	37·1
Spain ...	1877	31	Portugal ...	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Portugal ...	1880	18	Victoria ...	193·6
Russia in Europe ...	1882	16	Norway ...	205·0
Sweden ...	1883	13	Sweden ...	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to ·386 of one of the latter.

747. There are 38 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1887, was 16,056, and the number of deaths was 1,780. In the previous twelve months the cases of sickness treated numbered 15,987, and the deaths 1,719. There was thus 1 death to every 9·0 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the year 1887, as against 1 death to every 9·3 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred, in the year ended 30th June, 1887, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year:—

Sickness and
deaths in
general
hospitals.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1887.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1886.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	28	4	14·29	12·50
Amherst	372	28	7·53	6·28
Ararat*	367	37	10·08	6·06
Ballarat	1,008	137	13·59	8·82
Beechworth	450	48	10·67	6·83
Belfast* (Port Fairy) ...	54	7	12·96	5·36
Bendigo	1,220	136	11·15	10·11
Castlemaine	503	53	10·54	9·05
Clunes	154	16	10·39	8·28
Colac	66	10	15·15	5·26
Creswick	271	12	4·43	6·09
Daylesford*	167	24	14·37	13·41
Dunolly	294	24	8·16	7·99
Echuca	208	24	11·54	12·02
Geelong*	919	75	8·16	9·58
Hamilton*	304	29	9·54	8·15
Heathcote	80	11	13·75	14·29
Horsham	261	17	6·51	11·67
Inglewood	373	32	8·58	6·69
Kilmore	152	8	5·26	10·08
Kyneton	379	26	6·86	5·81
Maldon*	65	5	7·69	17·31
Mansfield	77	4	5·19	8·49
Maryborough	446	29	6·50	7·73
Melbourne	3,535	531	15·02	16·99
Melbourne (Alfred) ...	1,727	189	10·94	10·96
Melbourne (Austin)† ...	132	49	37·12	20·41
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	570	45	7·89	5·26
Mooroopna	382	40	10·47	7·56
Nhill	77	6	7·79	7·02
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)*	255	25	9·80	11·16
Portland*	35	1	2·86	8·51
Sale	371	40	10·78	12·50
St. Arnaud	231	11	4·76	6·85

* This institution is also a Benevolent Asylum.

† For incurables.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1887.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1886.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Swan Hill	76	5	6·58	5·83
Wangaratta	218	25	11·47	9·31
Warrnambool*... ..	118	12	10·17	9·73
Wood's Point	111	5	4·50	3·92
Total	16,056	1,780	11·09	11·12

Highest and lowest death rates.

748. In proportion to the cases treated in 1886-7, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),† Colac, Melbourne, Daylesford, and Alexandra Hospitals; and the lowest in the Portland, Creswick, Wood's Point, St. Arnaud, Mansfield, and Kilmore Hospitals. In the previous year the rate of mortality was highest in the Austin (Melbourne),† Heathcote, Maldon, and Melbourne Hospitals; and the least in the Kyneton, Portland, Wood's Point, Creswick, Homœopathic (Melbourne), and Belfast Hospitals.

Proportion of deaths in Hospitals in various countries.

749. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper‡ show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

				Per cent.
Victoria	1880-85	...	...	11·85
England and Wales	1884	...	...	11·11
Austria	1883	...	...	10·43
Italy	1885	...	...	10·22
Saxony	1882	...	...	9·40
Norway	1883	...	...	9·36
France	1883	...	...	9·14
Portugal	1884	...	...	9·02
Hungary	1882	...	...	8·68
Prussia	1882	...	...	8·24
German Empire	1882	...	...	7·18
Sweden	1883	...	...	6·23
Baden	1882	...	...	4·86
Bavaria	1882	...	...	3·86
Württemberg	1882	...	...	3·49

Deaths in Victorian and other Hospitals.

750. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information it is impossible to say whether the cases treated

* These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

† For incurables.

