

## PART II.—FINANCE.

202. 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.

Public  
finance  
accounts.

203. 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, 1885, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by £150,000, and a credit balance of £314,000 having been brought forward from the previous year, it follows that the credit balance carried forward to 1885-6 amounted to £464,000 :—

Government  
finance  
account,  
1884-5.

## FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1884-5.\*

	£	s.	d.
Receipts ... ..	6,290,361	3	11
Expenditure ... ..	6,140,356	12	1†
Receipts in excess of expenditure ... ..	150,004	11	10
Credit balance from 1883-4 ... ..	314,073	15	5
Credit balance carried forward to 1885-6 ... ..	464,078	7	3

\* According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 20th July, 1886, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1885-6 was £6,416,405, and the expenditure was £6,605,901. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 991,640; so that the revenue per head was £6 9s. 5d., and the expenditure per head £6 13s. 3d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix.

† Including £14,615 5s. 10d. to be hereafter recouped.

Excess of receipts and contrary.

204. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £150,005. If, however, recoups and advances to be recouped—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted from the revenue and expenditure respectively, the actual surplus will be increased to £164,620. This was the fifth occasion during the last twelve years on which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups\* being left out of the account :—

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1884-5.

			Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
			£	£
1873-4	...	...	...	80,485
1874-5	...	...	...	126,949
1875-6	...	...	...	84,131
1876-7	...	...	177,599	...
1877-8	...	...	...	50,400
1878-9	...	...	...	274,504
1879-80	...	...	...	205,310
1880-81	...	...	14,079	...
1881-2	...	...	447,308	...
1882-3	...	...	...	49,819
1883-4	...	...	219,285	...
1884-5	...	...	164,620	...

Credit balance in twelve years.

205. According to these figures, the total transactions of the twelve years resulted in a net credit balance of £151,293. To this should be added the credit balance at the commencement of the period, which was sufficient to admit of the large amount of £464,000 being carried forward to the credit of 1885-6 as already shown.†

Changes in sources of revenue.

206. During the financial year under review,‡ additional taxation was imposed in the form of increased customs and excise duties on spirits. Of the amount collected on these articles in 1884-5, the proportion due to the increased rates was £87,625; which, it may be remarked, exceeds by £26,233 the increased customs and excise revenue from spirits, the reason being that the quantity imported during the year fell off by 6 per cent.; and, besides, the amount receivable at the increased rate of duty was reduced owing to an unusually large quantity of spirits having passed through the Customs during the first 17 days of the year,§ in anticipation of the rate of duty being raised. Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 109 miles, and if £1,350|| per

\* See paragraphs 219 and 226 *post*; also footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 216 *post*.

† See paragraph 203 *ante*.

‡ Viz., from the 17th July, 1884, under Acts 48 Vict. Nos. 791 and 792.

§ See footnote (†) on page 152 *post*.

|| See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open" in part "Interchange," *post*.

mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £137,150. There were also accidental or exceptional increases as follow:—£47,200 in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons, and £4,500 in that from the irregularly-paid land tax. Thus, from changes in the sources of revenue alone, the receipts of 1884-5, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, are shown to have increased by £277,475.

207. The total revenue raised in 1884-5 was £355,674 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to nearly £118,200, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£	£
Total revenue ... ..	5,934,687	6,290,361
Deduct recoups, &c.* ... ..	109	...
Revenue proper ... ..	£5,934,578	£6,290,361
Deduct amounts from sources } not common to both years }	... ..	277,475
Comparative amounts ... ..	£5,934,578	£6,012,886

208. The revenue of 1884-5 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1883-4, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £355,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1882-3, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £460,000.†

209. The expenditure of 1884-5 also was above that of any previous year, it being greater than in 1883-4—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by £425,000.† Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it usually fluctuated between two and 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 in 1884-5, for the first time, it exceeded six millions sterling.

210. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1884-5 will be found in the following table:—

\* See paragraph 219 *post*.

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

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884-5.\*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ... ..	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852 ... ..	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853 ... ..	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854 ... ..	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855 ... ..	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856 ... ..	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857 ... ..	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858 ... ..	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859 ... ..	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860 ... ..	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861 ... ..	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862 ... ..	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863 ... ..	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864 ... ..	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865 ... ..	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866 ... ..	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867 ... ..	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868 ... ..	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869 ... ..	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870 ... ..	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2 ... ..	747,412	4	19	11	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 ... ..	880,280	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3 ... ..	904,646	6	4	1	6	4	11
1883-4 ... ..	930,940	6	7	6	6	2	9
1884-5 ... ..	960,079	6	11	0	6	7	11

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1884-5 and former years.

211. The revenue per head in 1884-5 was greater by 3s. 6d., and the expenditure per head greater by 5s. 2d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1857; whilst the latter was larger than in any 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 in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue estimated and raised.

212. In the twenty-one and a half years ended with 1884-5 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,335,765; and was less than that estimate on eight occasions,

\* For amounts per head in 1885-6. see footnote to paragraph 203 *ante*.

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

or by £1,417,664. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £918,101. 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, 1864 TO 1884-5.\*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.†
	£	£	£
1864 ... ..	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865 ... ..	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866 ... ..	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867 ... ..	3,379,078	3,216,317	— 162,761
1868 ... ..	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869 ... ..	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870 ... ..	3,529,100	3,261,883	— 267,217
1871 (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	4,236,423	— 22,712
1875-6 ... ..	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7 ... ..	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8 ... ..	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9 ... ..	4,855,666	4,621,520	— 234,146
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,621,282	— 587,546
1880-81... ..	5,093,647	5,186,011	+ 92,364
1881-2 ... ..	5,241,544	5,592,362	+ 350,818
1882-3 ... ..	5,584,104	5,611,253	+ 27,149
1883-4 ... ..	5,779,775	5,934,687	+ 154,912
1884-5 ... ..	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641

213. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1881-2, viz., by £350,818, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £587,546. In the year under review, the excess over and above the estimate was larger than in any previous year, except 1881-2, 1876-7, and 1868.

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

214. 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 twenty-one and a half years ended with 1884-5 :—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

\* The revenue for 1885-6 was estimated at £6,285,308, or about £131,100 below the actual result; and that for 1886-7 was estimated, in July, 1886, at £6,502,970.

† 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.

## AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1884-5.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864 ... ..	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865 ... ..	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866 ... ..	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867 ... ..	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868 ... ..	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869 ... ..	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870 ... ..	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
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 ... ..	3,226,289	2,869,488	356,801
1875-6 ... ..	3,074,198	2,917,422	156,776
1876-7 ... ..	2,996,676	2,815,361	181,315
1877-8 ... ..	3,369,151	3,040,060	329,091
1878-9 ... ..	3,423,656	3,186,240	237,416
1879-80... ..	3,699,552	3,499,089	200,463
1880-81... ..	3,775,604	3,628,061	147,543
1881-2 ... ..	3,748,019	3,571,667	176,352
1882-3 ... ..	4,538,516	4,228,871	309,645
1883-4 ... ..	4,732,241	4,243,170	489,071
1884-5 ... ..	4,683,259	4,437,036	246,223

Amount un-  
expended,  
1864-85.

215. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the twenty-one and a half years amounted to nearly  $5\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, the exact amount being £5,224,586.

Heads of  
revenue,  
1883-4 and  
1884-5.

216. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz. :—Taxation, Land, Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. 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, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
	£	£	£	£
<b>TAXATION.</b>				
Customs duties (including also wharf- age rates)	1,769,108	1,919,539	150,431†	...
Excise ... ..	123,654	141,225	17,571†	...
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	30,871	31,176	305	...

\* 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. For further details, see paragraph 218 *post*.

† Increase chiefly due to rates of duty on spirits being raised from 17th July, 1884.

## HEADS \* OF REVENUE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
<b>TAXATION—continued.</b>				
Licences (business) ... ..	£ 31,623	£ 32,535	£ 912	£ ...
Duties on estates of deceased persons	77,154	124,370	47,216	...
Duties on bank notes ... ..	28,575	27,529	...	1,046
Stamp duty † ... ..	133,651	143,382	9,731	...
Land tax ... ..	123,884	128,415	4,531	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,318,520</b>	<b>2,548,171</b>	<b>229,651 ‡</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	614,548	555,507	...	59,041
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	103,189	110,777	7,588	...
Penalties under Land Acts ... ..	1,572	273	...	1,299
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>719,309</b>	<b>666,557</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>52,752 ‡</b>
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways ... ..	2,079,249	2,200,067	120,818	...
Water supply § ... ..	165,033	165,968	935	...
Other public works ... ..	1,866	3,325	1,459	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,246,148</b>	<b>2,369,360</b>	<b>123,212</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
Postal receipts, &c. † ... ..	262,322	289,630	27,308	...
Telegraph receipts, &c. † ... ..	86,956	90,926	3,970	...
<b>Total †</b> ... ..	<b>349,278</b>	<b>380,556</b>	<b>31,278</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>				
Mint charges ... ..	10,415	13,042	2,627	...
Mint subsidy returned ... ..	4,852	5,304	452	...
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps) †	111,695	123,428	11,733	...
Interest on public account ... ..	85,537	98,341	12,804	...
Rents (other than Crown lands) ... ..	3,058	2,031	...	1,027
Reimbursements in aid    ... ..	49,441	52,232	2,791	...
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	36,325	31,339	...	4,986
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>301,323</b>	<b>325,717</b>	<b>24,394 ‡</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total Revenue Proper</b> ... ..	<b>5,934,578</b>	<b>6,290,361</b>	<b>355,783 ‡</b>	<b>...</b>
Recoups or assets realized ¶ ... ..	109	...	...	109
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>5,934,687</b>	<b>6,290,361</b>	<b>355,674</b>	<b>...</b>

\* For further details see paragraph 218 post.

† Partly estimated by the Postal authorities. Since the 1st January, 1884, the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees have been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes is now issued; since the 1st July, 1884, the telegraph revenue has also been collected by means of stamps. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders; also "poundage" on postal notes, from 1st January, 1885.

‡ 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.

¶ 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,  
1884-5,  
under  
various  
heads.

217. It will be observed that the increase in the revenue proper of 1884-5 as compared with that of the previous year, amounting in all to £355,700, was the net result of an increase of £229,600 under the head of Taxation, £123,200 under the head of Public Works, £31,300 under the head of Post and Telegraphs, and £24,400 under the head of Other Sources; less a decrease of £52,800 in the Land Revenue. In the Public Works division the largest increase was £120,800 in the revenue from Railways, which, however, is not quite equal to what might have been expected, viz., £137,150, from the increased length of lines open for traffic.\* Notwithstanding the reductions made in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets, and in the charges for telegrams to the neighbouring colonies,† it is satisfactory to note an increase of £31,300 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.‡ The decrease in the Land Revenue resulted from a falling-off of £59,000 in land sales, and £1,300 in penalties, as against which an increase of £7,600 occurred in the receipts from rents for temporary occupation.

Heads of  
revenue  
detailed.

218. 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, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Revenue.						1883-4.	1884-5.
<b>LAND SALES.</b>						£	£
Sales by Auction	...	...	...	...	...	116,093	109,064
„ under Deferred Payments	...	...	...	...	...	496,965	445,134
„ otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	1,309
<b>Total</b>						<b>614,548</b>	<b>555,507</b>
<b>RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.</b>							
Pastoral Occupation.—Rents of runs	...	...	...	...	...	40,742	28,892
„ „ Grazing licences	...	...	...	...	...	14,323	26,707
„ „ Mallee pastoral licences	...	...	...	...	...	444	5,439
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	...	...	...	...	...	19,899	19,087
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	...	...	...	...	...	26,636	29,591
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,145	1,061
<b>Total</b>						<b>103,189</b>	<b>110,777</b>
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>							
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	...	...	...	...	121,545	127,826
Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	7,342	7,081
Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	17,575	19,019
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	18,571	12,042
<b>Total</b>						<b>165,033</b>	<b>165,968</b>

\* See paragraph 206 ante.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1883-4, paragraph 774; also that work for 1884-5, paragraph 1040.

‡ See paragraph 272 et seq. post.



## HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1883-4.	1884-5.
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
Alfred Graving-dock ... ..	£ 1,353	£ 3,057
Patent Slip ... ..	151	...
Fifty-ton Crane ... ..	362	268
Total ... ..	1,866	3,325
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>		
Postage (estimated)* ... ..	254,096	281,133
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	8,226	8,145
Poundage on Postal Notes † ... ..	...	352
Electric Telegraphs (partly estimated) ... ..	} 86,956 {	85,945
Telephones ... ..		4,981
Total ... ..	349,278	380,556
<b>FINES, FEES, ETC.</b>		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)* ... ..	58,375	65,000
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	28,484	27,907
„ Customs and Harbour Departments ... ..	9,382	9,238
„ Law Courts ... ..	4,262	3,153
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ... ..	1,265	2,016
„ Mining Department ... ..	703	665
„ Other ... ..	2,859	3,227
Fines (principally in law courts) ... ..	6,365	12,222
Total ... ..	111,695	123,428
<b>REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.</b>		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	15,544	17,469
Receipts for Miscellaneous services rendered (Police protection, &c.)	6,372	6,982
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ... ..	18,791	18,364
Paid by Harbour Trust for excavations performed by Government	8,581	...
Local Forces—Sale of Rifles, &c. ... ..	...	9,265
Other Reimbursements ... ..	153	152
Total ... ..	49,441	52,232
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>		
Sale of Government Property ... ..	6,235	3,976
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue ... ..	10,649	12,179
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of park lands) ... ..	3,250	3,250
Immigration Tax on Chinese ... ..	1,320	460
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ... ..	554	966
Customs Overtime receipts ... ..	322	223
Government of Tasmania—Lighthouse, Currie Harbour ... ..	902	...
Government Experimental Farm ... ..	1,771	1,927
Contribution towards eradication of <i>Phylloxera</i> —		
South Australian Government ... ..	6,667	...
New South Wales Government ... ..	...	6,667
Education ... ..	612	298
Mrs. Wills's Debentures and interest thereon ... ..	1,199	...
Other Receipts ... ..	2,844	1,393
Total ... ..	36,325	31,339

\* It is believed that this estimate is based on uncertain data. See also note (†) on page 107 ante.

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

Recoups,  
1883-4 and  
1884-5.

219. No amounts were recouped to the revenue in 1884-5 ; the only recoup in the previous year was one of £109, being the last instalment in repayment of a sum of £349 advanced to a volunteer corps for the erection of an orderly-room.

Unrecouped  
advances,  
1884-5.

220. At the end of the financial year 1884-5, the total amount owing to the revenue was £341,406. Of this amount, over £200,000 was due by the Official Liquidator of the late Oriental Bank; of the remainder, more than two-thirds consisted of 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 :—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
	£
Advanced to Labour Bureau	760
"    Mining Companies, to assist in development of mining industry, &c.	19,313
Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks	55,514
Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized...	32,019
Beechworth Shire	1,902
Advances in 1884-5 to be recouped :—	
(a) For Railway Construction	6,565
(b) For Coliban and Geelong Water Works	8,050
The Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation	217,075
Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
Total	341,406

Amount  
owing by  
Oriental  
Bank.

221. The amount owing to the Government by the Oriental Bank Corporation, on the 3rd May 1884, the date at which it stopped payment, was £434,151, of which £204,196 was held in London, and £229,955 in Melbourne. Of the former £196,544 was part of the proceeds of the Loan, under Act No. 760, and of the latter £174,499 was held in cash. Interest was allowed from the date of stoppage to the 10th March, 1885, at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum, and thus increased the total liability at that date to £436,463, of which £219,388 was paid in cash, leaving a balance then unpaid of £217,075, as shown.

Heads of  
revenue,  
1874-5 to  
1884-5.

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

\* See footnote to paragraph 216 ante.

