

# VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

CONTAINING

A DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF THE COLONY

FOR THE YEAR

1 8 7 3,

BY

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*BY AUTHORITY.*

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## PREFACE.

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THE contents of the following pages are, with some slight modifications, identical with those of a Report upon the Statistics of Victoria, 1873, which was recently addressed by me to the Honorable the Minister presiding over the Department of the Chief Secretary, and laid before Parliament.

It was, however, considered desirable by the Government that the information contained in the Report should be disseminated somewhat largely, both in this colony and in Europe; and it was thought that if the work were issued in a pamphlet or book form it would be more convenient for reference than if circulated on the large-sized and somewhat formidable looking pages upon which the Parliamentary Papers of this colony are printed. Hence the appearance of the present work.

With approval, I propose to issue a similar volume each year. I have therefore named the work "THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK."

It will be my endeavor in this succession of volumes to record facts with correctness and impartiality; to comment upon them only so far as may be necessary to elucidate them properly; to set up no theories except such as may be fairly deducible from the materials before

me ; and, in drawing inferences, to exercise perfect fairness to all sections of the community. By keeping these points steadily in view I shall, I trust, be able to give to the world a series of publications which will be of service to persons of many aims and ends not only in Australia but in the mother-country and elsewhere.

The facts and figures contained in this work have been verified and checked by various officers in this Department. It is possible, however, that, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to secure accuracy, some errors may have escaped observation. If any such should be found, I shall esteem it a favor if the discoverer will notify the fact of their existence to me.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,  
Government Statist.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST,

MELBOURNE, 1ST OCTOBER 1874.

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# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1873.

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A digest of the Statistics of Victoria for the year 1873 is presented in the following pages. Statistics, 1873.

2. These Statistics are published in nine distinct parts, eight of which have already been laid before Parliament. The remaining Part, Vital Statistics, has been delayed owing to the circumstance that I was not able, until recently, to obtain access to the Birth, Death, and Marriage Registers for the last quarter of 1873. That difficulty having, however, been surmounted, the Part has been at length completed, and will be printed forthwith. Nine parts of statistics.

3. In preparing this digest, my first object will be to draw up such an analysis of the contents of the tables embraced in the several parts of the Statistics as may be of material assistance to persons whose business or inclination may lead them to consult that work. As, however, it is possible that the present volume may circulate to places that the tables may not reach, or may find its way to the hands of those who may neither have the leisure nor the desire to deal with bulky tabular matter, it will also be my endeavour to make the analysis as complete as possible in itself, and to that end I shall be obliged to quote somewhat largely from the figures embodied in the tables. Objects of the work.

4. The Statistical Summary printed on a folding sheet at the commencement of this work has been prepared with care. It contains figures under all the principal heads in connection with which statistical information is usually required for as many years back as it has been possible to trace the particulars. Statistical summary of Victoria.

5. I beg to draw attention to the comprehensive index at the end of the work, which will I trust be found of service. Index.

6. I shall now proceed to comment on the tables contained in the various Parts as they occur in succession. Tables commented upon.

## PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

Contents of  
Part I.

7. This Part comprises a list of the various Governors of the colony from the date of its first settlement, and of the successive Ministries and Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government; of the Members of the Executive Council and of both Houses of Parliament during 1873, and of the Foreign Consuls. It also contains tables showing the number of Pensioners and amount of Pensions chargeable upon the revenue of Victoria; and statements of the Strength and Expenditure of the Land and Naval Forces and Naval Reserve.

Pensioners  
and pen-  
sions.

8. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1873; also the authority under which the pensions were respectively granted :—

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS, 1873.

Authority under which Pensions were granted.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.		
		£	s.	d.
Civil Service Act ... ..	114	16,590	18	7
Lunacy Statute ... ..	3	59	1	5
County Courts Statute ... ..	1	750	0	0
Other Authority ... ..	7	5,766	13	4
Total ... ..	125	23,166	13	4

Pensions in  
1873 and  
former  
years.

9. The number of pensioners was the same in 1872 and 1873, but the amount of pensions was less in the latter year by £167 6s. 8d. Neither pensioners nor pensions have increased much since 1869, in which year the former numbered 108, and the latter amounted to £21,365. It will be observed that one-fourth of the amount paid in pensions is set down under the head of "Other Authority." This embraces the pensions of Lady Darling, widow of Sir Charles Darling, formerly Governor of Victoria; of Mrs. Petrie, who was granted a pension in consequence of the meritorious conduct of the late Captain Flinders; of Mr. Hoddle, first Surveyor-General



of the colony ; and of Ministers relieved from office on the introduction of responsible government and on political grounds.

10. The paid Artillery corps was formed under the Discipline Act 1870 (34 Vict. No. 389), on the withdrawal of the detachment of Imperial troops formerly stationed in the colony. The total number authorized for this corps is 199. At the end of 1873, however, the strength amounted to 145 only ; the number wanting to complete the establishment being thus 54. Artillery corps.

11. The Volunteer force at the end of 1873 numbered 3,970, or 343 short of the establishment. The number of Government rifles in possession at the same date amounted to 4,698. Volunteers.

12. The Victorian Naval forces consist of the crews of H.M.V.S. *Nelson* and H.M.V. Ironclad *Cerberus*. The establishment of the former is 36 ; that of the latter 80. Three hands were wanting at the end of 1873 to complete the establishment of the *Cerberus*. Naval forces.

13. The Naval Reserve comprises an establishment of 227 men, who receive a small fee as a retainer. The establishment of this corps at the end of 1873 showed a deficiency of 17. Naval reserve.

14. The total expenditure during the year 1873 on account of defences was as follows :— Expenditure on defences.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Staff Salaries ... ..	3,564	16	10
Volunteer Force—Contingencies ... ..	18,586	18	0
Artillery Corps—Salaries ... ..	7,576	14	2
"    Contingencies ... ..	3,588	15	5
In aid of Rifle Association ... ..	600	0	0
Cost of Torpedoes ... ..	237	9	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> —Salaries ... ..	4,154	7	0
"    Contingencies ... ..	278	1	10
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> —Salaries ... ..	4,039	19	11
"    Contingencies ... ..	3,511	6	0
Naval Reserve—Salaries and Retainer Fees ... ..	2,652	4	0
"    Contingencies ... ..	705	17	2
Total ... ..	£49,496	9	8

## PART II.—FINANCE.

Contents of  
Part II.

15. Most of the tables in this Part appeared also in the Treasurer's Finance Statement 1872-3. In addition there are tables of Public Debt, and of Expenditure upon Immigration, Public Works, Roads and Bridges, and Railways, giving information extending over a series of years.

Public  
account.

16. According to the tables, the balance to the credit of the public account on the 30th June 1873 was £1,630,767 8s. 5d.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture.

17. The net revenue of the financial year 1872-3, was £3,644,135 8s. 4d., and the net expenditure was £3,504,952 10s. 4d. The revenue thus exceeded the expenditure by £139,182 18s.\*

Revenue and  
expenditure  
per head.

18. Taking the average population of the colony during the financial year as 770,306, the revenue amounted to £4 14s. 7½d., and the expenditure to £4 11s. 0d. per head of the population.