‡ Page 195.

in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, &c., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

751. The patients treated in the Infirmary Department* of the Women's Hospital numbered 446 during the year 1885-6, and 411 in 1886-7. The deaths in the same institution numbered 21 in the former, and 15 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 22 died in 1885-6, and 1 in 27 in 1886-7.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department

752. In the Midwifery Department* of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 550 women were confined in 1885-6, and 615 in 1886-7.† Sixteen died in the former period, and 22 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 34 died in 1885-6, and 1 woman in 28 in 1886-7. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1887, 13,050 women were accouched therein,‡ of whom 243 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 54 confinements.‡

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department

753. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 514 in the year 1885-6, and 571 during the year 1886-7, and of these, 24 in the former and 22 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus 1 infant in 21 died in the former, and 1 in every 26 in the latter year. §

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

754. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 593 cases were treated, and 35 deaths occurred, in the year 1885-6; 544 cases were treated, and 37 deaths occurred, during the year 1886-7. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 17 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 15 patients in the latter, period.

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

755. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 1,817 in 1885-6, and 2,590 in the year 1886-7; deaths numbered 198 and 211. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 9 in 1885-6, and of 1 to 14 in 1886-7.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

756. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1885-6 amounted to 520, and the deaths to 99, or 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness. In the year 1886-7 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 659, and the deaths 133, or 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

* The Midwifery and the Infirmary Departments of the "Women's Hospital" were formerly known under the names of the "Lying-in Hospital" and the "Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children" respectively.

† Including women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution, who numbered 125 in 1886-7.

‡ See paragraph 708 *ante*.

§ See paragraph 627 *ante*.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

757. In 1885-6 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 143, and the deaths 3. In the year ended 30th June, 1886-7, these numbers were 133 and 10 respectively. Thus, in 1885-6, 1 death occurred to every 48 cases of sickness, and in 1886-7, 1 death to every 13 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

758. In hospitals for the insane during 1886, the cases of sickness numbered 906, and during 1887 they numbered 1,018. The deaths amounted to 256 at the former period, and 235 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 4 cases of sickness in both years.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

759. In gaols and penal establishments 5,553 cases of sickness occurred in 1887. The deaths in the same year were 62. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 14 cases of sickness.

Deaths in public institutions.

760. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1886-7* was 2,594, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the five years ended with 1886 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·3 deaths; and in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1886-7:—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1886-7.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,780
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmery Department†	15
Midwifery Department‡	44
Hospital for Sick Children	37
Benevolent asylums	211
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	133
Orphan asylums	10
Eye and Ear Hospital	2
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind	1
Deaf and Dumb Institution	1
Hospitals for the insane	235
Female refuges	17 §
Victorian Infant Asylum	5
Industrial and reformatory schools	40 ||
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols)	62
Penal establishments	1
Total	2,594

* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

† Formerly known as the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

‡ Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital. The deaths include those of 22 infants born in the institution.

§ This includes the deaths of 10 infants in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.

|| Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

761. In England and Wales during 1882, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 63 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 28 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third. Deaths in public institutions in England.

762. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy,* the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained :— Sick and infirm.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from sickness ...	7,381	5,822	13,203
" " accident ...	1,162	202	1,364
" " deafmuteism ...	168	119	287
" " blindness ...	502	240	742
" " lunacy ...	1,590	1,243	2,833
" " idiocy ...	108	53	161
" " epilepsy ...	176	114	290
" " lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c. †	83	49	132
Total ...	11,170	7,842	19,012

763. The total numbers furnish a proportion of 221 persons suffering from infirmity in every 10,000 of the population, of 247 infirm males in every 10,000 males, of 191 infirm females in every 10,000 females. Proportion of infirm to population.

764. The sick when the census of 1881 was taken were found to be in the proportion of 153, and those laid up in consequence of accidents in that of 16, to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined, representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 169 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 59. A similar combination gives a proportion of 189 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 53; of 147 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 68. Sickness and accidents.

765. The deafmutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some Permanent infirmities.

* No case of leprosy was returned either in 1871 or 1881. It is known that this infirmity existed at both periods, to a small extent, among the Chinese; but the sub-enumerators did not distinguish it from ordinary sickness.

† The information in this line was not asked for, and is no doubt incomplete.

defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226.

Deafmute-
ism.

766. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females.

Deaf-
muteism in
various
countries.