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>TAXATION.</b>		£	<b>TAXATION—</b>		£
			<i>continued.</i>		
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	74,368
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	86,648
	1883-4	1,769,108		1883-4	77,154
1884-5	1,919,539†	1884-5	124,370		
Excise ‡ ...	1874-5	32,475	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	7,191
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	27,324
	1882-3	134,711		1882-3	28,685
	1883-4	123,654		1883-4	28,575
1884-5	141,225	1884-5	27,529		
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935	Stamp duties ¶ ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	...
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	...
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	...
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	...
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	83,005
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	115,844
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	131,020
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	133,433
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	133,651
1884-5	31,176	1884-5	143,382		
Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714	Land tax ** ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	10,712		1875-6	...
	1876-7	11,688		1876-7	...
	1877-8	17,150§		1877-8	50,227
	1878-9	20,116		1878-9	202,251
	1879-80	21,761		1879-80	87,553
	1880-81	23,906		1880-81	129,990
	1881-2	25,977		1881-2	121,555
	1882-3	28,381		1882-3	125,606
	1883-4	31,623		1883-4	123,884
1884-5	32,535	1884-5	128,415		
			Tolls ...	1874-5	937
				1875-6	197
				1876-7	52

\* 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, 1884. 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.

¶ For six months only.

¶ 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 107 ante. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 292 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.

## HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>		£	<b>PUBLIC WORKS—</b>		£
	1874-5	767,624	<i>continued.</i>	1874-5	5,897
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	5,845
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	5,638
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	5,190
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	5,879
	1879-80	694,321	Other Public works	1879-80	4,142
	1880-81	701,276		1880-81	2,470
	1881-2	697,558		1881-2	4,035
	1882-3	563,790		1882-3	2,357
	1883-4	614,548		1883-4	1,866
	1884-5	555,507		1884-5	3,325
			<b>POST AND TELE-</b>		
	1874-5	173,601	<b>GRAPHS.</b>	1874-5	198,326
	1875-6	184,776		1875-6	209,213
	1876-7	208,872		1876-7	226,597
	1877-8	186,337		1877-8	239,002
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1878-9	163,207	Postage, tele-	1878-9	244,761
	1879-80	147,994	graphs, tele-	1879-80	249,414
	1880-81	133,913	phones, &c.	1880-81	272,316
	1881-2	126,268		1881-2	297,701
	1882-3	114,845		1882-3	324,967
	1883-4	103,189		1883-4	349,278†
	1884-5	110,777		1884-5	380,556†
			<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>		
	1874-5	5,528		1874-5	7,504
	1875-6	53,167		1875-6	7,659
	1876-7	54,232		1876-7	7,512
	1877-8	14,704		1877-8	7,247
Penalties under Land Acts	1878-9	3,774		1878-9	7,906
	1879-80	1,749	Mint charges ...	1879-80	10,158
	1880-81	1,281		1880-81	10,197
	1881-2	2,313		1881-2	10,917
	1882-3	1,298		1882-3	11,292
	1883-4	1,572		1883-4	10,415
	1884-5	273		1884-5	13,042
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>					
	1874-5	921,714		1874-5	4,299
	1875-6	983,033		1875-6	10,695
	1876-7	1,078,082		1876-7	7,104
	1877-8	1,202,280		1877-8	447
Railways ...	1878-9	1,222,241	Mint subsidy re-	1878-9	6,624
	1879-80	1,468,909*	turned	1879-80	6,350
	1880-81	1,578,432		1880-81	5,628
	1881-2	1,715,260		1881-2	5,344
	1882-3	1,838,284		1882-3	4,103
	1883-4	2,079,249		1883-4	4,852
	1884-5	2,200,067		1884-5	5,304
	1874-5	96,707		1874-5	111,304
	1875-6	102,438		1875-6	112,664
	1876-7	115,869		1876-7	121,676
	1877-8	112,183		1877-8	119,632
Water supply† ...	1878-9	116,489	Fees, fines, &c. (ex-	1878-9	113,177
	1879-80	118,456	clusive of Land	1879-80	110,639
	1880-81	139,411	Act penalties)	1880-81	113,736
	1881-2	138,274		1881-2	120,768
	1882-3	152,328		1882-3	117,296
	1883-4	165,033		1883-4	111,695†
	1884-5	165,968		1884-5	123,428†

\* 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 £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9 and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>OTHER SOURCES— continued.</b>		£	<b>OTHER SOURCES— continued.</b>		£
Interest on Public Account, &c.	1874-5	66,874	Reimbursements in aid	1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	38,595		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	79,456		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	70,716		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	42,281		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	45,611		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	78,605		1880-81	31,290
	1881-2	92,025		1881-2	33,675
	1882-3	55,922		1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	85,537		1883-4	49,441
1884-5	98,341	1884-5	52,232		
Rents (other than Land)	1874-5	749	Miscellaneous re- ceipts*	1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	674		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	730		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	824		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	935		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	799		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	921		1880-81	41,124
	1881-2	997		1881-2	26,631
	1882-3	1,548		1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	3,058		1883-4	36,325
1884-5	2,031	1884-5	31,339		

SUMMARY.

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	1,114,318	198,326	185,481	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	1,244,609	244,761	227,727	4,516,420	105,100	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,591,507	249,414	222,072	4,597,980	23,302	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	281,501	5,114,304	71,707	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,357	5,589,472	2,890	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

223. The following are the heads of expenditure‡ during the years 1883-4 and 1884-5, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Heads of expenditure, 1883-4 and 1884-5.

\* 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.

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

‡ See footnote to paragraph 216 ante.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT.</b>				
Civil list † ... ..	£ 31,127	£ 41,055	£ 9,928	...
Legislature ... ..	53,681	56,903	3,222	...
Civil establishment ‡ ... ..	113,628	117,586	3,958	...
Retiring allowances and pensions ... ..	65,689	70,187	4,498	...
Gratuities, compensations, &c. ... ..	31,062	47,772	16,710	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>295,187</b>	<b>333,503</b>	<b>38,316</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>LAW, PROTECTION, DEFENCE.</b>				
Judicial and legal ... ..	174,974	183,297	8,323	...
Police ... ..	216,973	217,684	711	...
Gaols and penal establishments ... ..	55,836	57,311	1,475	...
Defences ... ..	231,038	198,773§	...	32,265
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>678,821</b>	<b>657,065</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>21,756</b>
<b>EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.</b>				
Public instruction, science, &c.    ... ..	607,822	610,026	2,204	...
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ¶ ... ..	259,983	262,359	2,376	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>867,805</b>	<b>872,385</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>				
Administration and survey ... ..	98,209	104,875	6,666	...
Agriculture, &c. ... ..	42,418	51,065	8,647	...
Mining ... ..	47,834	56,736	8,902	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>188,461</b>	<b>212,676</b>	<b>24,215</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways ... ..	1,157,035	1,409,993	252,958	...
Water supply ... ..	31,472	32,282	810	...
Other Public works ** ... ..	617,148	640,555	23,407	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,805,655</b>	<b>2,082,830</b>	<b>277,175</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS. ††</b>				
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>501,260</b>	<b>534,373</b>	<b>33,113</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>PUBLIC DEBT.</b>				
Interest and expenses—Railways ... ..	1,008,243	1,031,666	23,423	...
„ „ Water supply ... ..	118,570	141,472	22,902	...
„ „ Other works ... ..	88,257	98,769	10,512	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,215,070</b>	<b>1,271,907</b>	<b>56,837</b>	<b>...</b>

\* For further details, see table following paragraph 225 *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.

§ Portion of this amount was not actually expended during the year, but was transferred to a special account. For actual expenditure, see 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.

\*\* 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 118 *post*.

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1883-4 AND 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
<b>TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.</b>				
Customs ..	£ 72,978	£ 71,710	£ ...	£ 1,268
Harbours and lights	24,632	28,941	4,309	...
Total	97,610	100,651	3,041	...
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE.</b>				
Mint subsidy †	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	10,857	10,500	...	357
Miscellaneous services	34,567	29,851	...	4,716
Total	65,424	60,351	...	5,073
Total expenditure proper	5,715,293	6,125,741	...	...
Amounts to be recouped, &c.	...	14,615	...	...
Grand Total	5,715,293	6,140,356	425,063	...

224. It will be observed that in 1884-5 an increase took place under nearly every head of expenditure. Of the total increase, viz., £425,000, £253,000 was under the head of Railways, £57,000 in the amount of Interest on the Public Debt, £24,000 under the head of Crown Lands, and £23,000 under that of "Other Public Works." It should be pointed out that the increase in the railway expenditure (£252,958) was more than twice as large as the increase in the railway revenue (£120,818). ‡ The only considerable decrease of expenditure (£32,000) occurred under the head of Defences, the large amount spent on new works in 1883-4 admitting of a reduced expenditure in 1884-5.

Chief items  
of increased  
expenditure.

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

Heads of  
expenditure  
detailed.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	1883-4.	1884-5.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>		
Governor's Salary	£ 9,548	£ 10,000
Salaries of Ministers	14,308	15,500
Executive Council	1,363	1,412
Agent-General	2,000	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	2,033	2,450
Public Service Board	1,875	4,500
Protectorate in New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	4,693
Total	31,127	41,055

\* For further details, see table following paragraph 225 *post*.

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 216 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

‡ See paragraph 217 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.						1883-4.	1884-5.
						£	£
LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	5,210	5,529
"    Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	10,522	10,782
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	2,654	2,774
"    Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	983
Victorian <i>Hansard</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,118	2,149
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	22,622	22,675
Electoral Expenses...	...	...	...	...	...	9,498	12,011
Total						53,681	56,903
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
Public Service Board—Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343
Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	9,011	9,211
Secretary to Premier	...	...	...	...	...	5,288	6,880
Shorthand Writer	...	...	...	...	...	2,732	2,886
Agent-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	3,995	3,237
Audit Office	...	...	...	...	...	7,594	7,670
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	32,371	32,363
Government Printer	...	...	...	...	...	52,202	52,739
Friendly Societies	...	...	...	...	...	415	303
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	20	954
Total						113,628	117,586
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.							
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	...	...	...	...	...	16,655	16,381
"    other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	3,216	3,721
Crown Law Officers	...	...	...	...	...	15,618	17,483
"    Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	6,339	6,023
Prothonotary	...	...	...	...	...	2,298	2,368
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	...	...	...	...	...	3,661	3,875
Court of Insolvency	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	2,416
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	...	...	...	...	...	29,629	33,881
Deputy Registrars	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	5,499
Sheriffs	...	...	...	...	...	21,050	21,943
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	25,721	26,204
Police Magistrates and Wardens	...	...	...	...	...	16,922	17,618
Clerks of Courts	...	...	...	...	...	17,648	16,538
Coroners	...	...	...	...	...	5,664	5,675
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	...	...	...	...	1,239	1,312
Land Tax Act Administration	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	1,164
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196
Total						174,974	183,297
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.							
State School. Education *	...	...	...	...	...	547,155	526,626
University	...	...	...	...	...	11,000†	11,000
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	...	...	...	...	...	17,215	19,566
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	11,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,700
Royal Society	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Schools of Mines	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	4,000

\* See also table following paragraph 232 *post.*

† In addition to this amount, the University also received a grant of £10,000 during the year for buildings. See page 118, under head of "Other Public Works."



HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1883-4.	1884-5.
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Schools of Design ... ..	1,150	1,400
Government Statist ... ..	6,354	6,418
„ Astronomer ... ..	3,868	4,678
„ Botanist ... ..	2,119	2,391
Grant in aid of a Scientific Exploration of New Guinea ... ..	...	1,000
Other Expenditure... ..	61	50
Total ... ..	607,822	590,029
<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.</b>		
Charitable Institutions ... ..	110,171	108,936
Industrial and Reformatory Schools... ..	45,377	43,594
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	95,769	96,420
Central Board of Health and Quarantine, &c. ... ..	2,802	7,642
Vaccination Allowances ... ..	5,132	5,474
Claims and Expenses in connexion with alleged case of Small-pox at Hamilton ... ..	537	57
Royal Humane Society of Australasia ... ..	100	...
Other Expenditure ... ..	95	236
Total ... ..	259,983	262,359
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>		
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands ... ..	68,709	73,987
Parks, Gardens, &c.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ... ..	6,699	6,793
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne ... ..	9,791	10,144
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving ... ..	7,671	10,389
Other Expenditure... ..	5,339	3,562
Total ... ..	98,209	104,875
<b>AGRICULTURE, ETC.</b>		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ... ..	15,442	17,618
State Forests and Nurseries ... ..	5,565	5,581
Government Experimental Farms ... ..	1,578	1,179
Eradication of Vine Diseases* ... ..	1,062	5,545†
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ... ..	7,938	8,018
Extirpation of Rabbits and other Wild Animals ... ..	9,963	12,237
Departmental and other Expenditure ... ..	870	887
Total ... ..	42,418	51,065
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Commissioners' Salaries ... ..	2,750	6,000
Salaries and Wages ... ..	78,413	84,345
Contingencies ... ..	1,068,372	1,318,195
Other Expenditure... ..	7,500	1,453
Total ... ..	1,157,035	1,409,993

\* The Governments of South Australia and New South Wales contributed £6,667 each during the last two years towards this object.—See Miscellaneous Receipts, page 109 *ante*.

† Including £4,473 additional to persons whose vines have been destroyed.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£	£
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	16,248	15,807
„ Surveys—Watts River and Upper Plenty Schemes ...	...	1,584
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	10,950	11,490
„ „ Construction, &c.* ... ..	4,274	2,761
„ „ Water Trusts ... ..	...	640
Total ... ..	31,472	32,282
<b>“ OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.”</b>		
<b>Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &amp;c.)—</b>		
Government House ... ..	1,269	2,497
Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	2,720	6,559
<b>Public Offices, &amp;c.—</b>		
Offices for the Governor—Repairs, &c. ... ..	1,364	...
Treasury Buildings, &c. ... ..	350	882
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture for, &c. ... ..	64	241
Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong Room ...	...	4,874
Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of ... ..	5,832	8,887
Rents and Furniture ... ..	20,497	22,997
Repairs and Additions ... ..	2,496	3,245
Insurance ... ..	343	651
Court Houses ... ..	5,713	14,835
Police Buildings, &c. ... ..	14,836	21,906
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	1,812	1,888
University—Grant in aid of Buildings ... ..	10,000	...
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ... ..	5,628	10,730
Observatory ... ..	1,497	125
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	11,245	16,442
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,500	1,217
Cemeteries ... ..	911	1,047
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, &c. ... ..	870	3,524
Lands and Agriculture ... ..	2,015	1,667
Land adjoining Parliamentary Reserve—Purchase of ...	...	10,600
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c. ...	28,606	43,047
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	30,696	36,059
Customs Buildings ... ..	3,734	1,905
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c. ... ..	52,497	48,213
Lighthouses and Lightships ... ..	19,876	2,708
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,744	988
Total Works and Buildings ... ..	229,115	267,734
Subsidy to Municipalities ... ..	310,000	310,000
Roads and Bridges ... ..	59,816	40,878
Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department) ... ..	18,217	21,943
Total ... ..	617,148	640,555
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>		
Post and Telegraph Office Administration † ... ..	258,941	278,207
Inland Mail Service ... ..	105,392	108,642†
Steam Postal Communication § ... ..	56,339	64,975
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c. ... ..	28,147	26,717

\* Including the cost of conveying water by trains to districts suffering from drought in northern and north-western parts of the colony

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head “General Public Works.”

‡ Of which £43,950 was paid to the Railway Department, and £64,692 to the private contractors, &c.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1883-4.	1884-5.
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable ... ..	14,520	14,515
Subsidy to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania ... ..	...	1,892*
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ... ..	37,876	38,631
Miscellaneous ... ..	45	794
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>501,260</b>	<b>534,373</b>
<b>MINING.</b>		
Mining Department ... ..	19,835	20,202
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills ... ..	12,540	17,115
To assist Miners in Prospecting Operations ... ..	8,621	11,191
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,338	4,728
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>47,834</b>	<b>56,736</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	3,079	2,495
Australian Convention—Expenses connected with ... ..	617	169
Tariff Conference in Tasmania, ditto ... ..	...	189
Legal expenses in London, <i>re</i> claim against the Oriental Bank ... ..	...	469
Advertising ... ..	4,276	5,487
Transport, &c. ... ..	1,371	1,834
Expenses in connexion with International Exhibitions ... ..	5,802	257
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ... ..	5,829	5,995
Powder Magazines... ..	949	1,067
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	499	503
Refunds, &c. ... ..	...	166
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades ... ..	2,500	2,500
Expenses in connection with the reception of His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch ... ..	...	564
Jubilee of Founding of the Colony—Grant towards Celebration of ... ..	...	250
Other Expenditure† ... ..	9,645	7,906
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>34,567</b>	<b>29,851</b>

226. The amounts included in the total expenditure, 1884-5, to be afterwards recouped, were £6,565 advanced for Railway construction, and £8,050 towards the completion of the Maldon and Moorabool schemes of waterworks, or £14,615 in all. Expenditure to be recouped, 1884-5.

227. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last eleven 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 1884-5.

\* 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, from 1st September, 1883, to 30th June, 1885.

† Including balance at credit of Pension Fund returned to revenue, viz., £4,000 in each year.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5.

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	
Legislature ...	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
	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	
Civil establishment* ...	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
	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	
Retiring allowances and pensions † ...	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
	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	

\* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 223 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

† 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 two years, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Gratuities, compensations, &c.	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
	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—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	
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	
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	
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	

\* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 223 ante.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 128 post.

‡ Expenditure on agriculture, &c., is excluded from this head.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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	24,780	28,280
	1878-9	3,500	30,082	33,582
	1879-80	3,500	24,204	27,704
	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
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	1,154,285	1,157,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
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	...	37,269	37,269
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
1884-5	...	32,282	32,282	
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	

\* The amounts entered under the head of Special Appropriations represent, until 1881-2, payments to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account, which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the re-purchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of an unexpended balance of £33,713, has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. This Act expired on the 31st December, 1880, and the final payment was made in 1881-2. The amounts set down for the last two years represent the salaries of the Commissioners of Railways. It may be remarked that the principle of paying an annual amount from the Consolidated Revenue to the Railway Account was again admitted in 1885-6, but the amount of the appropriation was reduced to £100,000.

† 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 table following paragraph 318 *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.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs * ...	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	42,129	280,981	323,110
	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
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
Redemption of loans ...	1874-5	35,000	...	3,5000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	...	...	...
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	...	...
	1883-4	...	...	...
	1884-5	...	...	...
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
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710

\* Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent, as nearly as possible, the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), the contributions by other Governments having been deducted. The interest paid on Savings Banks' deposits is also included.

† The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.



## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
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

\* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 112 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,753,866	4,409,287
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,565	4,535,812
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,164,440	4,790,924
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,295	4,803,290
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,568,067	5,142,164
	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	4,437,035	6,125,741
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c. ....	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	...	163,556	163,556
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,495	98,537
	1878-9	20,655	21,800	42,455
	1879-80	18,945	52,794	71,739
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	3,600	3,600
	1882-3	...	...	...
	1883-4	...	...	...
	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

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

228. Of the increase in the expenditure proper during 1884-5, as compared with the previous year, amounting to £410,000 in all, £216,000 was under the head of Special Appropriations, and therefore formed portion of the amount not required to be voted by Parliament for the year's supply. This increase is partly made up of two new items, viz., Defences £110,000, and Subsidy for Maintenance of the Port Darwin Cable (under Post and Telegraphs) £14,600, both of which

\* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

items were formerly paid from moneys voted; also of an increase of £57,000 under the head of Interest on the Public Debt; of £14,600 under the head of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.; of £9,600 under the head of Post and Telegraphs (in addition to the cable item just mentioned), of which £8,600 was increased net cost of Steam Postal Communication, and £1,000 increased interest payable on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

229. The total annual amount authorized to be added to Special Appropriations during the last two financial years has been £142,500; but of this amount an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, is authorized for only five years. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,  
1883-4 AND 1884-5.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Annual Amount.	
Year.	Act.			
			£	
1883-4	... {	47 Vict. No. 767	Victorian Railways Commissioners	6,000
		47 Vict. No. 773	Public Service Board ... ..	4,500
		47 Vict. No. 780	Salary of Additional Minister ...	1,500
		Total ... ..	12,000	
1884-5	... {	47 Vict. No. 777	Defences—Naval and Military ...	110,000*
		47 Vict. No. 781	Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang	20,000†
		48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary	500
		Total ... ..	130,500	
Total increase in two years			142,500	

**NOTE.**—Under the Land Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), Section 78, it was provided that after the 30th June, 1885, all moneys arising from the sale of Crown Lands by auction should be paid to the credit of a Trust Account, for the purpose of making provision for the construction of Railways.

230. 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 1879-80 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:—

\* This amount is authorized for five years only.

† Previously paid from amounts voted annually. Only £14,600 was expended in 1884-5.

## EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							Total.
	Prior to 1879-80.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	13,723,305	1,240,668	618,427	794,468	2,187,183	1,191,132	848,358	20,603,541
Water Supply .. .. .	3,033,764	121,476	63,415	149,903	367,416	304,585	172,464	4,213,023
Alfred Graving Dock .. .. .	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Law Courts and Parliament Houses	135,703	78,425	63,821	67,952	44,860	45,505	568	436,834
Public Offices .. .. .	161,146	1,123	11	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences .. .. .	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings †	603,316	66,086	84,831	50,693	56,651	36,923	81,935	980,435
Yarra Bridge .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500	300	8,382	3,663	13,845
Harbour Works, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	400	13,706	46,077†	60,183
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,097,352</b>	<b>1,507,778</b>	<b>830,505</b>	<b>1,064,516</b>	<b>2,656,810</b>	<b>1,600,233</b>	<b>1,153,065</b>	<b>26,910,259</b>

NOTE.—The figures in this table in many cases differ slightly from those given in some previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, as they have been obtained on the last two occasions from the various Government departments instead of from the Treasurer's Finance Statement, as formerly. The latter includes payments to the end of August.

Annual subsidies, grants, &c.

231. 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 close upon £600,000, of which more than half is paid to municipalities, and over a sixth to charitable institutions. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

## ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Subsidy to Municipalities .. .. .	£310,000
<i>Educational Grants, &amp;c.—</i>	
Melbourne University—Endowment .. .. .	9,000
"    "    Additional Endowment .. .. .	2,000
Schools of Mines .. .. .	4,000
"    Design .. .. .	1,400
Public Libraries, &c.—Grant for purchase of books .. .. .	5,000
"    "    Grant in aid of building funds .. .. .	6,000
Grant to Royal Society .. .. .	200
"    Zoological and Acclimatisation Society .. .. .	1,500
Grant to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	110,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>	
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (net cost) .. .. .	63,200
"    Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang .. .. .	14,500
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries.—</i>	
Mining Boards .. .. .	3,500
Mint Subsidy .. .. .	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of .. .. .	17,500
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations .. .. .	11,200
"    Agricultural Societies .. .. .	16,738
"    Horticultural Societies .. .. .	750
Rewards for invention of improvements in agricultural machinery, &c. .. .. .	500
Grant to Fish Acclimatisation Society .. .. .	200
<i>Defences—</i>	
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c. .. .. .	425
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c. .. .. .	1,500
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£599,113</b>

\* 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.

† The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6 were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the last table.

‡ Including an expenditure in 1884-5 of £11,367 on works for opening the entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £13,753 up to the end of that year.

232. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date nearly seven millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount over a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £70,000 expended on pensions and gratuities, represents the cost of education—including the cost of office staff, inspection, instruction, and contingencies. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1884-5, also the total for the period :—

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1872-3 TO 1884-5.

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	22,398	559,660
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,895,854</b>	<b>70,277</b>	<b>1,427,046</b>	<b>7,393,177</b>

233. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9, but during the last seven years it has been tolerably uniform, averaging about £520,000 per annum. During the same seven years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

234. 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 only £60 was so spent during the last four 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 Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress' post.  
 † Including expenditure from loans.

## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1884-5.\*

		£			£
1851	...	116,363	1870	...	33,313
1852	...	206,552	1871 (six months)		14,840
1853	...	209,925	1871-2	...	21,808
1854	...	390,352	1872-3	...	4,094
1855	...	187,355	1873-4	...	2,251
1856	...	115,716	1874-5	...	1,583
1857	...	115,877	1875-6	...	760
1858	...	59,023	1876-7	...	500
1859	...	48,809	1877-8	...	366
1860	...	6,948	1878-9	...	342
1861	...	63,739	1879-80	...	28
1862	...	115,209	1880-81	...	104
1863	...	50,081	1881-2	...	...
1864	...	47,887	1882-3	...	11
1865	...	41,808	1883-4	...	47
1866	...	35,813	1884-5	..	2
1867	...	38,402			
1868	...	32,549	Total	...	£2,013,094
1869	...	50,637			

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

235. All the Australasian colonies except Victoria expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent in 1884 little more than half the amount expended in the previous year. Nearly three hundred thousand pounds was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1884, of which New Zealand contributed over one-third, and Queensland one-fourth. In proportion to population, however, the expenditure was far the highest in Western Australia, where it averaged 12s. 5d. per head, whilst in Queensland and New Zealand it was 4s. 11d. and 3s. 7d. per head respectively, the average for the whole of Australasia being 1s. 10d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended in each colony in 1883 and 1884:—

## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 AND 1884.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria ...	47	2	...	...
New South Wales ...	112,319	50,810	2 8	1 2
Queensland ...	246,889	73,219	19 11	4 11
South Australia ...	73,218	33,641	4 11	2 2
Western Australia...	5,500	20,000†	3 6	12 5
Tasmania...	11,703	13,679	1 10	2 2
New Zealand ...	52,998	98,232	2 0	3 7
Total ...	502,674	289,583	3 6	1 10

\* 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.

† This amount was not actually expended during the year, but was appropriated to form an "Immigration Fund."

236. During the ten years ended with 1880 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £31,836; New South Wales, £395,826; South Australia, £440,776; New Zealand, £1,961,478.\*

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871–80.

237. During the last thirty-five years over forty-eight millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly two millions were spent in 1884–5. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by such bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1884–5:—

Expenditure on public works.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1884–5.	During 1884–5.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	24,588,042	1,302,538	25,890,580
Roads and bridges ... ..	7,133,886	40,878	7,174,764
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,966,832	70,209	2,037,041
„ Country ... ..	2,365,173	139,982	2,505,155
Other public works ... ..	10,347,253	400,579	10,747,832
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>46,401,186</b>	<b>1,954,186</b>	<b>48,355,372</b>

238. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £2,037,041, consists of £1,933,719 for “construction,” and £103,322 for maintenance. And from a return presented to Parliament in November, 1885, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £187,246, making a total cost of £2,224,287; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £2,096,290. During 1884–5 the ordinary revenue of the waterworks amounted to £127,344, and the expenditure, including maintenance, to £15,881. The net revenue was thus £111,463, being equivalent to 5·76 per cent. of the capital cost. A reference to a subsequent table‡ will show that the loans were borrowed at the average nominal rate of only 4·10 per cent.

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

\* Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871–6.

† See table following paragraph 321 *post*.

‡ See table entitled “Interest on Loans for different Works.”

Revenue and  
expenditure  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

239. 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 five years ended with 1884. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1879-80	4,621,282	5	9	11	4,875,029	5	16	0
	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	1	5,651,885	6	4	11
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	7	6	5,715,293	6	2	9
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	11	0	6,140,356	6	7	11
New South Wales	1880	4,904,230	6	16	0	5,560,078	7	14	2
	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
Queensland	1879-80	1,612,314	7	8	0	1,673,695	7	13	8
	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
South Australia...	1880	2,027,963	7	13	11	1,923,605	7	6	0
	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
Western Australia	1880	180,050	6	4	10	204,338	7	1	8
	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
Tasmania	1880	442,158	3	17	10	415,196	3	13	1
	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
New Zealand	1880	3,283,396	6	18	5	4,019,850	8	9	6
	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

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.



240. 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 it can easily be ascertained from the statement for 1883 that in that year at least £232,599, viz., £194,948 set down as refunds, and £37,651 as drawbacks on the re-exportation of dutiable goods, are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria. 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.

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

241. In the last year named in the table Victoria and New South Wales were the only colonies in which there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The surplus alluded to amounted to £150,000 in Victoria, and to £264,000 in New South Wales. In the other colonies the deficiencies were unusually heavy, amounting to nearly £400,000 in New Zealand, to £373,000 in South Australia, to £78,000 in Queensland, and to £35,000 in Tasmania. During the past five years there has been a surplus four times in Victoria and Tasmania, three times in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and twice in South Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

242. A larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, in the last year named in the table. The revenue of New South Wales, however, was exceeded in 1882 by £300,000. The expenditure was much greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except New South Wales, in which it was less than in the previous year by over a million.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1884 and former years.

243. Victoria was the only colony 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 Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

244. In the last four years shown in the table the revenue of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, and in all the years the expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the two colonies named stood much above all the others

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884.

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

245. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied the same place in all the years, viz., the sixth. In 1884 Western Australia was first in regard to revenue per head, and second in point of expenditure per head ; whilst Queensland was second in point of revenue, and first in point of expenditure per head. 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, 1884.

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

246. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1884,\* it will be found that on the continent of Australia both amounted to over 18 millions ; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 22¼ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 22¾ millions, sterling. In Continental Australia there was a surplus of revenue, but in the Australian colonies as a whole there was a deficit on the year's transactions, made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years, of about two-fifths of a million sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	18,041,080	7 6 4	18,009,831	7 6 0
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	22,297,830	7 1 9	22,695,196	7 4 3

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1883-4 have been taken.

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

247. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1884 shows that in the eleven years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £18,010,000, the increase being nearly 9 millions sterling, or 97 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 £22,298,000 at the latter period, the increase being over 10 millions, or 82 per cent. In the same eleven years, the population of the Australasian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,538,200, or 49 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,233,040, or 54 per cent.

Increased revenue of Australasia in eleven years.

248. 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 of Australasian colonies.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.\*

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria (1884-5).	New South Wales.	Queensland (1884-5).	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>TAXATION.</b>							
Customs, &c. ...	£ 1,919,539	£ 1,726,811	£ 937,225	£ 515,035	£ 117,478	£ 254,946	£ 1,409,343
Excise † ...	141,225	79,967	32,014	2,454	...	13,843	55,952
Licences (business) ...	32,535	120,028	50,732	28,363	4,791	12,545	} 235,450
Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ...	295,281	226,049	105,566	17,989	4,969	25,651	
Land and property taxes	128,415	...	...	...	...	§ 30,226	64,729
Tonnage, &c. ...	31,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	100	6,981	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,548,171</b>	<b>2,152,855</b>	<b>1,125,537</b>	<b>563,841</b>	<b>127,338</b>	<b>344,192</b>	<b>¶ 1,765,474</b>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive **	555,507	1,363,483	328,422	279,731	16,220	50,544	196,085
Pastoral and mining occupation	80,125	} 389,760	} 272,157	{ 75,498	{ 76,539	} 14,963	{ †† 219,692
Miscellaneous ...	30,925						
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>666,557</b>	<b>1,753,243</b>	<b>600,579</b>	<b>395,010</b>	<b>92,759</b>	<b>65,507</b>	<b>427,373</b>

\* The figures for Victoria and Queensland are for the year ended 30th June, 1885; those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December. For a summary of the revenue for a later year in some of the colonies, see Table IV., Appendix A, *post*.

† The excise duties were collected on spirits and tobacco in Victoria; on spirits and cedar in Queensland; on spirits only in New South Wales and South Australia; and on beer in Tasmania and New Zealand.

‡ Including duties on estates of deceased persons, duties on bank notes, on cheques and receipts, &c. In Victoria, New Zealand, and some of the other colonies, it has been necessary to estimate the revenue under this head, as "Stamp duties," "Postage," and "Fines, fees, &c.," are now collected by only one kind of stamp.

§ Including "Dividend tax," amounting to £8,626.

|| This amount is much smaller than that received in 1883, viz., £405,909, but it is explained that the latter was received on account of two full years. The amount due and payable for the year 1884 was about £150,500.

¶ The amount of taxation of New Zealand, as above given, is lower by £104,022 than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 297 *post*). The former was carefully made up in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from a statement of the actual receipts, and, so far as it can be checked by returns of previous years, appears to be substantially correct.

\*\* Including interest on land sold on credit.