Heads of  
revenue.

19. The revenue for the year under review was collected under the following heads :—

## REVENUE OF 1872-3.

Heads of Revenue.					Net Revenue collected.		
					£	s.	d.
Customs	...	...	...	...	1,673,757	15	11
Excise	...	...	...	...	92,172	12	9
Territorial	...	...	...	...	667,390	10	11
Public Works	...	...	...	...	774,414	5	1
Ports and Harbors	...	...	...	...	18,125	15	1
Post and Telegraph Offices	...	...	...	...	180,972	12	6
Fees	...	...	...	...	86,005	15	9
Fines	...	...	...	...	8,588	19	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	142,707	0	11
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>£3,644,135</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, a statement of the revenue raised and amount expended during the year 1873-4 was laid before Parliament, the results being, respectively, £4,064,924 and £4,177,262; at the same time the estimated revenue for 1874-5 was stated to be £4,259,135, and the estimated expenditure £4,478,080.

20. The net revenue raised under the heads of Customs, Excise, and Ports and Harbors, amounting, in 1872-3, to £1,784,056 3s. 9d., may be considered as the taxation of the colony.\* This, distributed amongst the mean population, already stated to have been 770,306, gives £2 6s. 4d. as the amount of taxation paid on the average during that financial year by each inhabitant of Victoria. Taxation, 1873.

21. These results and similar ones for each year from 1853 onwards are given in the following table, whereby it will be seen that, relatively to the population, the year of highest taxation was 1855 (£4 4s. 4d. per head), and that of the lowest was 1866 (£1 18s. 5½d. per head):— Taxation, 1853 to 1872-3.

POPULATION AND TAXATION FROM YEAR 1853 TO 1872-3.

Year.	Average Population.	Gross Amount of Taxation.	Amount of Taxation per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
1853 ... ..	195,378	800,577	4 1 11½
1854 ... ..	267,371	1,052,462	3 18 8½
1855 ... ..	338,315	1,426,535	4 4 4
1856 ... ..	380,942	1,458,647	3 16 7
1857 ... ..	430,347	1,331,362	3 1 10½
1858 ... ..	483,827	1,414,511	2 18 5¼
1859 ... ..	517,226	1,414,760	2 14 8½
1860 ... ..	539,337	1,330,761	2 9 4¼
1861 ... ..	541,025	1,244,389	2 6 0
1862 ... ..	548,087	1,183,194	2 3 2
1863 ... ..	561,322	1,158,219	2 1 3¼
1864 ... ..	589,160	1,167,036	1 19 7½
1865 ... ..	616,375	1,214,479	1 19 4¼
1866 ... ..	634,077	1,219,567	1 18 5½
1867 ... ..	649,826	1,516,231	2 6 8
1868 ... ..	671,222	1,352,818	2 0 3¾
1869 ... ..	696,942	1,539,495	2 4 2
1870 ... ..	709,839	1,394,333	1 19 3½
1871 (six months) ... ..	731,528	724,261	0 19 9½
1871-2 ... ..	749,964	1,612,034	2 3 0
1872-3 ... ..	770,306	1,784,056	2 6 4

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.

\* According to the statement referred to at the foot of the preceding page, the amount raised by taxation in 1873-4 was £1,896,823, and the amount proposed to be so raised in 1874-5 is £1,887,500.

Heads of  
expendi-  
ture.

22. Subjoined is an abstract of the expenditure 1872-3, showing the amounts expended under each Minister, and the amount specially appropriated :—

EXPENDITURE, 1872-3.

Heads of Service.	Net Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary ... ..	465,543	14	9
Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	226,463	6	1
Attorney-General ... ..	77,024	16	9
Solicitor-General ... ..	79,701	18	11
Treasurer ... ..	267,765	1	9
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ... ..	99,699	4	11
Commissioner of Public Works ... ..	202,280	7	3
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ... ..	81,357	7	4
Postmaster-General ... ..	215,559	17	10
Commissioner of Railways and Roads ... ..	327,607	10	11
Minister of Mines ... ..	24,623	15	1
Arrears, 1871-2 ... ..	6,500	12	10
Special Appropriations ... ..	1,430,824	15	11
Total ... ..	£3,504,952	10	4

Special  
appropria-  
tions.

23. The special appropriations are for the following purposes, the amount appropriated being placed against each item. The amounts appropriated are not necessarily expended in each year, and, by comparison of the amounts in the last and following tables, it will be seen that during the year under review a sum of £49,188 2s. 1d. remained unexpended :—

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Heads of Service.	Amount Appropriated.		
	£	s.	d.
Governor's Salary ... ..	10,000	0	0
Salaries of Judges and increase to ditto ... ..	14,594	1	8
Salaries of Responsible Ministers ... ..	14,000	0	0
Expenses of Executive and Legislative Councils ... ..	6,500	0	0
Pensions to officers appointed during good behaviour ... ..	4,000	0	0
Compensation to officers retired on political grounds ... ..	1,666	13	4
Pensions to persons released from offices on political grounds ... ..	1,750	0	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

Heads of Service.	Amount Appropriated.		
	£	s.	d.
Public Worship ... ..	50,000	0	0
University of Melbourne ... ..	6,750	0	0
Liquidation of Corporation Bonds ... ..	35,000	0	0
Interest on Loans and expenses connected therewith	698,902	8	9
Principal of Melbourne and Mount Alexander Rail- way Debentures ... ..	68,000	0	0
Pensions ... ..	19,238	12	8
Endowment, &c., of Local Bodies ... ..	193,559	11	7
Steam Postal Communication ... ..	80,000	0	0
Interest of Post Office Savings Bank Deposits ... ..	16,241	11	2
Salaries of Audit Commissioners ... ..	3,000	0	0
Electoral Expenses ... ..	6,645	5	8
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	0	0
Mint ... ..	18,333	6	8
Railway Loan, Liquidation and Construction Account	200,000	0	0
Expenses of Members of Parliament ... ..	27,331	6	6
Agent-General's Salary ... ..	1,000	0	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£1,480,012</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

24. The public debt at the end of 1873 amounted to Public debt. £12,445,722, of which sum £10,669,193 was borrowed for the construction of Railways, and £1,776,529 for Water Supply, Defences, Graving Dock, and other Public Works. The amount originally borrowed was £13,948,100, part of which was for the purpose of supplying water to Melbourne and suburbs, and part to purchase the rights of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company. These two sums, amounting together to £868,100, have been paid off, leaving the balance of debt as stated.

25. The following are the rates of interest at which Rates of interest on public debt. the various sums forming component parts of the present debt were borrowed :—

Amount.	Rate of Interest.
£11,180,320 ... ..	6 per cent.
312,900 ... ..	5 „
952,502 ... ..	4 „
<b>Total ... £12,445,722</b>	

Amount of  
indebted-  
ness per  
head.

26. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1873 was 790,492, and the debt at the same date being £12,445,722, the average proportion of indebtedness to every man, woman, and child in the colony was therefore £15 14s. 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

Amount of  
interest per  
head.

27. The estimated average population of Victoria during the financial year 1872-3 was 770,306, and the amount of interest on loans and expenses connected therewith was £698,902 8s. 9d. This represents an average payment on behalf of each person in the colony in that year of 18s. 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

Expenditure  
on immi-  
gration.