767. The following are the proportions per 10,000 of the population of deaf and dumb persons in as many Australasian Colonies and other countries as the information is available for:—

DEAFMUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deafmutes per 10,000 living.		Deafmutes per 10,000 living.
Switzerland ...	24·52	France ...	6·26
Austria ...	13·07	Denmark ...	6·20
Hungary ...	12·63	Great Britain and Ireland ...	5·74
Sweden ...	10·23	Tasmania ...	5·44
Prussia ...	10·19	Italy ...	5·37
Finland ...	10·18	Spain ...	4·59
Germany (exclusive of Prussia) ...	9·31	Belgium ...	4·45
Norway ...	8·64	Holland ...	3·35
Canada ...	8·05	Victoria ...	3·33
Portugal ...	7·47	South Australia ...	2·90
United States ...	6·75	Western Australia ...	2·36
Greece ...	6·46	New Zealand ...	2·33

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

Deaf-
muteism in
Australasia
and else-
where.

768. It will be observed that the proportions of deaf and dumb persons to the population are smaller in New Zealand, Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, than in any other countries; but Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Italy, stand above Tasmania. The country in which deafmuteism prevails to its greatest extent is Switzerland, about 1 person in every 400 being affected in this manner.

Blindness.

769. Blind persons in Victoria were found in 1881 to be in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females.

770. Subjoined are the proportions of blind persons to the populations of the respective countries named:—

Blindness in various countries.

BLINDNESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Blind persons per 10,000 living.
Portugal	21·90
Finland	21·15
Tasmania	16·00
Spain	14·79
Western Australia	13·79
Norway	13·57
Hungary	13·24
Great Britain and Ireland	9·85
United States	9·75
Austria	9·07
Greece	8·96
Victoria	8·60
France	8·37
Prussia	8·31
Belgium	8·11
Sweden	8·06
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	7·93
Denmark	7·86
Italy	7·63
Switzerland	7·61
South Australia	7·06
Canada	6·19
Holland	4·45
New Zealand	2·82

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

771. According to these figures, the people of New Zealand enjoy a greater immunity from blindness than those of any other country, and the people of South Australia than those of any other country except New Zealand, Holland and Canada. Victoria has a larger proportion of blind persons than 12, but a smaller one than 11 of the other countries named; whilst Western Australia has a larger proportion than all but 4, and Tasmania than all but 2 of the other countries. Most blindness appears to exist in two countries situated so widely apart as Portugal and Finland, the proportion being 1 blind person to about every 450 of the population.

Blindness in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

772. Lunatics in Victoria were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

Lunacy.

773. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1881 was taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 502 of the

Lunacy in England and Wales.

population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria at the same census.*

Lunacy in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

774. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which collected complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy were New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion was lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. Victoria had 1 lunatic in every	...	...	304 persons.
2. Tasmania	"	"	334 "
3. South Australia	"	"	436 "
4. New Zealand	"	"	437 "

Lunacy in
Queensland.

775. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private houses, gaols, &c. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

Idiocy.

776. Persons returned as idiots in this colony were in the proportion of 1·87 per 10,000 of the population; 2·38 idiot males per 10,000 males, 1·29 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 5,356 persons, 1 idiot male in every 4,186 males, 1 idiot female in every 7,741 females.

Idiocy in
various
countries.

777. The following are the proportions of idiots to the populations of three of the Australasian colonies and various countries. It is probable that imbeciles are included with idiots in most if not all the countries out of Australasia, as the proportions relating to such countries are in every case higher than those relating to New Zealand and Victoria, and in all cases but four they are also higher than those relating to Tasmania:—

IDIOCY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Idiots per 10,000 living.		Idiots per 10,000 living.
United States	15·33	Italy	6·91
Portugal	15·09	Tasmania	6·57
Austria	14·64	Greece	6·53
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	13·65	Spain	5·47
Great Britain and Ireland	12·92	Belgium	5·02
Hungary	11·86	Sweden	3·92
France	11·40	Victoria	1·87
Denmark	8·31	New Zealand	1·18

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 67.

778. Epileptic persons in 1881 were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females ; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy.

779. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

Epilepsy in
New
Zealand.