†† Including "Gold duty," £24,792.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884—  
*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria (1884-5).	New South Wales.	Queens- land (1884-5).	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
Railways and tramways	2,200,067	2,302,014	664,535	608,243	19,543	*43,476	1,045,225
Water Supply ...	165,968	...	...	68,530	...	...	15,763
Other Public Works ...	3,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,369,360	2,302,014	664,535	676,773	19,543	43,476	1,060,988
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>							
Postal receipts † ...	289,630	301,434	93,801	105,745	8,752	26,095	182,689
Telegraph receipts ...	90,926	141,530	75,394	78,432	3,762	9,189	92,213
Total ...	380,556	442,964	169,195	184,177	12,514	35,284	274,902
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>							
Mint receipts ...	‡ 18,346	9,790	...	...	...	...	...
Fees, fines, &c. † ...	123,428	98,078	29,357	53,484	5,231	12,686	117,701
Interest on Public Account	98,341	28,639	83,022	45,412	12,724	28,082	9,577
Rents (other than land)	2,031	53,185	1,226	1,026	1,665	3,742	...
Pilotage, harbour, and light rates	§	54,823	19,739	16,954	2,918	...	2,316
Public school fees ...	...	56,319	...	25,257	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	83,571	165,682	27,466	62,994	15,627	16,293	49,157
Total ...	325,717	466,516	160,810	205,127	38,165	60,803	178,751
Grand total ...	6,290,361	7,117,592	2,720,656	2,024,928	290,319	549,262	3,707,488

Excise and land tax in Victoria.

249. In this table the large amount raised by excise duties in Victoria and the comparatively small amount in the other colonies will be at once noticed; also, the fact that the land tax in Victoria produced twice as much as the property tax of New Zealand; it is stated, however, that if the full amount payable in respect to the latter had been duly received it would have exceeded £150,000, or more than the former by £22,000.

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

250. It will further 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 would exceed that of New South Wales by £260,000, the respective amounts for 1884 being £5,624,000 and £5,364,000. It also appears that, whilst the railway revenue of Victoria is less by £100,000 than that of New South Wales, in both

\* Including "Refunds," amounting to £28,974.

† Some of the amounts in this line have been estimated. See latter part of footnote (‡) on previous page. The postal receipts include "Commission on money orders."

‡ Including £5,304, being unexpended balance of Mint subsidy returned to revenue.

§ In Victoria, the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£315) is included with "Tonnage, &c." under the head of "Taxation."

|| In table following paragraph 239 *ante*, the figures of revenue in Queensland are for the calendar year 1884, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

cases it forms about one-third of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £395,000, or nearly a fifth, under which head "Licences" produced £88,000 more in New South Wales than in Victoria; but the Customs revenue of the latter was the greater by nearly £200,000, the revenue from Excise by £61,000, and the revenue from Stamp duties by £69,000, whilst the Victorian Land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £128,000. Under other heads, the revenue from Post and Telegraphs, Rents (exclusive of lands), and Miscellaneous sources, preponderated in favour of New South Wales; but Mint receipts, Fees and Fines, &c., and Interest in favour of Victoria.\*

251. In 1884 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to over £4,000,000, of which nearly £2,800,000 was received for alienation, and over £1,200,000 for temporary occupation, &c. The following table—derived from the preceding one—shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1884. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

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.
1. Western Australia ...	16,220	76,539	92,759	31·9
2. New South Wales ...	1,363,483	389,760	1,753,243	24·6
3. Queensland ...	328,422	272,157	600,579	22·0
4. South Australia ...	279,731	115,279	395,010	19·5
5. Tasmania ...	50,544	14,963	65,507	11·9
6. New Zealand ...	196,085	231,288	427,373	11·5
7. Victoria ...	555,507	111,050	666,557	10·6
Total ...	2,789,992	1,211,036	4,001,028	17·6

Land revenue in Australasian colonies.

252. It will be noticed that over a sixth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1884 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion averaged between a ninth and a tenth in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Victoria; about a fifth in South Australia and Queensland; nearly a fourth in New South Wales; and to nearly a third in Queensland. It will also be remarked that in all the colonies, except Western Australia and New Zealand, the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Prospective diminution of land revenue in colonies.

\* The Victorian returns of revenue are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales. See paragraph 240 *ante*.

Fluctuations  
in land re-  
venue in  
Australasia.

253. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, in 1879 to £3,565,349, in 1880 to £3,802,143, in 1881 to £5,744,306, in 1882 to £5,458,963, in 1883 to £4,042,722, and in 1884—as shown above—to £4,001,028. In 1878 the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent.; in 1879, 22 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.; in 1880, only 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in 1881, 27 per cent.; in 1882, 25 per cent.; in 1883, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; and in 1884, to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1884, as compared with 1883, a decrease of over £70,000 occurred in Queensland, of over £50,000 in Victoria, and of nearly £40,000 in South Australia; but, on the other hand, increases amounting to nearly £100,000 and £30,000 took place in New South Wales and New Zealand respectively.

Sources of  
revenue in  
Australasia.

254. Of the 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1884, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions—or considerably over one-third—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; nearly 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions—or nearly one-third—was derived from Railways, 4 millions from Crown lands, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions from Post and Telegraphs. The 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, 1884.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
Taxation—	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Customs ... ..	5,045,258	2 0 11	6,709,547	2 2 8
Other Taxes... ..	1,207,741	0 9 10	1,757,140	0 11 2
Total ... ..	6,252,999	2 10 9	8,466,687	2 13 10
Crown Lands ... ..	3,593,994	1 9 2	4,042,996	1 5 8
Railways ... ..	5,641,184	2 5 9	6,729,885	2 2 9
Post and Telegraphs ... ..	1,152,256	0 9 4	1,462,442	0 9 4
Other Sources ... ..	1,400,647	0 11 4	1,595,820	0 10 2
Total ... ..	18,041,080	7 6 4	22,297,830	7 1 9

NOTE.—The figures in this table are taken from Table IV., of Appendix A, in *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5. For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

Heads of ex-  
penditure of  
Austral-  
asian  
Colonies.

255. 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, 1884.\*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria (1884-5.)	New South Wales.	Queensland (1884-5.)	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ...	1,409,993	1,451,489	408,236	406,265	19,479	52,738	639,085
Post and Telegraphs	534,373	472,254	282,755	200,628	26,180	54,048	250,377
Interest on Public Debt, &c.	1,271,907	1,071,066	732,135	606,734	33,560	137,899	1,699,764
Immigration †	...	50,810	11,334	33,641	20,000‡	...	...
Other Services	2,924,083	3,807,570	1,385,393	1,150,923	192,088	339,362	1,512,092
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,140,356</b>	<b>6,853,189</b>	<b>2,819,853</b>	<b>2,398,191§</b>	<b>291,307</b>	<b>584,047</b>	<b>4,101,318</b>

256. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by £40,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, and in each of those colonies it amounted to close on 1½ millions sterling, or between a fifth and a sixth of the total expenditure; but the interest on the Public debt and the expenditure on Post and Telegraphs in Victoria were the larger by £200,000 and £62,000 respectively. The interest on the Public debt in Victoria, however, was not nearly so large as in New Zealand, where it amounted to nearly £1,700,000, or to over two-fifths of the total expenditure.

Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

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

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Railways ...	3,401,975	1 7 7	4,093,798	1 6 0
Post and Telegraphs	1,481,739	0 12 0	1,786,164	0 11 4
Interest on Public Debt, &c....	3,635,695	1 9 6	5,473,358	1 14 10
Immigration	116,022	0 0 11	116,022	0 0 9
Other Services	9,374,400	3 16 0	11,225,854	3 11 4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18,009,831</b>	<b>7 6 0</b>	<b>22,695,196</b>	<b>7 4 3</b>

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1884, except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1884, have been taken. For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

\* The figures for Victoria and Queensland are for the year ended 30th June, 1885, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1884. For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £61,695; Tasmania, £13,679; New Zealand, £98,232. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5, page 654.

‡ This amount was not actually expended, but was placed to the credit of the "Immigration Fund."

§ In table following paragraph 239 *ante*, the figures of expenditure in Queensland are for the calendar year 1884, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

|| For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 260 *post*.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1884.

258. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large amounts of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbor 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 1884, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1884.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ... ..	1,600,233	1 14 5
New South Wales ... ..	3,673,936	4 2 1
Queensland ... ..	1,509,447	5 1 1
South Australia ... ..	1,141,071	3 13 0
Western Australia ... ..	163,452	5 1 1
Total ... ..	8,088,139	3 5 7
Tasmania ... ..	384,037	2 19 10
New Zealand ... ..	1,565,748	2 16 8
Grand Total ... ..	10,037,924	3 3 9

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1884, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A, *post*.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

259. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies in 1884 was no less than 10 millions sterling, over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of which was spent by New South Wales, that amount being more than twice as large as that spent by Victoria. It will also be noticed that the loan expenditure per head of population was lower in Victoria than in any other colony, and very much lower than in Western Australia, Queensland, or New South Wales.

Heads of Loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

260. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1884, nearly three-fourths, or about £2 5s. per head of population, was spent in the construction of railways; about one-twelfth, or over 5s. per head, in waterworks; nearly £174,000, or 1s. 1d. per head, on the introduction of immigrants, and the balance for other services. The following are the amounts and the amounts per head expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1884 :—



## HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Railways ... ..	6,131,387	2 9 9	7,106,302	2 5 2
Water Supply ... ..	803,701	0 6 6	812,879	0 5 2
Immigration ... ..	61,695	0 0 6	173,606	0 1 1
Other Services ... ..	1,091,356	0 8 10	1,945,137	0 12 4
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>8,088,139</b>	<b>3 5 7</b>	<b>10,037,924</b>	<b>3 3 9</b>

NOTE.—See note to last table.

261. 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, 1884.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
<b>EUROPE.</b>		
United Kingdom ... ..	87,988,110	2 8 2
Gibraltar ... ..	45,504	2 9 6
Malta ... ..	212,569	1 8 3
<b>ASIA.</b>		
India ... ..	71,727,421	0 7 3
Ceylon ... ..	1,162,722	0 8 2
Straits Settlements ... ..	629,921	1 3 4
Labuan ... ..	4,780	0 15 6
Hong Kong ... ..	244,390	1 10 6
<b>AFRICA.</b>		
Mauritius ... ..	860,958	2 6 5
Natal ... ..	610,937	1 8 9
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	7,533,591	6 0 7
St. Helena ... ..	9,971	1 19 5
Lagos ... ..	57,932	0 13 4
Gold Coast ... ..	125,956	0 3 10
Sierra Leone ... ..	76,210	1 5 2
Gambia ... ..	24,959	1 15 3

\* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 131 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
AMERICA.		
Canada ... ..	6,836,166	1 10 3
Newfoundland ... ..	243,949	1 4 9
Bermudas ... ..	28,769	1 18 8
Honduras ... ..	51,866	1 17 9
British Guiana ... ..	460,932	1 14 11
West Indies—		
Bahamas ... ..	45,475	1 0 11
Turk's Island ... ..	10,474	2 4 3
Jamaica ... ..	579,720	0 19 7
St. Lucia ... ..	46,118	1 2 11
St. Vincent ... ..	34,068	0 15 10
Barbadoes ... ..	145,297	0 16 11
Grenada ... ..	50,216	1 2 1
Tobago ... ..	11,371	0 11 11
Virgin Islands ... ..	1,859	0 7 0
St. Christopher } ... ..	43,209	1 4 0
Nevis ... }		
Antigua ... ..	45,296	1 5 11
Montserrat ... ..	5,934	0 11 0
Dominica ... ..	18,013	0 12 6
Trinidad ... ..	476,058	2 17 2
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	22,297,830	7 1 9
Fiji ... ..	91,523	0 16 7
Falkland Islands ... ..	9,687	6 4 9
Total ... ..	202,849,761	0 16 2

Aggregate  
revenue of  
British  
dominions.

262. It will be noticed that, out of the 203 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 44 per cent., 35 per cent., and 11 per cent. Of the total amount, 44 per cent. is raised in Europe, 36 per cent. in Asia,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Africa,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Large  
revenue  
per head  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

263. 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,

\* See footnote (\*) to preceding page.

† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table 239 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 239 *ante*.

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.\*

264. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue is exceptionally high in proportion to population—the only colonies which raise a larger amount per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad. Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

265. 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. †
		£	£ s. d.
<b>EUROPE.</b>			
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1883-4	74,552,‡	1 18 0
Belgium ... ..	1886	12,822,	2 4 6
Denmark ... ..	1883-4	3,132,	1 11 10
France ... ..	1885	138,193,	3 13 10
Germany ... ..	1883-5	105,808,§	2 6 9
Greece ... ..	1884	3,445,	1 14 10
Holland ... ..	1885	10,115,	2 8 6
Italy ... ..	1884-5	59,343,	2 0 5
Portugal ... ..	1885-6	6,973,	1 12 5
Roumania ... ..	1885	5,155,	0 19 2
Russia ... ..	1884	111,550,	1 8 8
Spain ... ..	1884-5	35,213,	2 1 8
Sweden and Norway ... ..	1883-4	6,659,¶	0 17 1
Switzerland ... ..	1885	1,839,	0 12 11
Turkey ... ..	1883-4	14,681,	0 12 1

\* For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 248, 251, and 254 *ante*.

† The populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 133 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £45,201,000, revenue of Austria in 1883; £29,351,000, revenue of Hungary in 1884.

§ This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1884-5, £23,626,200 (exclusive of contributions by the States), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,980,590 in 1883-4; Anhalt, £946,320 in 1883-4; Baden, £2,009,830 in 1883; Bavaria, £11,435,266 in 1883; Bremen, £545,133 in 1883; Brunswick, £463,645 in 1884; Hamburg, £1,764,565 in 1883; Hesse, £877,910 in 1884; Lippe, £48,821 in 1884; Lübeck, £145,718 in 1883; Oldenburg, £296,374 in 1884; Prussia, £54,152,894 in 1883-4; Reuss-Greiz, £36,577 in 1884; Reuss-Schleiz, £65,106 in 1884; Saxe-Altenburg, £120,908 in 1883; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £294,280 in 1884-5; Saxe-Meiningen, £250,083 in 1884; Saxe-Weimar, £315,261 in 1884; Saxony, £3,499,076 in 1884; Schaumburg-Lippe, £26,784 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £96,438 in 1833; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £105,969 in 1883; and Württemberg, £2,699,329 in 1884-5.

|| This calculation is based on the population of Russia in Europe.

¶ This amount is made up of £4,389,777 revenue of Sweden in 1882-3, and £2,268,920 revenue of Norway in 1883-4.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.					Year.	Revenue.	
						Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
						£	£ s. d.
ASIA.							
Japan	...	...	...	...	1883-4	15,121,	0 8 3
AFRICA.							
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1885	9,108,	1 6 9
Tunis	...	...	...	...	1884-5	594,	0 5 8
AMERICA.							
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	...	1884	6,492,	2 3 5
Brazil	...	...	...	...	1885	13,288,	1 0 5
Mexico	...	...	...	...	1883-4	6,932,	0 14 2
Peru	...	...	...	...	1876	13,012,	4 6 6
United States	...	...	...	...	1885	67,435,	1 6 9

Countries  
raising  
largest  
revenue.

266. According to this table and that following paragraph 261 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in British India, the United States, Italy, and Spain. 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, or Tunis, and slightly less than that of the Argentine Confederation.

Countries  
raising  
largest  
amounts  
per head.

267. Omitting Peru, in which it is understood that the nominal revenue is sustained by large issues of paper money and other irregular means, France is the only country named in the table which raises more per head than the United Kingdom and Holland, which in this respect are about equal. 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.

268. 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 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

\* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

prisoners, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1884-5.

Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	£ 2,548,171
"    otherwise ...	...	...	3,742,190
			6,290,361
			6,290,361

269. In 1884-5 about 40 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 960,000, an average will be obtained of £2 13s. 1d. 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 1884-5.\*

Year.	Taxation.			Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	
1853 ...	800,577	4 1 11	24·74	1870 ...	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1854 ...	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1855 ...	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73	1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1856 ...	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07	1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1857 ...	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00	1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1858 ...	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57	1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1859 ...	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38	1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1860 ...	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11	1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1861 ...	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15	1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1862 ...	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19	1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1863 ...	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74	1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1864 ...	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1865 ...	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1866 ...	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 7	41·60
1867 ...	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14	1883-4	2,318,520	2 9 10	39·05
1868 ...	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 1	40·51
1869 ...	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49				

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1855, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

270. It will be observed that an increase of nearly £230,000 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1884-5, as compared with the preceding year. The taxation per head was 3s. 3d. more

Comparison of taxation 1884-5 with former years.

\* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer on the 20th July, 1886, the taxation in 1885-6 amounted to £2,633,510, or £2 13s. 1d. per head of the estimated mean population (991,640) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 210 ante.

than in 1883-4, and was also higher than in any previous year since 1859. The proportion of taxation to revenue was somewhat higher than in the previous year, but lower than in 1882-3 or 1881-2.

Heads of  
taxation.

271. 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, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.\*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ .	£
Customs duties .. ..	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718
Wharfage rates† .. ..	27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346	28,537	28,055	31,821
Excise:—								
Spirits .. ..	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620	52,522	53,638	68,930
Beer .. ..	..	..	..	62,557	98,955	11,256	..	..
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	..	21,872	64,972	70,933	70,016	72,295
Ports and Harbours ‡ ..	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263	27,787	30,871	31,176
Licences (not territorial) ..	§ 17,150	20,116	21,762	23,906	25,977	28,381	31,623	32,535
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368	86,648	77,154	124,370
Duties on bank notes .. ..	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324	28,685	28,575	27,529
Stamp duty .. ..	..	..	83,005	115,844	131,020	133,433	133,651	143,382
Land tax .. ..	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555	125,606	123,884	128,415
Toil receipts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171

Heads of  
taxation, in  
1883-4 and  
1884-5 com-  
pared.

272. A considerable increase will be noticed in the receipts under nearly all the heads of taxation in 1884-5 as compared with previous years, the total increase being £229,600 as compared with 1883-4, and £214,000 as compared with 1882-3, in which year the amount was larger than in any previous one. The principal heads over which the former amount was distributed were Customs, which yielded an additional revenue of £146,700; excise duty on spirits, £15,300; duties on estates of deceased persons (a fluctuating source of income), £47,200; stamp duties, £9,700; land tax, £4,500; and wharfage rates, £3,800. The increased Customs revenue was partly due to an increased duty on spirits;|| but, even if this item be omitted, the revenue from the articles which were unaffected by any alteration in the Tariff shows an augmentation of over £100,000. Of the increase under the head of excise on spirits, £12,650 was due to the rates of duty having been increased from 17th July, 1884.

\* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 222 *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.

§ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences took place in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 332 *post*.

|| See paragraph 275 *post*.

273. The greater portion of the General 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 75 per cent. in the last three years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1884-5 was equivalent to a charge of  $10\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.\*

Proportion of Customs revenue to total taxation, &c.

274. 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, 1878 to 1885.

### TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,† 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits .. ..	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431	468,746	472,259	518,370
Wine .. ..	37,893	31,462	34,095	43,171	45,112	44,100	39,096	42,101
Beer and cider ..	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770	32,372	33,845	35,210
Tobacco and snuff	82,830	75,161	59,384	53,379	71,525	85,844	97,420	108,405
Cigars .. ..	17,639	17,818	16,404	21,691	24,927	29,453	31,311	34,299
Tea .. ..	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706	80,298	73,970	88,093
Sugar and molasses	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466	108,087	119,248	118,031
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491	14,883	15,665	16,930
Opium .. ..	14,214	13,988	18,877	21,645	21,359	20,897	21,389	19,517
Rice .. ..	13,681	12,434	15,555	23,136	20,169	20,576	16,607	18,824
Hops .. ..	7,586	8,277	9,364	7,805	14,948	8,318	4,416	4,326
Malt .. ..	12,870	12,710	10,907	3,371	4,272	1,750	3,301	2,302
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510	48,418	43,973	53,348
Live stock ..	28,270	30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948	32,945	38,359	30,064
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	268,656	248,622	273,835	334,296	434,532	444,038	441,470	490,677
All other articles..	244,810	205,391	218,053	222,800	275,140	299,742	288,724	307,221
Export duty on timber	69	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,459,628</b>	<b>1,351,864</b>	<b>1,353,656</b>	<b>1,450,137</b>	<b>1,667,306</b>	<b>1,740,467</b>	<b>1,741,053</b>	<b>1,887,718</b>

Customs duties, 1883-4 and 1884-5 compared.

275. It will be observed that in 1884-5 the Customs revenue was much larger than in any previous year, and exceeded that in 1883-4 by £146,700. This increase is made up of £46,100 under the head of spirits, £14,000 under tobacco and cigars, £14,100 under tea, £9,400 under fruits and vegetables, £49,200 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, and £26,400 under all other heads; but against these must be set a decrease of £8,300 under the head of live stock and £4,200 distributed over sugar, opium, malt, and rice. It will also be remarked that, doubtless owing to increased production within the colony, the revenue from hops and malt has of late years been much less than it was formerly. The only article on the list affected by an alteration in the

\* See also table following paragraph 309 *et seq. post.*

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

Tariff within the last three years is spirits, on which the duty was raised by one-fifth on the 17th July, 1884, viz., from 10s. to 12s. per gallon, the result being an increased revenue from spirits amounting to £46,100.\*

Taxation on chief articles of import.

276. 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 1884-5 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, 1884-5.

Articles.	Duty received 1884-5.			Proportion of Total Duty received.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.			
	£	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider ... ..	595,681	0	12	5	31 55
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars ... ..	142,704	0	2	9	7 56
Hops and malt ... ..	6,628	0	0	2	·35
Sugar and molasses ... ..	118,031	0	2	6	6 25
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	105,023	0	2	3	5 57
Rice ... ..	18,824	0	0	5	1 00
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	53,348	0	1	1	2 83
Opium ... ..	19,517	0	0	5	1 03
Live stock ... ..	30,064	0	0	8	1 59
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	490,677	0	10	3	25 99
All other articles ... ..	307,221	0	6	5	16 28
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,887,718</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100 00</b>

Customs revenue, estimated and received, 1883 to 1885.

277. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1884-5, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer and the amount actually received under each head:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1882-3 TO 1884-5.

Sources of Revenue.	1882-3.		1883-4.		1884-5.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES.</b>						
Spirits ... ..	425,000	469,052	460,000	471,814	545,000	518,388
Wine ... ..	44,000	44,140	45,000	39,041	40,000	42,110
Beer and cider ... ..	29,000	32,388	33,000	33,845	33,000	35,209
Tobacco and snuff ... ..	70,000	85,880	80,000	97,408	100,000	108,415
Cigars ... ..	30,000	29,453	25,000	31,310	31,000	34,301
Tea ... ..	102,000	80,581	84,000	73,573	75,000	87,701
Sugar and molasses ... ..	115,000	108,204	114,000	118,774	117,000	118,224

See also footnote (†) on page 152 *post*.



CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1882-3 TO  
1884-5—continued.

Sources of Revenue.	1882-3.		1883-4.		1884-5.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES—</b>						
<i>continued.</i>						
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate ... ..	15,000	14,893	15,000	15,651	15,000	16,928
Opium ... ..	20,000	20,897	21,000	21,389	21,000	19,517
Rice ... ..	22,000	20,663	21,000	16,523	16,000	18,862
Hops ... ..	12,000	8,829	8,000	4,311	4,000	4,434
Malt ... ..	4,500	1,750	2,000	3,301	3,000	2,302
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved ...	58,500	48,518	50,000	43,724	44,000	53,171
Live stock ... ..	40,000	33,724	35,000	38,010	25,000	30,957
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	467,000	444,957	482,000	440,799	436,000	490,755
All other articles ...	316,500	300,888	309,000	287,927	293,000	308,132
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,770,500</b>	<b>1,744,817</b>	<b>1,784,000</b>	<b>1,737,400</b>	<b>1,798,000</b>	<b>1,889,406</b>
<b>EXCISE.</b>						
Spirits distilled in Victoria ... ..	50,000	52,594	52,000	53,717	68,000	68,854
Tobacco duty ... ..	75,000	70,983	75,000	69,966	70,000	72,295
Beer duty ... ..	16,670	10,807	...	...	...	...
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,300	1,212	1,500	1,387	1,250	1,438
Other ... ..	110	814	1,000	774	800	828
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>143,080</b>	<b>136,410</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>125,844</b>	<b>140,050</b>	<b>143,415</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Wharfage rates ... ..	22,500	28,506	27,000	28,070	28,000	31,843
Tonnage ... ..	26,000	27,820	29,000	30,818	30,000	31,197
Fees ... ..	9,700	7,130	8,500	7,530	7,000	7,429
Fines ... ..	500	613	500	87	300	247
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,300	4,092	4,000	7,061	6,800	5,940
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>61,000</b>	<b>68,161</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>73,566</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>76,656</b>
<b>Grand total</b> ...	<b>1,974,580</b>	<b>1,949,388</b>	<b>1,982,500</b>	<b>1,936,810</b>	<b>2,010,150</b>	<b>2,109,477</b>

NOTE.—The figures in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those given 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.

278. In three of the eight years ended with 1884-5, 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 whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by £123,157, as is shown in the following table:—

Customs Revenue estimated and received 1878 to 1885.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

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
Total ... ..	13,942,300	14,065,457	+ 123,157

Cost of  
collecting  
Customs  
Revenue.

279. In the same eight years, the cost of collecting the Customs Revenue ranged from £2 19s. 1d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1881-2 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 6s. 2d. :—

## COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

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
Total ... ..	14,065,457	465,412	3 6 2

Taxes re-  
pealed and  
imposed.

280. 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 form such an estimate in the following table for the last ten 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 1884-5.

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
	... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ... ..	83,005	120,000
1880	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	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 1884-5—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

Amount of taxation imposed in last ten years.

281. From the above table it would appear that fresh or additional taxation was imposed on the colony during the last ten years, amounting annually to nearly half a million sterling,† thus —

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ... ..	£653,100
„ repealed or reduced ... ..	188,500
Net amount imposed, &c. ... ..	£464,600

Duty on bank notes.

282. 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.

283. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates

\* 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 274 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.

‡ 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.

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 or more sheep per acre	...	...	£4
Class II.,	„ 3 sheep to 2 acres	...	...	3
Class III.,	„ 1 sheep per acre	...	...	2
Class IV.,	„ under 1 sheep per acre	...	...	1

284. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1885 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. Extent of land assessed for land tax.

285. The land in Victoria available for occupation is estimated to amount to about 40,000,000 acres,\* of which 21,700,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation† when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 18 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 33 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation. Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

286. The number of estates assessed was 1,057, or 15 more than in 1884. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 863. 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.

287. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,710 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,900 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV., 10,600 acres. Average size of estates assessed.

288. 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.

\* Exclusive of the *Mallee country*. See Part "Production" *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to over 7,700,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR  
LAND TAX, 1886.\*

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	103	116	336,387	4.74	3,266	2,900
II.	204	227	802,161	11.31	3,932	3,534
III.	315	391	2,518,760	35.52	7,996	6,442
IV.	241	323	3,435,123	48.43	14,254	10,635
Total	863	1,057	7,092,431	100.00	8,220	6,710

Valuation of estates assessed.

289. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly twelve and a quarter 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 arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estate.

Valuation of estates of each class.

290. 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, 1886.\*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
		£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,345,548	257,500	1,088,048	80.85
II.	2,406,483	510,000	1,896,483	78.82
III.	5,037,520	787,500	4,250,020	84.38
IV.	3,435,123	602,500	2,832,623	82.15
Total	12,224,674	2,157,500	10,067,174	82.36

Amount of land tax payable.

291. The land tax payable varied from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre in Class I. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £146, ranging from an average of £165 in Class III. to one of £119 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £121, and ranged from an average of £136 in Class III. to one of £107 in Class II. 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:—

\* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1886.

## LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1886.\*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,601	9·70	132·0	117·0
II.	23,706	7·09	116·2	104·4
III.	53,125	5·06	168·0	135·6
IV.	35,407	2·47	147·0	109·6
Total	125,839	4·26	145·8	119·0

292. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III., 2d.; and between III. and IV. about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is only 24 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, two-thirds larger than that in the former.

Difference in payments in each class.

293. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 45, the area of the estates assessed by 198,000 acres, and the taxable value by £41,000. 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 1886.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
"    "    1886	103	204	315	241	863
Increase	5	8	...	32	45
Area of estates, 1880	339,303	816,505	2,525,222	3,213,717	6,894,747
"    "    1886	336,387	802,161	2,518,760	3,435,123	7,092,431
Increase	...	...	...	221,406	197,684†
Decrease	2,916	14,344	6,462	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
"    "    1886	1,088,048	1,896,483	4,250,020	2,832,623	10,067,174
Increase	...	...	...	141,406	41,286†
Decrease	24,164	63,032	12,924	...	...

\* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1886.

† Net figures.

Cost of administering  
Land Tax  
Act.

294. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1884-5 amounted to £1,164, as against £1,136 in the previous year.

Stamp  
duties.

295. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The 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
---	-----	---	---	---

#### 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
--	-----	---	---	---

#### 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.

Revenue  
from stamp  
duties.

296. The estimated revenue from stamp duties during the financial year 1884-5 has already been shown\* to have been £143,382 as compared with £133,651 in the previous year.

Taxation in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

297. 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 six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1884:—

\* See table following paragraph 271 *ante*.



## TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	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 7	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 9 10	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 1	40·51
New South Wales ...	1880	1,417,293	1 19 3	28·90
	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,703	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
Queensland † ...	1879-80	600,236	2 15 1	37·23
	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
South Australia ...	1880	529,450	2 0 2	26·11
	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 ...	1880	101,257	3 10 2	56·24
	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
Tasmania ‡ ...	1880	300,241	2 12 10	67·89
	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
New Zealand ...	1880	1,535,700	3 4 9	46·77
	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	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

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

298. 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 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

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 1883, however, are for the year ended 31st December.

‡ The figures for Tasmania for the last two years are subject to future revision.

§ This amount is greater than that given in the table following paragraph 248 *ante*.—See footnote (¶) to that table.

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.	

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

299. 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 one half, Western Australia and Victoria about two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

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

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

300. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1884\* 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 six and a quarter millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly eight 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, 1884.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Continent of Australia ... ..	£ 6,252,999	£ s. d. 2 10 9	34·66
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	8,466,687	2 13 10	37·97

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

301. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1884-5 have been taken.  
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 246 ante.

is somewhat less, but the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is somewhat higher, than the corresponding item in the Australasian colonies taken as a whole.

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

## TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom ... ..	1884-5	£ 73,796,000	£ s. d. 2 0 5	83·87
ASIA.				
India ... ..	1882-3	29,077,564	0 2 11	41·47
Straits Settlements ... ..	1884	509,555	0 18 10	80·89
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ... ..	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Natal ... ..	1882	278,097	0 13 6	42·28
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos ... ..	1878	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia ... ..	1883	26,259	1 17 2	90·08
AMERICA.				
Canada ... ..	1881-2	5,740,600	1 6 7	82·53
Newfoundland ... ..	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermudas ... ..	1883	24,102	1 13 8	78·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island ... ..	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica ... ..	1883-4	377,653	0 12 9	65·14
St. Lucia ... ..	1884	33,324	0 16 5	72·26
Barbadoes ... ..	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98
Grenada ... ..	1883	36,863	0 16 2	84·00
Tobago ... ..	1883	10,294	0 10 0	72·62
Virgin Islands ... ..	1876	1,463	0 4 5	95·19
Antigua ... ..	1884	33,558	0 19 2	74·09
Montserrat ... ..	1883	5,415	0 10 0	92·36
Dominica ... ..	1879	14,939	0 10 7	73·68
Trinidad ... ..	1884	321,141	1 18 6	67·46
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1884	8,466,687	2 13 10	37·97
Fiji ... ..	1884	68,162	0 10 7	72·11

303. It will be observed that nearly half as much again is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada; also that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three-and-a-half times, and in the United Kingdom about nine 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

\* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 298 *ante*.

with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 38 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head exceeds by 13s. 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 dependencies of which particulars are at hand, except the Australasian colonies.

Taxation in  
Victoria  
and other  
British  
possessions  
compared.

304. In Victoria, the gross amount of taxation is more than twice that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is not quite half that in Canada. The average per head is 12s. 8d. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria being very little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in  
Foreign  
countries.