28. The amount spent on immigration during the year 1872-3 was £8,931, as against £27,183 in the previous year. In the nine and a half years ended 1872-3 the total amount spent on immigration was £356,407, of which £331,143 was spent on the introduction of immigrants, and the remainder in departmental and contingent expenses.

Expenditure  
on public  
works,  
railways,  
&c., 1873.

29. In the year 1872-3 the following amounts were expended on Public Works, Roads and Bridges, and Railways. The expenditure on the two first was not quite complete when the return was furnished :—

			Amount Expended, 1872-3.		
			£	s.	d.
Public Works ...	...	...	186,464	5	8
Roads and Bridges	...	...	40,207	14	5
Railways Construction	...	...	781,095	13	4
„ Maintenance	...	...	72,083	1	4
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	£1,079,850	14	9
			<hr/>		

Expenditure  
on works,  
railways,  
&c., in  
series of  
years.

30. In the nine and a half years ended 1872-3 the amount spent on Public Works was £2,221,771, and the amount on Roads and Bridges was £702,734. Since 1858, the year in which Government railways were first commenced in Victoria, the amounts spent on their construction and maintenance have been — Construction, £10,815,880 ; maintenance, £623,549 ; total, £11,439,429.

## PART III.—POPULATION.

31. The estimated population of Victoria at the beginning of 1873 was 770,727; that at the close of the same year was 790,492.\* The increase during the year thus amounted to 19,765.

Population and increase, 1873.

32. Of this increase 16,599, or over five-sixths, was due to excess of births over deaths, and 3,166, or barely a sixth, to excess of immigration over emigration.

Increase by births and immigration.

33. The population at the end of 1873 consisted of 430,042 males and 360,450 females. These figures furnish a proportion of 84 females to 100 males, or of 119 males to 100 females.

Relative proportions of sexes.

34. The Aborigines have not been regularly enumerated since the census of 1871. Their numbers then were reported to be—Males, 784; females, 546; total, 1,330. It is certain, however, that some were missed by the sub-enumerators. In August 1872 the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines had information of the existence of 1,638 in different parts of the colony.

Aborigines.

35. Immigrants numbered 29,460 during the year under review, and emigrants 26,294. The excess of the former was thus 3,166, as already stated.

Immigrants and emigrants.

36. Males contributed 20,805 to the immigration, and 18,335 to the emigration. Females contributed 8,655 to the immigration, and 7,959 to the emigration. The excess of arrivals over departures was thus 2,470 as regards males, and 696 as regards females.

Sexes of immigrants and emigrants.

37. The immigrants and emigrants are classified by the Immigration authorities as adults, children, and infants. Of adults, 26,044 came, and 22,418 went away during the year, leaving a balance of arrivals over departures amounting to 3,626. Of children 180, and of infants 280, more left than arrived in the colony.

Adults, children, and infants arriving and departing.

38. The gain to the population of the colony by excess of immigration from Tasmania over emigration was 4,007; from the United Kingdom it was 2,082; and from New Zealand and the South Seas it was 540. The loss

Immigration from and emigration to various places.

\* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the usual quarterly estimate of the population of Victoria was made by the Government Statist, bringing the result down to the 30th June 1874. The following are the figures:—Males, 432,928; females, 364,121; total, 797,049.

by excess of departures to South and Western Australia over arrivals therefrom was 1,916; that to New South Wales and Queensland was 1,394; and that to foreign ports was 153.

Years of largest and smallest immigration and emigration.

39. The number of arrivals in the year under review (29,460) was less than in any other year of the last ten, except 1872 (27,047), 1871 (28,333), and 1867 (27,242). The largest number of arrivals in any year of the ten (36,156) was in 1864. The number of departures in the year under review (26,294) was greater than in any year of the ten, except 1866, in which 27,629 persons left the colony.

Assisted immigrants.

40. The number of assisted immigrants during the year amounted to 863 only, viz., 456 males, and 407 females. All these were warrant passengers.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

41. The Chinese who arrived during the year numbered 269, viz., 264 males and 5 females. Those who departed numbered 523, all males.

Miners.

42. According to an estimate made by the Secretary for Mines, the mining population numbered 50,595 at the end of the year under review. Of these 37,067 were Europeans, and 13,528 were Chinese. Those engaged in alluvial mining numbered 33,822, and those in quartz mining 16,773. All the Chinese miners, with the exception of 115, were engaged in alluvial mining. When the last census was taken (7th April 1871) the goldminers of all descriptions numbered 52,425. By the present figures their numbers would appear to have fallen off since that period by nearly 2,000.

Goldfield population.

43. The total population of the goldfields has not been ascertained or estimated since the census. It then amounted to 270,428, of whom only about a fifth were miners.

Municipal districts.

44. There were 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 110 shires and road districts, in existence during 1873. The population of the former was estimated to amount to 389,542, that of the latter to 370,995, making a total of 760,537. Thus the whole population of the colony, with the exception of about 25,000, were enjoying the advantages of local self-government.



45. The estimated total and annual value of rateable property and the revenue and expenditure in these two descriptions of municipal districts respectively during the year under review were as follow :—

Rateable property, revenue, and expenditure.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES; SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS, 1873.

	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Total.	Annual.		
	£	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	25,391,990	2,701,453	410,508	446,591
Shires and Road Districts	31,415,663	2,872,761	529,426	589,367
Total ... ..	56,807,653	5,574,214	939,934	1,035,958

46. One hundred and sixteen foreigners obtained letters of naturalization during the year; of these 65, or more than half, were natives of Germany. The principal occupations were miners (27), farmers (25), and vigneron (11). In the previous nine years 918 persons were naturalized, or an average of 102 per annum.

Naturalization.

47. The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council in January 1874 was 23,736, of whom 1,983 were on the ordinary and 21,753 on the ratepayers' roll. At the biennial election of the Legislative Council held in 1872, 54 per cent. of the electors in contested districts recorded their votes.

Electors for Legislative Council.

48. The electors for the Legislative Assembly numbered as follow :—Ordinary roll, 28,725; ratepayers' roll, 113,580; total, 142,305. Sixty-five per cent. of the electors of districts in which the last election was contested recorded their votes on that occasion.

Electors for Legislative Assembly.

## PART IV.—ACCUMULATION.

49. This Part commences with a statement to the effect that the coins in circulation in Victoria are the same as those used in the United Kingdom, and that the accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d).

50. A return of the Royal Mint shows that from the opening of this establishment, in 1872, to the end of the following year, 412,609 ounces of gold had been received, of the value of £1,652,044; that of this gold, 4,311 ounces, valued at £14,646, had been issued as bullion; and that the remainder had been converted into 1,500,000 sovereigns and 165,000 half-sovereigns, of the total value of £1,582,500; that the total value of coin and bullion issued amounted to £1,597,146, and that the Mint receipts amounted to £9,067.

51. In the year under review there were ten banks of issue in Victoria, and these had 231 branches or agencies within the colony. The rate of interest allowed by these banks on moneys deposited for twelve months ranged during the year from 3 to 4 per cent.