780. The Victorian Central Board of Health, which consists of a President and nine members, renders important service in devising and carrying into effect measures for the preservation of the public health, and especially in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The Board meets fortnightly, but the President, who is a salaried officer, and gives his whole time and attention to the duties of his position, is empowered to take all necessary action during the intervals, reporting fully to the Board at its next meeting. The number of Local Boards is 184, and these are in constant communication with, and take instructions from the Central Board. A short account of its work and objects, written by Mr. A. P. Akehurst, the President of the Central Board, specially for the *Victorian Year-Book*, together with several important circulars issued by the Board, was published in an Appendix near the end of the *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6. The Board in their report for 1886-7,* lays down the following as the position which a Central Board of Health ought to occupy :—

Central
Board of
Health.

“To keep all local authorities and their officers in the active exercise of their own legally-imposed and responsible functions; to make itself acquainted with any default, and to remedy it; to direct inquiries, medical and otherwise; to give advice and plans when required; to sanction some of the larger proceedings of the local authorities; to issue provisional orders, subject to Parliamentary confirmation; to receive complaints and appeals; to issue medical regulations on emergencies, and to collect medical reports.”

781. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1887. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the

Meteorologi-
cal observa-
tions, 1887.

results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1887.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	104·0	34·0	57·0
Gabo Island	50·0	86·0	32·0	56·8
Melbourne... ..	91·3	104·9	33·0	58·1
Cape Otway	270·0	102·0	34·0	55·3
Wilson's Promontory	301·0	95·0	36·0	56·5
Echuca	314·0	105·0	31·0	61·6
Sandhurst	701·0	107·2	29·0	58·9
Ballarat	1,438·0	106·5	31·0	54·9

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	29·978	198	37·07	·75	4·9
Gabo Island	29·911	165	45·56	·87	6·1
Melbourne	29·944	153	32·29	·74	6·1
Cape Otway	29·759	196	31·49	·78	6·3
Wilson's Promontory	29·637	181	43·76	·77	6·4
Echuca	29·618	78	29·09	...	...
Sandhurst	29·272	106	26·25	·71	4·5
Ballarat	28·537	161	30·83	·74	5·4

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne, 1864
to 1887.

782. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-four years ended with 1887 :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR
 TWENTY-FOUR YEARS—*continued.*

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
Means	105·0	30·2	57·3	29·94	131	25·75	·71	5·9

783. It will be noticed that in 1887, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was slightly below, but the minimum temperature 3 degrees above, the mean of the maxima and minima in twenty-four years; that the mean temperature was nearly one degree above, and the mean relative humidity was also considerably above the average, but the mean atmospheric pressure was exactly the same as the average; also that, whilst the amount of cloud which prevailed was above the average, rain fell on twenty-two days more than usual, and the rainfall was over 6½ inches above the average.

Observations in 1887 compared with means.

784. During the period of twenty-four years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1887 was experienced in twelve, and a lower one than the minimum in every one of the previous years; the mean temperature was also higher than in any previous year; the days on which rain fell were more numerous than in any previous year except 1875, and the amount of rainfall was higher than in any except 1870, 1872, and 1875.

Observations in 1887 and former years compared.

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

785. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years ($57\cdot3^{\circ}$) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington ($56\cdot9^{\circ}$), Bordeaux ($57\cdot0^{\circ}$), Madrid ($57\cdot2^{\circ}$), and Marseilles ($58\cdot3^{\circ}$). It is lower by $5\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Sydney ($62\cdot5^{\circ}$), and lower by $7\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Adelaide ($64\cdot6^{\circ}$).*

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

786. The mean rainfall in Melbourne ($25\cdot75$ in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England ($25\cdot5$ in.), Bathurst in New South Wales ($25\cdot0$ in.), and Toulouse in France ($24\cdot9$ in.). It is above that in London ($24\cdot0$ in.), Nottingham ($23\cdot7$ in.), or Paris ($22\cdot9$ in.), is 5 inches above that in Adelaide ($20\cdot5$ in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney ($50\cdot1$ in.).*

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

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

* The observations, except those for Melbourne and Adelaide, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of that colony.

END OF VOLUME I.