305. 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.†
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Austria-Hungary ...	1883-4	£ 41,764,‡	£ 1 1 4	56·02
Belgium ...	1886	6,594,	1 2 10	51·43
Denmark ...	1883-4	2,475,	1 5 2	87·64
France ...	1885	125,938,	3 7 4	91·13
Greece ...	1884	2,736,	1 7 8	81·74
Holland ...	1883	7,920,	1 17 11	85·50
Italy ...	1883	40,826,	1 8 8	71·40
Portugal ...	1885-6	6,004,	1 7 8	86·53
Russia ...	1882	86,238,	1 2 2	77·60
Spain ...	1884-5	31,828,	1 17 8	91·39
Switzerland ...	1885	796,	0 5 7	43·28
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0 10 4	86·59
<b>ASIA.</b>				
Japan ...	1883-4	14,051,	0 7 9	92·92
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt ...	1885	7,672,	1 2 7	84·23
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Argentine Confederation	1884	5,445,	1 17 0	83·87
Brazil ...	1885	9,921,	0 15 3	74·66
Mexico ...	1883-4	5,680,	0 11 7	81·94
United States ...	1885	61,256,	1 4 3	90·84

\* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 133 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 265 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £22,560,820 taxation in Austria for the year 1883, and £19,203,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1884.

306. It will be observed\* that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that Russia comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then the United States, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is much above that levied in Belgium or Portugal, and is also above that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland, about the same as that levied in Denmark, and not quite as high as that in Greece, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

307. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect Holland, Spain, and the Argentine Confederation stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies† but one is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in two of those colonies, Queensland and Western Australia, it is larger than in France.

Taxation per head in various countries.

308. 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 no more than 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 nearly five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as nine of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

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

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

#### TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.‡		
	Amount.§	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ... ..	1,919,539	75·33	10·31
New South Wales ... ..	1,726,811	80·21	7·56
Queensland ... ..	937,225	83·37	14·69
South Australia ... ..	515,035	89·57	8·96
Western Australia... ..	117,478	92·26	22·54
Tasmania... ..	254,946	74·07	15·39
New Zealand ... ..	1,409,343	79·82	18·39

\* See also tables following paragraph 397 and 302 ante.

† See table following paragraph 397 ante.

‡ Including, besides duties, a few items in some of the colonies, such as wharfage rates, rents of bonded warehouses, &c.

§ See table following paragraph 248 ante.

Customs  
revenue in  
proportion  
to total  
taxation.

310. It will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania during 1884 three-fourths of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The colony in which the proportion was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 8 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

Customs  
revenue in  
proportion  
to total  
imports.

311. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of over 10 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, and Tasmania, ranging from nearly 23 per cent. in the first to 15 per cent. in the last named colony.

Taxation by  
Customs  
in British  
dominions.

312. In a previous issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*\* it was shown that in the United Kingdom only 27 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, or a very much smaller proportion than in any Australasian colony; that in Canada the proportion—78 per cent.—was somewhat larger than in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in the other Australasian colonies. Also, that, as compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom— $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.—was only half that in Victoria, but that in the great majority of British possessions, especially the West India Islands, it was much above that in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia.

Taxation by  
Customs  
in Foreign  
countries.

313. It was also shown that out of ten Foreign countries respecting which information was available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appeared to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportions (52 and 60 per cent. respectively) even in these are much less than in any of the Australasian colonies; also that the proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports was higher than in Victoria in four out of the ten countries, and in five it was higher than in New South Wales, whilst in Spain—where it amounted to nearly a fifth—it was higher than in any Australasian colony except Western Australia, and in the United States—where it was as high as 29 per cent.—it was much higher than in Western Australia.

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, par. 291.

314. The returns of the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of the colonies having been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, it now remains to consider those of the local bodies, which embrace the Municipalities and the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

315. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1885, 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, 1885.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
<b>REVENUE.</b>				£	£	£
From Government	}	Endowments...	...	40,585	271,863	312,448*
		Other receipts	...	16,227	34,821	51,048
„ Rates	...	...	...	279,160	224,314	503,474†
„ Licences	...	...	...	65,521	26,683	92,204
„ Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	6,269	9,582	15,851
„ Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	...	49,481	2,216	51,697
„ Other sources	...	...	...	99,941	26,262	126,203
Total	...	...	...	557,184	595,741	1,152,925
<b>EXPENDITURE.‡</b>						
Public works	...	...	...	351,110	410,434	761,544
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	51,200	78,692	129,892
Other expenditure	...	...	...	215,482	104,556	320,038
Total	...	...	...	617,792	593,682	1,211,473

316. 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.

Endowment of municipalities.

317. 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

Rate of endowment.

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

† Of this amount £31,248 was levied as *special* rates.

‡ Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 376 *post*

§ For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 174 *et seq. ante*.

municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during 1885 was at the rate of £1 3s. 0½d. to shires, and 11s. 6d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of £1 4s. 3½d. and 12s. 1¾d. respectively.\*

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

318. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue in 1885 by 5 per cent.; or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 11 per cent.; whilst the revenue of shires slightly exceeded the expenditure. In the previous year the expenditure of municipalities as a whole exceeded the revenue by 7 per cent.; that of cities, towns, and boroughs by 11 per cent.; and that of shires by 3½ per cent.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

319. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 34 of the 60 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 63 of the 120 individual shires, in 1884; and in 29 out of 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 50 out of 121 shires, in 1885.

Salaries in municipalities.

320. Payments for salaries formed 8 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in the last two years. The same item formed nearly 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in 1884, and over 13 per cent. in 1885.

Harbour Trust receipts and expenditure.

321. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust† during the eight 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:—

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1877 TO 1885.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99	95	95	35
Licences ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487	4,575	4,521	4,757
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer-street ferry fares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	798
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409	456	422	1,099
Total ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	†113,141	127,276

\* An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of thirteen shires, which received £3 for every £1 of rates.

† For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part Interchange post.

‡ In addition to this, the sum of £14,562 was received as premium on a loan of £250,000 net, after deducting all expenses.



MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1877 TO 1885—continued.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Plant ... ..	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603	18,220	55,158	70,881	46,014
Harbour improve- ments and mainte- nance ... ..	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128	13,571	18,082	43,741	46,508
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513	48,116	58,596	85,629	71,554
Wharves and ap- proaches: Construc- tion and mainte- nance ... ..	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527	16,249	23,246	59,072	48,289
Special survey by Sir John Coode ... ..	...	4,635	3,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ... ..	371	3,412	764	218	8,698	7,551	15,512	19,667	18,218
General expenses ...	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485	5,452	16,183	15,023	15,231
Contingent expenses	838	1,770	1,547	2,418	2,255	1,695			
General management	2,940	5,720	6,322	6,744	7,066	7,879			
Commissioners' fees	...	2,980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,542	1,700	1,700
Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,332	1,241	7,354	19,672
Sundries ... ..	...	...	947	425	54	15	13	* 213	8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>92,136</b>	<b>91,014</b>	<b>103,540</b>	<b>93,890</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>189,573</b>	<b>303,280</b>	<b>267,194</b>

322. In the eight and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £822,801, and the expenditure to £1,279,147, or £456,346 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, and the amount received in 1884 which was greater than in any previous year, was very greatly exceeded in 1885. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £296,434 has been laid out, or less than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the Wharves and Approaches, on which £807,953 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, on which £169,441 has been expended, or rather more than one-eighth of the whole amount. The balance on hand on 31st December was £288,640; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £68,659.

Receipts and  
expenditure  
compared.

323. The Commissioners floated their first loan, amounting to £250,000, in London, on the 17th July, 1883, by means of debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and due in 1908. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £100 *ex* accrued interest, and the average obtained

Harbour  
Trust Loans  
First loan.

\* Working expenses of Spencer-street ferry. They have been deducted from receipts for 1885.

was £100 6s. 9d. The amount tendered was £355,000, at prices ranging from £100 to £104.

Second loan.

324. 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.

325. A third loan of £250,000 for a term of 30 years, and bearing interest, from 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 revenue and expenditure.

326. 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,  
1879 TO 1885.\*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362	5,611,253	5,934,687	6,290,361
Municipalities	624,681	616,132	651,597	653,891	693,167	756,966	789,429
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	113,141	127,276
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,324,718</b>	<b>5,308,674</b>	<b>5,924,250</b>	<b>6,357,102</b>	<b>6,408,355</b>	<b>6,804,794</b>	<b>7,207,066</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Government ...	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356
Municipalities	583,476	771,054	574,947	583,037	730,745	839,007	847,977
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580	189,573	303,280	267,194
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,507,869</b>	<b>5,749,623</b>	<b>5,777,479</b>	<b>5,850,381</b>	<b>6,572,203</b>	<b>6,857,580</b>	<b>7,255,527</b>

\* 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.

327. 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 19s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 10s. per head :—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,  
1879 TO 1885.\*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	5 11 8	5 9 11	6 0 7	6 7 16	6 4 1	6 7 6	6 11 0
Municipalities	0 15 1	0 14 8	0 15 2	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 3	0 16 5
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6 8 9</b>	<b>6 6 4</b>	<b>6 17 9</b>	<b>7 4 5</b>	<b>7 1 9</b>	<b>7 6 2</b>	<b>7 10 1</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	5 16 10	5 16 0	5 18 10	5 16 11	6 4 11	6 2 9	6 7 11
Municipalities	0 14 1	0 18 4	0 13 4	0 13 3	0 16 2	0 18 0	0 17 8
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 4 2	0 6 6	0 5 7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6 13 2</b>	<b>6 16 10</b>	<b>6 14 4</b>	<b>6 12 10</b>	<b>7 5 3</b>	<b>7 7 3</b>	<b>7 11 2</b>

328. 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 seven years ended with 1885 :—

General Local and Loan Expenditure 1879-85.

GENERAL LOCAL AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1885.

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 7
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 5 4	2 18 9	10 4 1
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 7 4	1 14 5	9 1 9
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,153,065	8,408,592	7 11 2	1 4 0	8 15 2

\* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne 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 210 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.

Public money spent in 1885 and other years.

329. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £10 4s. 1d. in 1883; also that, in consequence of the loan expenditure having been smaller, the amount in 1885 was less than in the two previous years but no others.

General and local taxation.

330. 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:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1879 TO 1885.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡	£ 1,730,088	£ 1,690,923	£ 2,003,704	£ 2,317,706	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ... ..	398,303	401,096	417,642	422,033	445,961	473,412	503,474
Licences ... ..	98,441	94,713	95,258	94,731	92,610	87,925	92,204
Registration of dogs and goats ... ..	10,521	10,370	10,311	10,961	11,767	12,144	15,851
Market dues ... ..	32,095	37,451	39,295	38,088	43,795	47,392	51,697
Total ... ..	539,360	543,630	562,506	565,813	594,133	620,873	663,226
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ... ..	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587
Total general & local taxation } §	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373	3,027,197	3,047,412	3,331,984

General and local taxation per head.

331. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1879, a proportion of £2 16s. 8d. to each individual in the community; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; in 1883, £3 6s. 11d.; in 1884, £3 5s. 6d.; in 1885, £3 9s. 5d.

Chief sources of taxation.

332. 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.

\* See paragraph 268 *ante*.

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

‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 271 *ante*.

§ See paragraph 273 *ante*.

Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, was derived from rates.

333. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1885,\* *Public debt.* to £31,757,407, but £3,180,620 was paid off three months later (on the 1st October). The amount here treated of, therefore, will be £28,576,787, consisting of moneys—

		£	s.	d.
Borrowed in Victoria	...	2,243,407	0	0†
„ Great Britain	...	26,333,380	0	0
Total	...	£28,576,787	0	0†

334. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1885, was £38,497,107; but a total of £6,739,700 had been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £4,636,600 out of the proceeds of redemption loans; moreover, a further sum of £3,180,620 was available for the redemption of a loan falling due in October, 1885. The amount of public debt authorized under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding in June and in October, 1885, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding.†
	£	£	£
Railways ...	21,904,698	68,100	21,836,598 §
Water supply—			
Melbourne ...	1,856,632	800,000	1,056,632
Country ...	2,707,307	...	2,707,307
Graving-dock ...	350,464	...	350,464
Law courts and Parliament houses	597,844	...	597,844
Public offices ...	166,195	...	166,195
Defences ...	100,000	...	100,000
State Schools ...	1,075,000	...	1,075,000
Yarra bridge ...	60,000	...	60,000
Harbours, &c. ...	275,000	...	275,000
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000 ¶	735,000	...

\* On the 30th June, 1886, the public debt amounted to £30,127,382.

† This is inclusive of a liability of £222,800 (originally £465,300) incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway for debentures falling due between 1st January, 1886, and 1st January, 1897. The interest on these debentures averages a fraction over 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For particulars of this liability, see under the head of Railways, in Part "Interchange" *post*. In previous years, this liability was not included with the public debt. See also preceding footnote.

‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 230 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post*.

§ Inclusive of £222,800 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

|| Of this amount, £659,694 is authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £525,000 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 (Loan Redemption Account), see table following paragraph 379 *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.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding.*
	£	£	£
To provide for prospective loss on sale of debentures, &c.	351,747	...	351,747
Treasury bonds ... ..	500,000	500,000	...
Redemption of loans ...	7,817,220	4,636,600	3,180,620
Debt on 30th June, 1885	38,497,107 †	6,739,700	31,757,407
Paid off 1st October, 1885	...	3,180,620 ‡	...
Debt on 2nd October, 1885	38,497,107	9,920,320	28,576,787

Public debt,  
when  
authorized.

335. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1885, over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 14 millions—more than half, however, being for purposes of redemption—in the four years ended with 1884, 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.

Authorization.			Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding
Year.	Act.		Per Cent.	£
1857	...	21 Vict. No. 36	6	3,363,400
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	78,105 §
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
Increase of debt by conversion of debentures ...			4	13,102
Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.			5-6	222,800
Debt on 30th June, 1885			...	31,757,407
Paid off 1st October, 1885			...	3,180,620
Debt on 2nd October, 1885			...	28,576,787

\* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

† A further loan of £89,495 (stock) had been authorized, but was still unsold on the 30th June, 1885.

‡ Balance of amount borrowed for Redemption of Loans as shown above.

§ This is the amount of stock issued up to the 30th June, 1885; but the amount authorized, not then issued, was £89,495, making a total of £167,600 in all.

336. 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 four years subsequent to 1880–81, an amount of £5,983,700 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 23 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £29 7s. 2d. in 1884–5. 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 1884–5 to over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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 years 1883–4 and 1884–5, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1884–5.\*

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
1883–4 ... ..	28,325,112‡	29	19	0	4·90
1884–5 ... ..	28,576,787§	29	7	2	4·54

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1886, the public debt was £30,127,382. At the same date, the estimated population was 1,009,753. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £29 16s. 9d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·69.

337. During the year 1884–5, stock was issued to the value of £4,021,995, all but £21,995 of which was sold in London. Of this, however, £3,180,620 || did not permanently add to the debt, as it was borrowed for the redemption of a loan falling due on the 1st October, 1885. Moreover, £812,500 was paid off on the 1st October, 1884, the necessary funds for such redemption being provided by a loan floated in the previous year. The increase of the debt, therefore, as deduced from these figures, was £28,875, which being added to the amount of

\* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet *ante*.

† Except the lowest line, the statements on which relate to the 2nd October, 1885.

‡ Including a redemption loan of £812,500 for the repayment of debentures falling due in 1884–5.

§ Including, for the first time, £222,800, being the amount of debentures of the late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.

|| See next table.

the outstanding Hobson's Bay Railway debentures, viz., £222,800—now included in the debt statements for the first time, although the liability existed in previous years—a total is arrived at of £251,675, which will be found to represent the difference in the "amounts outstanding" as shown in the two lower lines of the last table.

Repayment  
of debt.

338. 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:—

#### REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

When Repayable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable.		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
<i>Debentures.</i>				
1st October, 1885 ... ..	6 per cent.	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620*
"    1888 ... ..	"	130,000	...	130,000
"    1889 ... ..	"	276,100	...	276,100
1st January, 1891 ... ..	"	...	850,000	850,000
"    1894 ... ..	5 per cent.	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July, 1899 ... ..	4 per cent.	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
"    1901 ... ..	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
"    "    ... ..	4½ per cent.	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1st January, 1904 ... ..	4 per cent.	...	457,000	457,000
1st July, 1907† ... ..	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
1st April, 1908† ... ..	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
1st October, 1913† ... ..	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
<i>Stock‡ (London Register.)</i>				
1st October, 1919 ... ..	4 per cent.	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
<i>Stock (Melbourne Register.)</i>				
Permanent debt § ... ..	4 per cent.	720,987	...	720,987
Total ... ..	...	1,439,987	26,914,000	28,353,987
Debentures of M. & H. B. U. Railway Co. ... ..	...	...	...	222,800
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	28,576,787

\* This amount is not added in the total, as its repayment was provided for by means of the loan of £4,000,000, due in 1919.

† Convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed to the 30th June, 1885, was £7,709,800.

‡ See 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.

|| Now included for the first time.



339. 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 the last three years amounts to over £156,000 per annum.

Reduced rate  
of interest  
on loans.

340. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was counter-balanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1885, to £720,987; at which date, however, a further authorized amount of £89,495 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 loan of £4,000,000 in 1884–5 was issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1885, had been availed of to the extent of £7,709,800, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £11,709,800. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £12,430,787. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Victorian  
Govern-  
ment stock.

341. 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,\* 1885:—

Rates of  
interest.

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate.
6 per cent. ... ..	£4,436,720
5½ per cent. (average)...	222,800†
5 per cent. ... ..	2,419,900
4½ per cent. ... ..	5,000,000
4 per cent. ... ..	16,497,367*
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	£28,576,787*
	<hr/>

\* Exclusive of redemption loan of £3,180,620. See note to next table.

† Hobson's Bay Railway debentures.

Interest on  
debt.

342. Nearly three-fifths 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., in their circular No. 221, of the 12th January, 1883, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, point 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 eleven-twelfths 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, 1885 :—

## INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—					
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
6	July and January	...		51,000	0 0	51,000	0 0
5	„ „	15,645	0 0	105,350	0 0	120,995	0 0
4½	„ „	...		225,000	0 0	225,000	0 0
4	„ „	...		358,280	0 0*	358,280	0 0
	Total ...	15,645	0 0	739,630	0 0	755,275	0 0
6	October and April	59,203	4 0	156,000	0 0	215,203	4 0
4	„ „	28,839	9 6	272,775	4 0	301,614	13 6
	Total ...	88,042	13 6	428,775	4 0	516,817	17 6
	Grand Total ...	103,687	13 6	1,168,405	4 0	1,272,092	17 6
	Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	...		...		11,529	0 0†
	Grand Total ...	...		...		1,283,621	17 6

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable annually on £28,576,787, viz., the amount of the debt as it stood at the commencement of the financial year 1885-6, leaving out of account the portion (amounting to £3,180,620) of a 4 per cent. loan available for redeeming a like amount for which interest is allowed in the table at 6 per cent. By the redemption of this amount, which took place on the 1st October, 1885, the annual interest payable was reduced by £63,612. It should also be mentioned that, owing to the redemption loan being floated before the old loan was paid off, interest was payable for some months on both amounts.

\* Inclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government.

† Of which £2,570 payable in Melbourne and £3,959 in London.

343. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1884-5, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 9s. 10d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 4 to 6 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 brought down the rate of interest upon the amount borrowed for railway construction, the average of which was, at the end of 1884-5, only £4 11s. per cent. 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.

#### INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1885.*	Interest Payable Annually.	
		Amount.	Average Rate.
	£	£	Per cent.
Railways ...	21,845,294†	995,016	4·55
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	1,056,931	43,381	4·10
Country ...	2,698,312	120,050	4·45
Graving-dock ...	350,464	15,308	4·57
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	597,844	25,150	4·21
Public Offices ...	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences ...	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools ...	1,075,000	44,000	4·09
Yarra Bridge ...	60,000	2,700	4·50
Harbours, &c. ...	275,000	11,000	4·00
To provide for prospective loss on sale of debentures, and expenses of floating	351,747	14,228	4·06
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,576,787</b>	<b>1,283,622</b>	<b>4·49</b>

344. On the 1st October, 1885, or three months after the date to which the table relates, £3,180,620 of the old 6 per cent. debentures were redeemed by the substitution of 4 per cent. stock therefor, and thus the average rate of interest on the amount borrowed for railways was reduced to 4·26 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·27 per cent.

Prospective reduction of rate of interest.

\* Leaving out of account a sum of £3,180,620 borrowed at 4 per cent., available for redeeming a like amount borrowed at 6 per cent., and allowed for at that rate in the table.

† This is inclusive of £222,800, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £11,529 annually.

Interest payable and paid.

345. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is £1,283,622; 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 1884-5 was only £1,256,315, viz., £1,150,714 in London and £105,601 in Melbourne.

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

346. 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, amounting to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the interest payable. These charges amounted in 1884-5 to £14,420, which is equivalent to a proportion of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  (1.253) per cent. on the total amount payable in London, viz., £1,150,684, as just stated.

Interest on debt per head.

347. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1884-5 to £1,270,735,\* being in the proportion of £1 6s. 5d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* † it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Loans authorized, 1884 and 1885.

348. A loan of £4,000,000—of which £3,180,620 was for redemption of debentures falling due—was authorized on the 12th December, 1884, ‡ and a loan of £8,000,000 was authorized on the 14th December, 1885. § It was provided that these loans should have a currency of 35 years, and should be issued either as 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 made by 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 loans were to be raised :—

This amount differs by £1,172 from that shown in the table following paragraph 223 *ante*. The difference is made up of the cost of redeeming loans in London, viz., £2,047, less overcharge of £875 on account of commission in previous year.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, paragraph 500 *et seq.*

‡ Under the Victorian Debentures Redemption and Loan Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 805).

§ Under the Railway Loan Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 845).

## LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1884 AND 1885.

Purposes.	Amounts Authorized.	
	Under Act 48 Vict. No. 805.	Under Act 49 Vict. No. 845.
	£	£
Railways ...	...	6,000,000
Tramways (in country districts) ...	...	200,000
Water Supply—Melbourne ...	145,050	500,000
Country ...	125,000	...
Irrigation Works, &c. ...	...	1,300,000
Houses of Parliament ...	129,330	...
State Schools ...	75,000	...
Canal to Thomson River, near Sale ...	25,000	...
Expenses of floating loans, &c. ...	320,000*	...
Total fresh debt ...	819,380	8,000,000
Redemption of loans ...	3,180,620	...
Grand total ...	4,000,000	8,000,000
When due ...	1st Oct., 1919	1st Oct., 1920

349. The first of these loans was successfully floated in London on the 13th May, 1885, the rate of interest being fixed at 4 per cent. Loan floated  
1885. This loan was issued in the form of inscribed stock in the first instance, instead of, as in the case of the three previous loans, in the form of debentures with the right of optional inscription, free of cost. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £99 per £100, with accrued interest from 1st April on deferred payments up to 21st September, equivalent to £1 15s. 2½d. per cent.; the tenders received numbered 1,178, and the amount tendered was £11,553,900, allotments being made at prices ranging from £100 13s.—the lowest successful tender—to £102 5s., the highest tender. The average price obtained for £100 stock was £100 13s. 9d. If, however, allowance be made for accrued interest—already stated to have been £1 15s. 2½d.—and also for expenses, which amounted to £1 2s. 9¼d. per £100, the net proceeds of the loan will be reduced to £97 15s. 9½d., which will be found to involve an annual interest charge of £4 2s. 5d. per £100. This was the best price up to that time obtained for any Victorian loan, it being 13s. 1¼d. above that for the loan floated in the previous year, and 2s. 2d. above that for the loan of January, 1883. The result is the more satisfactory as showing the confidence placed in the securities of this colony, since at the time this loan was floated the money market was much affected by a

\* A balance of this amount, not required for the purposes stated, has been applied differently under the Loans Application Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 848).

misunderstanding with Russia, and expectations of a possible war with that country.

Net proceeds  
of loans.

350. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the four loans floated in the three years ended with 1885, 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 1885.

Particulars.	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (45 Vict. No. 717.)	£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).
When floated ...	9th-17th Jan. and 6th March, 1883	3rd July, 1883	29th January, 1884	13th May, 1885.
Minimum price fixed per £100	£98 13 7	£96 13 3	£98 2 8	£97 4 9½
Number of tenders ...	735	684	529	1,178
Amount tendered ...	£9,421,400	£5,137,700	£5,561,700	£11,553,900
Number of successful tenders*	494	362	428	224
Highest tender per £100	£101 3 7	£98 18 3	£100 7 8	£100 9 9½
Lowest successful ten- der per £100	£98 13 7	£97 8 9	£98 4 2	£98 17 9½
Gross proceeds, aver- age per £100	£98 16 8½	£97 14 1½	£98 5 7	£98 18 6½
Deduct expenses, ditto	£1 3 1	£1 3 2	£1 2 10¾	£1 2 9
Net proceeds, ditto	£97 13 7½	£96 10 11½	£97 2 8¼†	£97 15 9½
Bank of England mini- mum rate of discount per cent.	5-3	4	3	3½

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest.

Loan floated,  
1886.

351. The first instalment of the £8,000,000 loan referred to in a previous table, † viz., £1,500,000, was floated in London on the 2nd February, 1886, the interest being fixed at 4 per cent. The minimum price fixed for which sums of £100 might be tendered was £102, which, after allowing for interest accruing from the 1st January on the deferred payments, was equivalent to £101 3s. 3d. net. The number of tenderers was 643, and the amount tendered was £10,834,250, the lowest successful tender being £106 8s. 6d. The gross average price obtained was £106 9s., being equivalent, *ex* accrued interest, to £105 6s. 6d.; but if expenses also be deducted, the price would be reduced to

\* Wholly or partly.

† Price depreciated fully 5s. per cent., in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold from London to Australia.

‡ See table following paragraph 348 *ante*.

about £104 9s. As the loan has a currency of 35 years, this is equivalent to the money being obtained at a little over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., (£3 15s. 5d.) per £100, which is the lowest rate of interest for which any Australian loan has yet been floated, and the loan referred to is the first Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated above par. The lowest rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales has yet been floated is £3 16s. 10d. per £100, which is the amount payable on the 4 per cent. loan of 1881, whilst the rate of interest on the nominal  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of that colony issued in 1884 is £3 18s. per £100, and on that issued in 1885, £4 0s. 2d. per 100.\* No further instalment of the Victorian loan referred to is to be issued during the current year (1886), as was stated in its prospectus.

352. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1885, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., have amounted to £371,880, which figures furnish a proportion of a small fraction over 1 per cent. on the gross amount borrowed to that date. On the loans recently floated, however, the expenses averaged 1.15 per cent., as will be seen by figures in the last table. It should be mentioned that another charge, not taken into account, is the Banks' commission of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., with the usual exchange and brokerage, for redemption of the debentures when they arrive at maturity.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

353. 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 £3 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1885.

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

\* See table following paragraph 357 *post*.

Particulars  
of loans  
floated in  
London.

354. Particulars respecting the amounts, nominal rates of interest, due dates of, and average prices obtained for, the various loans, forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1885, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; and to which is added, in the last column, 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:—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1885.

When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	Nominal Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	When due.	Average price per £100 Debenture obtained.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100.†
				Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.‡ (Net proceeds.)	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859 ...	1,000,000	6	1883	105 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 13 9
" ...	750,000	"	"	107 17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 9 10
1860 ...	1,837,500	"	"	104 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 14 1
" ...	812,500	"	1884			
1861 ...	1,000,000	"	1885	103 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 16 10
1862 ...	1,600,000	"	"	102 19 7	101 19 7	5 16 11
1866 ...	850,000	"	1891	100 8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 0 10
1869 ...	588,600	5	1894	...	...	...
1870 ...	1,518,400	"	"	100 17 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 17 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 19 10
1874 ...	1,500,000	4	1899	90 2 7	89 2 7	4 15 3
1876 ...	3,000,000	"	1901	94 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 18 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 8 1
1878 ...	457,000	"	1904	...	...	...
1879 ...	3,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	97 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 14 0
1880 ...	2,000,000	"	"	103 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 5 11	4 6 11
1883 ...	4,000,000	4	1907	98 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 0
" ...	2,000,000§	"	1908	97 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 6
1884 ...	{ 2,636,600\$ 1,363,400 }	"	1913	98 5 7	97 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 3
1885 ...	{ 3,180,620\$ 819,380 }	"	1919	98 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¶	97 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 5
Total	33,914,000**					

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 had originally a currency of 25 years; the loan of 1884 has a currency of 30 years, and that of 1885 a currency of 35 years. For some particulars of a further loan floated in 1886, see paragraph 351 *ante*.

Terms upon  
which loans  
have been  
obtained.

355. It will be noticed that all the 6 per cent. loans, one of the 5 per cent. loans, and the second portion of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1879-80, were floated at a premium; but not one of the 4 per cent. loans realized a higher rate than par. For the most successful of the

\* 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 352 *ante*.

‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column. These results have been derived from "The Investor's Sinking Fund and Redemption Tables," by Robert Lucas Nash, London; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

§ 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 £26,914,000.



last named, viz., that floated in 1885, £98 18s. 6½d. per £100 debenture was obtained, whilst the first of this class issued (viz., in 1874) was floated with considerable difficulty for little more than £90.

356. By the last column of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about 5¾ per cent., the lowest rate being 5½ 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 seems to have considerably improved, for in 1870—or four years later—it was able to secure the money for a little less than 5 per cent., in the early part of 1883 a loan was obtained for 4¾ per cent., and in 1885 for 4½ per cent., which, although the nominal rate of interest in recent years has been only 4 per cent., is actually the lowest rate at which any Victorian loan had up to that time been raised.\*

357. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken (except in the case of the last four lines) in substance from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which journal several interesting and able articles bearing on the interest and expenses of the various loans of that colony have appeared at various times:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1885.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Amount raised.	Average rate per cent. 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
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	2,120,639	102·86	4	3 16 10
1882	30	2,000,000	2,042,916	101·57	4	3 18 2
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	98·94	4	4 1 0
"	50	3,000,000	2,979,167	99·31	4	4 0 8
1884	40	5,500,000	5,125,386	92·10	3½	3 18 0
1885	40	5,500,000	...	90·00	3½	4 0 2

NOTE.—The calculations in the last four lines were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents and from information contained in the monthly circulars issued by W. Westgarth & Co., 8 Finch-lane, London.

\* Another Victorian loan has since (viz., in 1886) been raised at about 3¾ per cent. For particulars see paragraph 351 *ante*.

Success of  
recent  
New South  
Wales loans.

358. By this table it appears that during the last five years New South Wales has floated six loans, amounting in the aggregate to £21,050,000; that on three occasions the money was obtained—after allowing for all charges—for considerably less than, and on the other three occasions for a little over, 4 per cent., the most successful loan being that floated in 1881 at a rate of interest equivalent to only £3 16s. 10d. per £100 borrowed. The last two loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ 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 of these 3½ per cent. loans was £3 18s. per £100 borrowed, or not quite so low a rate as that at which the 4 per cent. loan of 1881, just referred to, was obtained; but the actual rate of interest payable on the second, nominally 3½ per cent., loan was slightly over 4 per cent., or higher than the equivalent rate payable on the 4 per cent. loans of 1881 and 1882.†

Debts of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

359. 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 five years ended with 1884; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:—

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 ...	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1881	22,426,502	25 8 5	4·32
	1882	22,103,202	24 7 10	3·95
	1883	24,308,175	26 1 9	4·33
	1884	27,526,667	28 12 9	4·64
New South Wales	1880	14,903,919	20 3 2	3·04
	1881	16,924,019	21 13 3	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	22 18 0	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	24 17 8	3·34
	1884	30,101,959	32 13 6	4·23

\* Canada was the first British colony to float a 3½ per cent. loan, viz., in June, 1884 or only about four months before New South Wales. According to Messrs. Westgarth & Co., this Canadian loan was disposed of at a price which, with various allowances, actually yields to the investors £3 17s. 6d. per cent. But if allowances were made for cost of floating, &c., as is done in the case of the New South Wales loan, the latter would probably be found the more successful of the two loans from the borrowers' standpoint. Canada has since reverted to 4 per cent. loans.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press intelligence arrived that a fresh issue of New South Wales Government 3½ per cent. stock, to the extent of £5,500,000, was made on the 16th July, 1886. The tenders numbered about 1,500, and amounted in the aggregate to nearly £17,600,000. The minimum price fixed was £94 per £100, and the average price realized was £95·41; but, if allowance be made for accrued interest, &c., and expenses (the latter being estimated at 1·15 per cent.), the net price will be found to be reduced to £90·80, which is equivalent to interest at £3 19s. 4d. per £100, or 3s. 11d. higher than the rate for which the Victorian loan of 1886 (paragraph 351 *ante*) was obtained.