52. The following are the average rates of exchange which prevailed during the twelve months for bills drawn on the places named :—

London ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium.
British India ...	...	4 per cent. premium, 2s. 1d. per rupee.
New South Wales ...	...	2s. 3d. to 5s. per cent. premium.
Queensland ...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium.
South Australia ...	...	2s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium.
Tasmania ...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.
New Zealand ...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

53. The average rates per cent. per annum of discount on local bills were as follow :—

Under 65 days' currency ...	...	5 to 6 per cent.
From 65 to 95 days' currency ...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 „
„ 95 to 125 „ „ ...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 „
Above 125 „ „ ...	...	7 to 9 „

54. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits in the last quarter of the year under review and ten years prior to that date are shown as

follow. The number of banks at the earlier period was nine and at the latter ten :—

LIABILITIES.

	1864.	1873.
	£	£
Notes in circulation ... ..	1,306,809	1,452,908
Bills in circulation ... ..	85,893	79,097
Balances due to other banks ... ..	74,009	280,439
Deposits bearing interest ... ..	4,588,149	6,818,814
Deposits not bearing interest ... ..	3,430,303	5,461,737
Total ... ..	£9,485,163	£14,092,995

ASSETS.

	£	£
Coined Gold, Silver, and other metals ... ..	1,382,152	2,435,239
Gold and Silver, in bullion or bars ... ..	469,438	480,763
Landed Property ... ..	511,689	653,138
Notes and Bills of other banks ... ..	160,506	171,925
Balances due from other banks ... ..	262,610	319,024
Government Securities ... ..	93,424	...
Debts due to the banks* ... ..	10,553,591	15,883,870
Total ... ..	£13,433,410	£19,943,959

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Capital Stock paid up ... ..	£7,618,960	£8,366,250
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by the banks ... ..	11 $\frac{8}{9}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.
Average rate per annum of interest paid to shareholders ... ..	11.988 per cent.	10.746 per cent.
Total amount of last dividend declared ... ..	£456,670	£449,500
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend ... ..	£1,594,806	£2,311,065

\* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

Relative proportions of liabilities, assets, &c., 1864-1873.

55. It will be observed that at both periods the liabilities amounted to nearly 71 per cent. of the assets; that the coin and bullion at the former period amounted to 13·78 per cent. of the assets, and at the latter period to 14·62 per cent.; and that the paid-up capital was equal to 56·72 per cent. of the assets, and 80·33 per cent. of the liabilities, at the former period, and to 41·95 per cent. of the assets, and 59·36 per cent. of the liabilities, at the latter period.

Savings banks.

56. Savings Banks in Victoria are of two kinds — Post Office and ordinary Savings Banks. The former numbered 140, and the latter 11, in the year under review.

Depositors and balances.

57. The following figures give the number of depositors, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances, in the two descriptions of institutions:—

#### SAVINGS BANKS, 1873.

—	Number of Depositors.	Total Amount of Depositors' Balances.			Average Amount of Depositors' Balances.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Post Office Savings Banks	34,360	603,524	0	0	17	11	4
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	24,187	895,094	0	0	37	0	2
Total ...	58,547	1,498,618	0	0	25	12	0

NOTE.—The returns of the ordinary Savings Banks are brought down only to the 30th June 1873.

Results of 1865 and 1873 compared.

58. In 1865, or eight years prior to the year under review, the number of depositors was 20,074, and the amount of moneys on deposit was £734,568, or £36 11s. 10d. to each depositor. It will be observed that the depositors have increased nearly threefold, and the amounts on deposit have more than doubled, since that period, but that the average to each depositor has fallen off by £11, or more than a third.

Mortgages and releases.

59. The number and amount of mortgages on land, the number and amount on live stock, and the number and amount of preferable liens on wool, effected during

1873, also the number and amount of releases during the same year, are given as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND RELEASES, 1873.

	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land ... ..	4,480	3,991,443	2,981	1,894,288
Live Stock ... ..	386	811,231	100	364,913
Wool ... ..	289	445,691	2	8,800
Total ... ..	5,155	5,248,365	3,083	2,268,001

60. During the past ten years about £27,000,000 have been raised on land, £8,000,000 on live stock, and £6,000,000 on wool. The total amount raised on mortgage during that period has thus been no less than forty-one millions sterling.

Moneys raised on mortgage, 1864 to 1873.

61. Fifty-eight building societies were in existence in Victoria in 1873, the number of members in which amounted to 19,379, the income during the year to £756,874, and the working expenses to £23,242. The gross assets of these societies at the last date of balancing were £1,931,416, and the gross liabilities £1,508,931.

Building societies.

PART V.—INTERCHANGE.

62. During the year 1873, articles of the declared value of £16,533,856 were imported into Victoria, and goods valued at £15,302,454 were exported therefrom. The excess of imports over exports was thus £1,231,402, and the total value of external trade was £31,836,310.

Imports and exports, 1873.

63. The value of imports in the year under review exceeded that in the former year by £2,842,534, and the

Imports and exports 1872 and 1873 compared.

value of exports exceeded that in the former year by £1,431,259.

64. The following table gives the mean population, the value of imports, the value of exports, and the total value of trade, together with the value of each per head of the population, in the two last years:—

POPULATION, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Imports.		Exports.		Trade.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Value per of Head Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1872	760,991	13,691,322	17 19 10	13,871,195	18 4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,562,517	36 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873	780,362	16,533,856	21 3 9	15,302,454	19 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,836,310	40 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

65. The imports in the year under review represent a higher value per head of the population than do those of any other year since 1866; but in each year from the first after the discovery of gold (1852) to 1866, both inclusive, the imports per head were higher than in any year after 1866. The exports per head of the population were higher in each year from 1852 onwards than they were in 1873, except 1867, 1869, 1870, and 1872.

66. The proportion of imports was highest in 1853, when it amounted to no less than £81 per head of the population, and in 1854, when it amounted to £66 per head. Exports were rateably highest in 1853, when they amounted to £56 12s. 4d. per head, and in 1852, when they amounted to £56 1s. 4d. per head.

67. A glance at the folding sheet at the commencement of this work will show that the value of the imports of 1873 has only been exceeded in two years since the founding of the colony, viz., 1854 and 1857, in the former of which the declared value was £17,659,051, and in the latter £17,256,209. It will also be observed that the value of exports has only been exceeded in two years,

Imports and exports per head of population.

Imports and exports per head for series of years.

Years when imports and exports were highest.

Years when imports and exports were in excess of 1873.

viz., 1856, when it was £15,489,760, and 1868, when it was £15,593,990.

68. Of the articles imported in the year under review 45 per cent (£7,423,811) were the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, 36 per cent. (£5,919,528) of other British Possessions, and 19 per cent. (£3,190,517) of Foreign Countries. Of the articles exported, 78 per cent. (£11,876,707) were the produce or manufacture of Victoria, and 22 per cent. (£3,425,747) were of other countries, viz., 6½ per cent. (£1,030,125) of the United Kingdom, 11 per cent. (£1,688,230) of other British Possessions, and 4½ per cent. (£707,392) of Foreign States.

Imports and exports the produce of different countries.

69. Forty-eight per cent. (£7,873,134) of the imports were from the United Kingdom, 40 per cent. (£6,648,858) were from other British Possessions, and 12 per cent. (£2,011,864) were from Foreign States. Of the export, nearly 64 per cent. (£9,741,608) were to the United Kingdom, nearly 36 per cent. (£5,410,687) were to other British Possessions, and only a fraction (£150,159) were to Foreign States.

Imports from and exports to different countries.

70. The following figures show the amount of trade carried on by Victoria with the adjacent colonies during the last two years :—

Trade with adjacent colonies, 1872 and 1873.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1872 AND 1873.

Name of Colony.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,754,717	3,366,963	962,702	703,494
New Zealand ...	1,161,509	999,358	962,846	975,146
Queensland, ...	8,380	60,648	89,730	82,435
South Australia ...	295,727	146,795	354,757	361,880
Tasmania ...	247,451	239,724	278,043	410,571
Western Australia	9,151	2,312	48,165	55,833
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,476,935</b>	<b>4,815,800</b>	<b>2,696,243</b>	<b>2,589,359</b>

Results in  
table com-  
pared.

71. It will be observed that the imports from the other colonies were greater and the exports thereto were less in the year under notice than the former one; also that in 1872 the imports were equal to a little less than two-thirds, and in 1873 to considerably less than two-thirds, of the exports.

Trade at  
various  
ports.

72. The greater part of the trade of the colony is done as may be supposed, at the port of Melbourne. In 1873 goods to the value of £13,714,828, or about five-sixths of the whole imports, were landed at that port, and goods to the value of £13,785,052, or about nine-tenths of the whole exports, were shipped therefrom. The imports to Geelong amounted to £256,839 only; but the exports from the same port amounted to £1,399,875. Goods to the value of £2,534,937 were imported into Victoria across the Murray, and were landed at the seven Murray ports, but the exports by the way of the same ports amounted to the value of £94,663 only.

Value of cer-  
tain articles  
imported,  
1872 and  
1873.

73. The following are the values of twenty of the principal articles imported in the last two years:—

#### IMPORTS.

	1872.	1873.
	£	£
Apparel and Slops ... ..	289,189	292,253
Bags and Sacks ... ..	115,370	218,925½
Beer and Cider ... ..	136,869	209,772
Boots and Shoes ... ..	245,838	275,631
Coals ... ..	184,374	245,596
Cottons ... ..	636,441	638,147
Gold (exclusive of Specie) ... ..	986,494	991,410
Grain (including Rice)... ..	654,082	622,245
Haberdashery and Drapery ... ..	311,440	338,998
Iron and Steel ... ..	413,362	495,041
Live Stock ... ..	758,858	842,988
Oil ... ..	207,939	253,957
Silks ... ..	273,378	293,043
*Specie ... ..	268,865	107,973
Spirits ... ..	365,865	405,302
Sugar and Molasses ... ..	1,065,275	1,304,631
Tea ... ..	534,648	757,591
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff ... ..	280,473	334,460
Wool ... ..	1,215,094	1,841,515
Woollens ... ..	805,130	913,648



74. Certain articles of the following values were exported in the two years :—

Value of certain articles exported, 1872 and 1873.

EXPORTS.			
		1872.	1873.
		£	£
Apparel and Slops	...	127,366	129,514
Black Sand	...	20,615	8,440
Bones and Bonedust	...	21,232	11,974
Boots and Shoes	...	50,618	56,220
Drapery	...	177,031	132,169
Flour and Biscuit	...	31,596	61,599
Gold (exclusive of Specie)	...	5,197,340	5,168,614
Grain	...	90,868	82,334
Hides, Skins, and Pelts	...	49,169	53,659
Horns and Hoofs	...	2,397	4,702
Leather	...	215,710	220,443
Provisions (Preserved and Salted)	...	271,643	246,893
Specie	...	686,671	1,117,175
Sugar	...	189,212	148,081
Tallow	...	353,358	233,091
Tea	...	190,872	269,794
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	...	153,929	170,966
Wool	...	4,651,665	5,738,638

75. The value of goods laden on ships arriving in Victoria and transhipped to other countries and colonies amounted to £1,292,656 in 1872, and to £1,827,842 in 1873. These goods are not included in the accounts of imports and exports.

Transshipments.

76. The following are the gross Customs receipts in the last two years :—

Customs receipts 1872 and 1873.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.			
		1872.	1873.
		£	£
Import Duties	...	1,615,052	1,798,040
Other Receipts	...	63,284	66,576
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>£1,678,336</b>	<b>£1,864,616</b>

77. In addition to the above, the pilotage rates received amounted to £16,886 in 1872, and to £20,962 in 1873.

Pilotage rates.

78. Sums amounting to £29,083 in 1872, and £43,685 in 1873, were paid as drawbacks on the export of dutiable goods.

Drawbacks.

Vessels  
entered and  
cleared.

79. The following vessels were entered at and cleared from Victorian ports in the last two years :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216

Vessels  
entered from  
and cleared  
for various  
countries.

80. In 1873, 139 vessels, of 167,390 tons, entered from, and 85 vessels, of 97,894 tons, cleared for, the United Kingdom; 1,774 vessels, of 448,702 tons, entered from, and 1,972 vessels, of 537,024 tons, cleared for, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; 126 vessels, of 60,617 tons, entered from, and 91 vessels, of 70,919 tons, cleared for, other British Possessions; 39 vessels, of 26,223 tons, entered from, and 31 vessels, of 31,145 tons, cleared for the United States; and 109 vessels, of 53,171 tons, entered from, and 47 vessels, of 25,930 tons, cleared for, other Foreign States.

British, colo-  
nial, and  
foreign ves-  
sels entered  
and cleared.

81. Of the vessels entered, 319, of 251,344 tons, were British; 1,740, of 434,979 tons, were colonial; and 128, of 69,780 tons, were foreign. Of the vessels cleared, 270, of 248,357 tons, were British; 1,839, of 452,592 tons, were colonial; and 117, of 61,963 tons, were foreign.

Crews, and  
proportion  
to tonnage.

82. British vessels inwards had crews consisting of 10,358 men, and outwards of 9,653 men; colonial vessels inwards had crews consisting of 24,222 men, and outwards of 25,028 men; foreign vessels inwards had crews consisting of 1,727 men, and outwards of 1,535 men. British vessels had, therefore, a man to every 25 tons; colonial vessels had a man to every 18 tons; or British and colonial together had a man to every 20 tons; and foreign vessels had a man to every  $40\frac{2}{5}$  tons. The average of all nationalities was one man to every 21 tons.

83. Three sailing vessels, of an aggregate burden of 187 tons, were built in Victoria in the year under review, but no steamer was built during that year. In the previous year 2 steamers, measuring 32 tons, and 8 sailing vessels, measuring 446 tons, were built. Four steamers, of 1,496 tons, and 46 sailing vessels, of 11,144 tons, were registered in the year under review, as against 5 steamers, of 475 tons, and 37 sailing vessels, of 7,671 tons, in the former year.

Vessels built and registered.