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.	
Queensland ...	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	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
South Australia ...	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	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
Western Australia ...	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	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
Tasmania ...	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	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
New Zealand * ...	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	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

**NOTE.**—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the thirteen years 1873 to 1885; also Appendix A *post*.

360. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, all the colonies, except New Zealand, show a large increase of indebtedness per head, varying from £1 in Queensland, and £2 10s. in Victoria, to as much as £8 in New South Wales. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, with £58, and next to it Queensland, with £53, per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only about half as heavily indebted as either of these, and was, moreover, much less indebted than any of the other colonies, except Tasmania and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

\* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1884, to £2,983,403.

indebtedness per head, the most heavily-indebted colony being placed first :—

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

361. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1884 from an amount equal to nearly 9 years' revenue in New Zealand to a sum equal to no more than  $2\frac{2}{3}$  years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favorable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for  $4\frac{2}{3}$  years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

362. 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 ninety millions, being nearly fifteen millions more than in 1883; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded one hundred and twenty-six millions sterling, being over seventeen millions more than in 1883. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.\*

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Continent of Australia ... ..	£ 90,287,276	£ s. d. 35 11 5	5·00
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	126,350,558	39 1 7	5·67

\* For later figures, see Appendix A post.

363. 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 10s. 2d. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although Tasmania is almost the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

364. During the eleven years ended with 1884, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased nearly threefold, and the proportion per head of population was nearly 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 1884 it was equal to their income for over five years and two-thirds. This will be observed by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873...	42,672,423	20 2 3	3.46
1884...	126,350,558	39 1 7	5.67
Increase	83,678,135	18 19 4	2.21

365. 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, schoolhouses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1884, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being £24,340,000, as against £21,618,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, £10,339,000 by Queensland, and £9,336,000 by South Australia. The amount set down as having been borrowed by New Zealand for railway construction is £11,616,754, but the purposes for which £11,060,028 of the old provincial debts (nearly a third of the whole New Zealand debt at the end of 1884) 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, including 91 miles of private line, is

returned as £11,810,194, or only £193,440 more than the amount known to have been borrowed for railway purposes. Victoria has borrowed much more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £3,482,000, as against £1,211,000 borrowed by South Australia, and £1,058,000 borrowed by New South Wales 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 1884, New Zealand has borrowed over two millions and New South Wales nearly two millions for immigration purposes. In the following table the amounts borrowed for railways, water supply, immigration, and other purposes, to the end of 1884, are given for each of the Australasian colonies:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES WERE RAISED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1884.\*)

Colony.	Amount of Public Debt contracted for—				Total.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigra- tion.	Other Purposes.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	21,617,673	3,482,074	...	2,426,920	27,526,667
New South Wales ... ..	24,340,191	1,057,674	387,663	4,316,431	30,101,959
Queensland ... ..	10,338,515	370,163	1,885,387	3,825,785	16,419,850
South Australia ... ..	9,336,308	1,210,970	...	4,926,522	15,473,800
Western Australia ... ..	556,675	...	...	208,325	765,000
Tasmania ... ..	1,279,000	...	227,100	1,696,200	3,202,300
New Zealand ... ..	11,616,754	542,229	2,093,942	7,548,029	32,860,982†

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

366. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1884, nearly three-fourths was for railways, nearly a fourteenth was for waterworks, nearly a fortieth for immigration, and nearly a sixth for other purposes. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined (so far as it can be apportioned in the absence of complete information respecting New Zealand‡), the proportions for railways and water supply are somewhat less, but those for immigration and for other purposes are somewhat more, than the proportions for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

\* Similar information to the end of 1885 will be found in Appendix A *post*.

† The amounts in this line add up to only £21,800,954, or £11,060,028 less than this total. The balance represents the sum of the old provincial debts of New Zealand taken over by the Central Government. It is now impossible to determine accurately the purposes for which these were contracted; it is probable that some portion of them, as well as the greater portion of the amount set down in this line under the head of "Other purposes," were spent in carrying on wars with the Maoris.

‡ The total amount of the public debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand was £126,350,558, as already stated in table following paragraph 362 *ante*, but the purposes for which £11,060,028 of the New Zealand debt was contracted cannot now be ascertained.—See second footnote to last table.

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA WERE CONTRACTED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1884.)

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.
	£		£	
Railways ... ..	66,189,362	73·31	79,085,116	68·60
Water Supply ... ..	6,120,881	6·78	6,663,110	5·78
Immigration ... ..	2,273,050	2·52	4,594,092	3·98
Other purposes ... ..	15,703,983	17·39	24,948,212	21·64
Total ... ..	90,287,276	100·00	115,290,530*	100·00

367. 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, 1884.†

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.			Multiple of Revenue. §	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head. ‡			
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom ... ..	£ 740,330,654	£	s. 5	d. 3	8·64
Malta ... ..	408,007	2	14	2	1·97
ASIA.					
India ... ..	161,300,221	0	16	3	2·25
Ceylon ... ..	2,193,274	0	15	6	1·90
Straits Settlements ... ..	55,900	0	2	1	·09
AFRICA.					
Mauritius ... ..	749,100	2	0	5	·87
Natal ... ..	3,215,445	7	11	6	5·26
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	20,804,132	16	12	11	2·76
St. Helena ... ..	6,750	1	6	8	·68
Lagos ... ..	441	0	0	1	·01
Sierra Leone ... ..	58,000	0	19	2	·76
AMERICA.					
Canada ... ..	37,858,320	8	7	4	5·54
Newfoundland ... ..	447,740	2	5	5	1·84
Bermudas ... ..	5,784	0	7	9	·20

\* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Except in the case of Lagos, the figures for which relate to the year 1882.

‡ For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 131 ante.

§ For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 251 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1884—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>			
British Guiana ... ..	£ 200,313	£ s. d. 0 15 2	·43
West Indies—			
Bahamas ... ..	48,126	1 2 1	1·06
Jamaica ... ..	1,243,899	2 2 0	2·15
St. Lucia ... ..	32,400	0 15 11	·70
St. Vincent ... ..	2,180	0 1 0	·06
Grenada ... ..	6,440	0 2 10	·13
St. Christopher } ... ..	1,700	0 0 10	·04
Nevis } ... ..			
Antigua ... ..	48,871	1 7 11	1·08
Montserrat ... ..	4,200	0 7 9	·71
Dominica ... ..	13,400	0 9 4	·74
Trinidad ... ..	590,640	3 10 11	1·24
<i>AUSTRALASIA.</i>			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	126,350,558	39 1 7	5 22
Fiji ... ..	254,025	1 19 7	2·78
Total ... ..	1,096,230,520	4 7 7	5·42

Indebtedness  
of British  
dominions.

368. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches nearly eleven hundred millions sterling, that over two-thirds of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself, and over one-ninth by the Australasian colonies.

Indebtedness  
per head  
of British  
dominions.

369. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is nearly 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 is nearly three times, and that of Queensland and of South Australia is in each case about two and a half times, as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is more than, and that of Victoria nearly, one and a half times as large. 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 is little more than a fifth of that of Australasia.

Proportion  
of debts to  
revenues of  
British  
dominions.

370. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which Canada stands first in this respect. Besides Canada, Natal is the only other possession in

\* For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 359 *ante*.



which the debt is so high a multiple of the revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

371. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public debts  
of Foreign  
countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Austria-Hungary ...	1883	£ 458,884,†	£ s. d. 11 14 2	6·16
Belgium... ..	1884	70,674,	12 4 4	5·51
Denmark ... ..	1882-3	6,339,	3 4 5	2·02
France ... ..	1884	789,374,	21 2 1	5·71
Germany ... ..	1882-3	294,668,‡	6 10 3	2·71
Greece ... ..	1883	15,921,	8 0 11	7·12
Holland ... ..	1884	84,916,	20 6 11	9·16
Italy ... ..	1883	440,381,	15 9 6	7·70
Portugal ... ..	1884	106,463,	24 14 4	15·27
Roumania ... ..	1885	27,354,	5 1 9	5·31
Russia ... ..	1885	707,347,§	9 1 8	6·34
Spain ... ..	1881	512,000,	30 9 2	16·35
Sweden and Norway ...	1883-4	18,666,	2 10 1	2·80
Switzerland ... ..	1884	1,319,¶	0 9 3	·72
Turkey ... ..	1878	292,830,**	11 19 2	19·87
<b>ASIA.</b>				
Japan ... ..	1883	67,073,	1 16 11	4·43
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt ... ..	1885	103,677,††	15 4 8	11·31
Tunis ... ..	1884	5,000,‡‡	2 7 7	8·42
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Argentine Confederation ...	1884	45,000,	15 5 11	6·93
Brazil ... ..	1885	68,600,	5 5 6	5·16
Mexico ... ..	1880	28,290,	2 17 9	4·08
Peru ... ..	...	43,000,§§	14 5 10	3·45
United States ... ..	1884	302,094,	5 19 9	4·48

\* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 133 ante.

† This amount is made up of £277,309,000, general debt of the whole empire; £65,125,000, special debt of Austria Proper; and £116,450,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, together with the debts of the various States, for particulars of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 343. 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 £35,965,828.

§ Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of paper currency amounting to £86,300,000, and the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, also Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

|| This amount is made up of £12,789,210, debt of Sweden; and £5,887,100, 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 £20,000,000.

\*\* Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Not including the Turkish debt secured upon the Tribute of £11,918,800, or the floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £822,468.

§§ Exclusive of an internal floating debt of an unknown amount.

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

372. 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 £49,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the United States, Germany, Turkey, 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.\*

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

373. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect far behind the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Spain or Portugal, about the same as in France or Holland, but larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

374. Turkey, Spain, and Portugal are much more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Turkey, Spain, 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 most of the Foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

375. 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 issued for war purposes, the former was, as a rule, contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Municipal debt.

376. 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 preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1885, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £659,694, towards the redemption of which £51,630 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony§ :—

\* See table following paragraph 367 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 359 *ante*.

‡ Under the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), section 26.

§ See table following paragraph 334 *ante*.

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1885.

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... ..	40	£ 1,069,371
Shires ... ..	29	159,832
Total... ..	69	1,229,203

377. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 5 to 7 per cent., except in the case of four boroughs in which the rate was as high as 8 per cent., and in one shire in which it was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and in one city (Melbourne), where the rate on portion of the loan was as low as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. No municipality pays a higher rate than 8 per cent. for a loan.

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

378. If the municipal debts, as shown above, together with the Harbour Trust loan of £500,000,\* be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1885, viz., £28,576,787,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £30,305,990, or a proportion of £31 11s. 2d. per head of population.

General and municipal debt.

379. At the end of June, 1885, there was a total balance of £1,677,301 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £773,227, or 46 per cent., was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund:—

Trust funds, 1885.

## TRUST FUNDS, 1885.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1885.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Assurance fund ... ..	93,900	65,743
Suitors' fund ... ..	60,198	23,391
Police superannuation fund ... ..	80,395	70,000
Intestate estates ... ..	105,600	58,734
Municipalities Investment account ... ..	56,688	56,688
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	11,098	11,098
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company, and two Insurance Companies	20,000	20,000

\* See paragraphs 323 and 324 ante.

† Exclusive of £3,180,620, available for redeeming a loan three months later. On the 30th June, 1886, the debt of the General Government had increased to £30,127,382.

## TRUST FUNDS, 1885—continued.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1885.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Defences—Deferred pay fund ...	1,993	} 467,573*
Post Office Savings Banks ...	1,163,647	
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,787	
Customs goods overtime ...	526	
Municipalities sinking fund and re- demption account	51,630	
Survey fees account ...	22,463	
Sundries ...	37,991	
Total ...	1,709,916	773,227
Deduct remittances and advances ...	32,615	...
Total ...	1,677,301	773,227

Trust funds,  
1870 to 1885.

380. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, an increase of over £160,000 took place in the total amount at credit of trust funds, £120,000 of which is accounted for by an increase in the amount to the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks fund, and nearly £30,000 in the amount to the credit of the Municipalities Sinking Fund and Redemption account. The following table shows the amount at credit of the funds, and the manner of its investment, at the end of each of the last sixteen financial years:—

## TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1885.

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

\* Including £7,133 advanced on account of Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

† 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," &amp;c.

381. 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.

Retiring allowances.

382. 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 not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service and the number of years served.

Age an element in certain cases only.

383. 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—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, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatsoever.

Abolition of retiring allowances, &amp;c.

384. Of pensions not dependent on votes in Parliament there were in 1884–5 four in all, embracing allowances to two 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 £2,900.

Pensions.

385. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 288, and consisted of five former judges of County Courts, a late Master-in-Equity, 262 ex-officers of the Public Service, 16 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, and 3 others. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £38,786, or an average of £134 13s. 6d. to each recipient.

Superannuation allowances.

386. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 292, or 15 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £41,686, or £1,789 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £142 15s. 2d., or £1 5s. 6d. less than in 1883–4.

Pensions, &amp;c., 1884 and 1885.

Pensions,  
&c., 1884-5.

387. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1884-5, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

## PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1884-5.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>PENSIONS.</b>								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,800	0	0	900	0	0
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
<b>SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.</b>								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Former Clerk of Parliaments	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	5	3,750	0	0	750	0	0
37 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	532	5	2	532	5	2†
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	260	33,274	2	8	127	19	7
47 Vict. No. 773 (Public Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	2	108	6	8	54	3	4
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	16	319	15	2	19	19	8
47 Vict. No. 767 (Victorian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	2	279	1	0	138	10	6
47 Vict. No. 777 (Discipline Act)	... ..	1	22	13	9	22	13	9
Total ... ..		292	41,686	4	5	142	15	2

Police pensions, how granted.

388. 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;

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

† This pension is at the rate of £750 per annum.

and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

389. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1884-5 was 179, the gross amount payable was £16,128, or an average of £90 2s. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 25 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £7,443, or an average of £297 14s. 5d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1884-5.

390. In the year under review, for the eighth 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 £4,317. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having 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 two years.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid

391. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 32 per cent. of those granted to civil 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.

392. 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 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 eight persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. Over three-fourths of the retired public servants referred to were, prior to their retirement, connected with the Education Department, chiefly as State school teachers. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1884-5, 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:—

Allowances voted by Parliament.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY  
PARLIAMENT, 1884-5.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.			
		Total Amount Paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
		£	£	s.	d.
<b>SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.</b>					
Chief Secretary ... ..	7	503	71	17	2
Minister of Public Instruction ...	164	10,993	67	0	8
Attorney-General ... ..	2	268	134	0	0
Treasurer ... ..	1	68	68	0	0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	75	75	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	17	1,640	96	9	5
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General... ..	4	168	42	0	0
Commissioner of Railways ... ..	8	1,993	249	2	6
<b>PENSIONS.</b>					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	88*	44	0	0
Ex-Constables of Police ... ..	5	146*	29	4	0
Pioneer of overland route to India and Australia	1	104	104	0	0
	214	16,596	77	11	2
Grant in aid of Police Superannuation Fund	...	10,000	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	26,596	...	...	...

Pensions, gratuities, &c.

393. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1884-5, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES  
PAYABLE 1884-5.

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
Constitution Act ... ..	2,300	...	2,300
County Court Judges ... ..	3,750	...	3,750
Master-in-Equity ... ..	532	...	532
Railway Department ... ..	279	13,185	13,464
Public Service† ... ..	33,725	9,488	43,213
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total ... ..	41,686	22,673	64,359

\* In addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

† Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute, and the Discipline Act.



PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES PAYABLE, 1884-5—continued.

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>	£	£	£
Railway Department ... ..	1,993	7,840	9,833
Public Service ... ..	14,265	17,259	31,524
Others ... ..	338	...	338
Total ... ..	16,596	25,099	41,695
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £12,000* } From Police Superannuation Fund 11,571 }	16,128	7,443	23,571
Grand total ... ..	74,410	55,215	129,625
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund	...	...	11,571
Amount payable by State ... ..	...	...	£118,054

394. It should be mentioned that, owing to the deaths of recipients, the amounts paid were, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears, in some instances more, than those stated. The amount actually paid during the year 1884-5 was £117,959†, or £95 less than that shown in the table.

Amount actually paid for pensions, gratuities, &c.

PART III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

395. 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.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

396. 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

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

\* These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £10,000 voted by Parliament.

† See table following paragraph 223 ante.