84. The vessels on the Victorian register in the year under notice numbered 423—viz., 48 steamers and 375 sailing vessels. The tonnage of the former was 10,622, that of the latter 55,688. The steamers carried 773 men, and the sailing vessels 2,448 men.

Vessels on the register

85. The number of lighters licensed for the conveyance of goods was 136 in the year under review, and 127 in the previous year. The number of boats licensed in the year under review was 320 for ferry, passenger, and other purposes, 7 for oyster fishing, and 2 whale boats, or 329 in all. In the previous year the total number of boats licensed was 315—viz., 310 for ferry, passenger traffic, &c., 3 for oyster fishing, and 2 whale boats.

Lighters and boats licensed.

86. The following is a return of the letters and newspapers despatched and received, and the income and expenditure of the Post Office, in the last two years. A large increase will be observed in all the items. The income and expenditure includes that of the Electric Telegraph Department, which is incorporated with the Post Office. The expenditure does not include the cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain :—

Postal returns, 1872 and 1873.

POSTAGE, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			Income.	Expenditure.
		Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.		
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	556,486	£ 182,774	£ 238,091
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	707,316	£ 191,357	£ 260,312

Money orders.

87. Money orders are now issued and paid at 204 places in Victoria. Orders are besides issued in favor of Victoria and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. The following are the numbers and amounts of orders issued and paid in Victoria in the two last years:—

## MONEY ORDERS, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1872	196	113,050	£ 341,976 6 10	105,084	£ 328,138 16 3
1873	204	113,135	£ 341,961 10 8	109,048	£ 348,019 0 6

Electric telegraphs.

88. There are now nearly 4,000 miles of telegraph wire in operation in Victoria. The Victorian lines are, moreover, connected with those of the other Australian Colonies and Tasmania, and with the trans-continental line to Europe. The following are the returns for the last two years:—

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount received.
			Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1872	117	3,634	554,315	85,645	639,960	£ 42,618
1873	135	3,928	593,848	124,319	718,167	£ 45,323

Miles of railway open and projected.

89. The number of miles of railway open at the end of 1873 was 458; of this extent 441 miles were the property of the State, and 17 miles belonged to a private company.

Legislative sanction had been obtained for the making by the Government of 380 additional miles of railway, and 145 miles were actually in the course of construction at the period named.

90. The returns under notice, except those of railway receipts, do not, so far as those relating to the Government lines are concerned, extend to a later period than the 30th June 1873, but the returns of the private railways go down to the end of 1873. At these dates the miles opened and total cost of construction stood as follow. The amount set down as the cost of private lines represents their cost to the present proprietors. The absolute cost of construction was £1,289,285, the difference being the loss sustained by former companies :—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST.

—	Miles Opened.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Government lines ...	360	10,815,880	30,212	0	0
Private lines ...	17	859,979	50,587	0	5
Total ...	377	£11,675,859	£30,970	9	0

91. The rolling stock on these lines consisted at the periods named of 111 locomotives, 229 passenger carriages, 150 sheep and cattle trucks, 1,571 goods trucks and waggons, and 135 guard vans and other vehicles. The total cost of this rolling stock was £882,218.

92. The passenger rates per mile were as follow :—

PASSENGER RATES.

—	First Class.	Second Class.
Government lines—Single ...	3	2
"    "    Return ...	2·4	1·6
Private lines—Single ...	1½	1½
"    "    Return ...	1¼	1

93. The distance travelled during the twelve months prior to the dates of the returns was, on Government

lines 1,354,131 miles, and on private lines 412,586, making a total of 1,766,717 miles.

Passengers  
carried.

94. The number of passengers carried during the same periods on Government lines was 1,720,814½, and on private lines 3,003,233, or 4,724,047½ in all.

Goods  
carried.

95. The weight of goods carried on Government lines during the twelve months was 569,869 tons, and on private lines 233,064 tons, making a total of 802,933 tons.

Railway  
receipts.

96. The total receipts on Government and private lines during the two last years for which information is available were as follow. The receipts on Government lines are those of the years ended 30th June 1873 and 1874 :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS, 1872 AND 1873.

		Passenger Fares.		Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
		£	£	£	£
Government lines ...	...	222,995	260,675	442,971	546,968
Private lines ...	...	86,526	105,238	37,035	47,528
	Total ...	309,521	365,913	480,006	594,496

  

		Sundries.		Total Receipts.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
		£	£	£	£
Government lines ...	...	37,762	43,399	703,728	851,042
Private lines ...	...	1,615	1,251	125,176	154,017
	Total ...	39,377	44,650	828,904	1,005,059

NOTE.—The returns relating to the Government lines are brought down to the 30th June of the year succeeding the one named at the head of the columns.

Wages.

97. The following are the average rates of labor in Melbourne in the year under review, and at the two former quinquennial periods. It will be observed that up to the latest period wages, as a rule, have fully maintained their standard, and that in many instances the rates were higher in 1873 than they were ten years previously. In country districts wages are generally somewhat higher than in Melbourne :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, AND 1873.

Description of Labor.				1863.	1868.	1873.
<i>Agricultural Labor.*</i>						
Farm Laborers	...	...	per week, with rations	12s. to 18s.	10s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen	...	...	" "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.
Reapers	...	...	per acre	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 15s.	12s. to 14s.
Mowers	...	...	" "	3s. to 4s.	4s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Threshers	...	...	per bushel	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
<i>Pastoral Labor.†</i>						
Shepherds	...	...	per annum, with rations	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £50
Stockkeepers	...	...	" "	£45 to £70	£30 to £60	£35 to £50
Hutkeepers	...	...	" "	£25 to £30	£22	£25 to £30
Generally-useful Men on Stations...			per week	15s. to 18s.	10s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers	...	...	" "	14s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	...	per 100 sheep sheared	13s. to 14s.	12s. to 15s.	14s. to 15s.
<i>Artisan Labor.</i>						
Masons	...	...	per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers	...	...	" "	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 10s.	10s.
Bricklayers	...	...	" "	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 10s.	10s.
Carpenters	...	...	" "	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 11s.
Blacksmiths	...	...	" "	8s. to 10s.	7s. 10d. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.

\* See also paragraph 216, *post.*

† See also paragraph 217, *post.*

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, AND 1873—*continued.*

Description of Labor.	1863.	1868.	1873.
<i>Servants—Males and Married Couples.</i>			
Married Couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging }	£50 to £70	£55 to £65	£60 to £90
Married Couples, with family ... " "	£40 to £60	£45 to £55	£40 to £50
Men Cooks, on farms and stations... per week " "	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 20s.	} £40 to £60 per annum
Grooms ... .. per annum " "	£40 to £55	£25 to £50	
Gardeners ... .. " "	£45 to £52	} 20s. to 28s. per week	20s. to 25s. per week
<i>Servants—Female.</i>			
Cooks ... .. per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £45	£25 to £40	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... .. " " "	£30 to £35	£20 to £30	£30 to £40
General Servants ... .. " " "	£18 to £30	£20 to £30	£25 to £35
Housemaids ... .. " " "	£18 to £25	£20 to £30	£26 to £36
Nursemaids ... .. " " "	£12 to £25	£12 to £20	£20 to £35
<i>Miscellaneous Labor.</i>			
General Laborers ... .. per day, without rations	5s. to 6s.	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers ... .. per cubic yard, without rations	2s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 4s.
Seamen ... .. per month, with rations	£4 to £4 10s.	£4 to £5	£5 to £6



98. The prices in Melbourne of the principal articles of consumption at the same periods are quoted as follow. The cost of groceries, wines, spirits, &c., is naturally higher, and the cost of farm produce lower, in country districts :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, 1873.

Articles.	1863.	1868.	1873.
<i>Agricultural Produce.*</i>			
Wheat ... .. per bushel	4s. 9d. to 6s. 8d.	5s. to 9s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.
Barley ... .. "	4s. 3d. to 6s.	3s. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Oats ... .. "	4s. 3d. to 6s. 3d.	3s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 1d. to 5s. 7d.
Maize ... .. "	4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 3d.
Bran ... .. "	1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.	11d. to 1s. 7½d.
Hay ... .. per ton	£5 to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £8 10s.	£3 5s. to £7 15s.
Flour, first quality ... .. "	{ £10 10s. to £15 10s. }	£12 10s. to £22	£12 to £15
Bread ... .. per 4lb. loaf	5½d. to 8d.	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
<i>Grazing Produce.</i>			
Horses, draught ... .. each	£15 to £60	£8 to £42	£9 to £40
„ saddle ... .. "	£8 to £30	£2 to £28	£4 to £35
Cattle, fat ... .. "	£3 to £10	£3 to £10 5s.	£4 10s. to £14
„ milch cows ... .. "	£3 to £7	£4 to £12	£5 to £11
Sheep, fat ... .. "	9s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	3s. to 12s.	8s. to 20s. 6d.
Lambs, fat ... .. "	5s. to 13s.	2s. 9d. to 8s.	5s. 6d. to 12s.

\* See also paragraph 212, *post*.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, 1873—continued.

Articles.	1863.	1868	1873.
<i>Grazing Produce—continued.</i>			
Butchers' Meat, beef, retail ... per lb.	4d. to 7d.	2d. to 6½d.	4d. to 8d.
„ mutton „ ... „	3d. to 6d.	1½d. to 4½d.	2½d. to 5d.
„ veal „ ... „	7d. to 8d.	6d.	7d. to 8d.
„ pork „ ... „	8d. to 10d.	8d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.
„ lamb „ ... per quarter	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
<i>Dairy Produce.</i>			
Butter, colonial, retail ... per lb.	11d. to 2s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 7d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.
„ imported salt, wholesale „	5½d. to 1s. 3½d.	8d. to 1s.	5½d. to 1s. 4d.
Cheese, colonial, retail ... „	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.
„ imported, wholesale „	9d. to 1s. 2d.	11½d. to 1s. 2½d.	1s. to 1s. 1d.
Milk ... .. per quart	6d. to 10d.	6d.	6d.
<i>Farm Yard Produce.</i>			
Geese ... .. per couple	7s. to 14s.	8s. to 14s.	7s. to 11s.
Ducks ... .. „	5s. to 8s.	5s. to 6s.	4s. 3d. to 7s.
Fowls ... .. „	5s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Rabbits ... .. „	3s. to 6s.	2s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.
Pigeons ... .. „	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys ... .. each	8s. to 16s.	4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	4s. to 11s.
Sucking Pigs ... .. „	10s. to 15s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.
Bacon ... .. per lb.	11d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	11d. to 1s. 2d.
Ham ... .. „	11d. to 1s. 5d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs ... .. per dozen	1s. 3d. to 3s.	1s. to 2s. 2d.	1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, 1873—*continued.*

Articles.	1863.	1868.	1873.
<i>Garden Produce.</i>			
Potatoes, wholesale ... per ton	£4 to £6	£4 10s. to £7	£2 to £8
„ retail ... per lb.	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 1½d.	...
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	10s. to 25s.	5s. to 20s.	2s. to 10s.
Carrots ... per doz. bunches	8d. to 1s. 9d.	6d. to 1s.	4d. to 9d.
Turnips ... „	9d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 2s. 6d.	4d. to 8d.
Radishes ... „	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	4d. to 5s.	6d. to 6s.	6d. to 2s.
Cauliflowers ... „	1s. 6d. to 8s.	2s. to 8s.	1s. to 4s.
Lettuces ... „	3d. to 1s. 6d.	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 6d.
Green Peas ... per lb.	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 2d.
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>			
Tea (duty paid) ... per chest	£4 10s. to £11 10s.	£1 10s. to £13	9d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.
Coffee (in bond) ... per lb.	10d. to 1s. 1d.	7½d. to 10¼d.	9d. to 1s. 3½d.
Sugar (duty paid)... per ton	£25 to £55	£23 10s. to £51	£24 to £50
Rice ... per lb.	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	{ £16 10s. to £27
Tobacco (in bond) ... „	2s. to 6s. 6d.	4d. to 2s. 3d.	per ton
Soap, imported ... per ton	£20 to £21	£28	7d. to 1s. 8d.
„ colonial ... per cwt.	28s. to 32s.	29s. to 35s.	£20 to £25
			£21 to £29 per ton

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1863, 1868, 1873—continued.

Articles.	1863.	1868.	1873.
<i>Miscellaneous Articles—continued.</i>			
Candles, tallow ... .. per lb.	7d. to 8d.	6d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
" sperm ... .. "	8d. to 1s. 1d.	9d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Salt ... .. per ton	£3 10s. to £5 5s.	£4 5s. to £8 10s.	£4 10s. to £6 10s.
Coals ... .. "	29s. to 33s.	26s.	29s. to 60s.
Firewood ... .. "	12s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. 6d. to 14s.
<i>Wines, Spirits, &amp;c.</i>			
Ale (duty paid) ... .. per hhd.	£5 10s. to £8 10s.	£4 15s. to £9	£7 10s. to £10
" " ... .. per doz.	8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	8s. 6d. to 13s.
Porter " ... .. per hhd.	£6 to £7 10s.	£3 10s. to £6 15s.	£5 5s. to £7 15s.
" " ... .. per doz.	8s. 3d. to 11s.	7s. to 10s.	7s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... .. per gall.	5s. to 12s. 6d.	5s. to 8s. 6d.	3s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.
Rum " ... .. "	2s. 9d. to 4s.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d.
Whiskey " ... .. "	3s. to 4s. 9d.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Hollands " ... .. "	3s. to 4s.	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s.	3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d.
Port Wine " ... .. per pipe	£30 to £80	£20 to £100	£20 to £100
" (duty paid) ... .. per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... .. per butt	£34 to £110	£20 to £120	£20 to £120
" (duty paid) ... .. per doz.	25s. to 50s.	20s. to 70s.	20s. to 65s.
Claret ... .. "	8s. to 55s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.
Champagne ... .. "	20s. to 50s.	30s. to 80s.	30s. to 90s.

99. The price of gold ranged in the year under review Price of gold. from £3 5s. to £4 2s. 9d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, differs in different districts. It fetched most in the Ballarat district, where the price ranged from £3 16s. 6d. to £4 2s. 9d. per oz., and least in the Gippsland district, where the price ranged from £3 5s. to £3 19s. 6d. per oz.

100. The returns of live stock imported overland have Live stock imported overland. hitherto been most unsatisfactory, as, notwithstanding the registration of imported stock was made compulsory under Act 19 Vict. No. 21, it is known that large quantities of stock have each year been brought into the colony across the Murray, and have not been officially accounted for in any way. Inspectors of live stock were, however, appointed about the end of January in the year under review, and by their agency there is no doubt that more complete returns will be available in future. From the date of the appointment of these officers to the end of 1873 they took cognizance of 13,567 horses, 86,503 head of cattle, 717,305 sheep, and 1,627 pigs which passed over the borders into Victoria. These figures are, in the case of each description of stock, largely in excess of the numbers registered during the whole year under Act No. 21.

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

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## PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

102. This Part commences with tables relating to the Transfer of Land Statute transactions. Transfer of Land Statute. By these it appears that the number of applications to bring land under the Act was 1,076 in 1872, and 1,149 in 1873; that the extent of land included in applications in the same years respectively was 31,595 acres and 32,502 acres, and its value £773,893 and £1,128,534; that the number of certi-

ificates of title issued was 7,318 and 4,643; that the number of transactions was 30,865 and 31,906½, and the number of forms sold was 1,658 and 1,324.

**Fees.** 103. The fees received in the Office of Titles in the year 1872 amounted to £17,600, and in 1873 to £17,262.

**Extent and value of land under the Act.** 104. Up to the end of 1873, the total extent of land under the Act amounted to 4,916,318 acres, valued at £10,486,920. Of this, 285,557 acres, valued at £4,404,076, had been brought under the Act by application, and 4,630,761 acres, valued at £6,082,844, by grant and purchase from the Crown. The total extent alienated in Victoria up to the end of 1873 was 9,401,050 acres; and by the above figures it is seen that more than half of this area was subject to the provisions of the Transfer of Land Statute.

**Transactions in Equity.** 105. The number of transactions in Equity amounted to 507 in 1872, and to 799 in 1873.

**Probates and letters of administration.** 106. The probates issued numbered 392, and the letters of administration 429, in 1872; the property included in the former being sworn under £1,229,579, and that in the latter under £365,199. In 1873, the probates numbered 548, and the letters of administration 547; the property in the former being sworn under £1,114,798, and that in the latter under £452,292.

**Divorce and matrimonial.** 107. Eighteen petitions for dissolution of marriage, 8 for judicial separation, and 9 for alimony, were filed in 1872, as against 17 for dissolution of marriage, 4 for judicial separation, and 5 for alimony, in 1873.

**Equity fees.** 108. The fees collected in the department of the Master-in-Equity in 1872 and 1873 were as follow:—

	1872.	1873.
Duties on estates of deceased persons ...	£37,643	£39,026
Equity ...	1,052	1,217
Ecclesiastical ...	690	893
Divorce ...	98	124
Miscellaneous ...	2	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£39,485</b>	<b>£41,260</b>

109. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy in the same two years were as follow :— Lunacy.

	1872.	1873.
Collected on behalf of lunatic patients ...	£4,372	£1,120
Percentage paid into Treasury ...	631	718
Paid into Treasury on account of maintenance	3,402	2,822
Fees ...	89	69
Total ...	£8,494	£4,729

110. The number of insolvents was 804 in 1872, and 672 in 1873. In the former year the liabilities amounted to £696,868, and the assets to £222,770, leaving a deficiency of £474,098. In the latter year the liabilities amounted to £330,337, and the assets to £188,351, leaving a deficiency of £141,986. The court fees amounted to £2,495 in 1872, and to £2,842 in 1873. Insolvency.

111. The intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1873 numbered 347, of which 236 were fresh estates, and 111 estates remaining from former years. The estimated value of the fresh estates was £31,408. The sums received by the Curator during the year amounted in the aggregate to £31,543, and the sums paid to £17,553 Intes'tacy.

112. The persons taken into custody by the Victorian police in the last two years, and the manner in which they were dealt with, are given in the following table :— Persons taken into custody.

PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE, 1872 AND 1873.

	1872.			1873.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	23,705	19,031	4,674	24,959	19,911	5,048
Discharged by Magistrates	7,473	5,956	1,517	7,262	5,724	1,538
Summarily convicted, or held to bail ...	15,544	12,442	3,102	16,968	13,530	3,438
Committed for trial ...	688	633	55	729	657	72

113. Both in the year under review and the former one four-fifths of the persons taken into custody were males and one-fifth were females. Sexes of persons arrested.

Persons  
arrested,  
how dealt  
with.

114. Of the persons taken into custody in 1872, 31 per cent. were discharged by magistrates, 66 per cent. were summarily convicted or held to bail, and 3 per cent. were committed for trial. Of those taken into custody in 1873, 29 per cent. were discharged by magistrates, 68 per cent. were summarily convicted or held to bail, and 3 per cent. were committed for trial.

Sexes of  
persons  
committed  
for trial.

115. Ninety-two per cent. of those committed for trial in 1872 were males, and 8 per cent. were females. In the year under review, 90 per cent. of those committed for trial were males, and 10 per cent. were females.

Persons  
committed  
for trial,  
how dealt  
with.

116. Of those committed for trial in 1872, 407, or 59 per cent., were convicted and sentenced; 203, or 30 per cent., were acquitted; and 78, or 11 per cent., were not prosecuted. Of those committed for trial in 1873, 476, or 65 per cent., were convicted and sentenced; 201, or 28 per cent., were acquitted; and 52, or 7 per cent., were not prosecuted.

Ages of  
persons  
arrested.

117. In the year under review the persons taken into custody were of the following ages:—461 under 10 years of age; 745 between 10 and 15; 1,695 between 15 and 20; 2,379 between 20 and 25; 3,230 between 25 and 30; 7,023 between 30 and 40; 5,431 between 40 and 50; 2,763 between 50 and 60; and 1,232 upwards of 60.

Degree of  
education of  
persons  
arrested.

118. Of the persons taken into custody, 175, or 7 in 1,000, were possessed of superior instruction; 5,800, or 232 in 1,000, could read and write well; 14,182, or 568 in 1,000, could read only, or could read and write imperfectly; and 4,802, or 193 in 1,000, could not read. When the census was taken, no more than 111 in every 1,000 of the population of 5 years and upwards, and only 90 in 1,000 of those of 15 years and upwards, were unable to read. Persons falling into the hands of the police are therefore evidently worse instructed on the average than the general population.

Birthplaces  
of persons  
arrested.

119. In order to determine the relative criminality of persons of the different nationalities of which the population is composed, I have compared the numbers taken into custody of each nationality with the total numbers



of the same nationality living at the last census, and the result is given in the following table :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, AND POPULATION.

Birthplaces.	Numbers taken into Custody, 1873.	Proportions per 1,000 of Population at last Census.
England ... ..	7,514	46
Ireland ... ..	8,472	84
Scotland ... ..	2,470	44
Wales ... ..	286	43
Victoria ... ..	2,916	9
Other British Possessions ...	1,229	38
United States ... ..	313	129
France ... ..	128	109
Germany ... ..	340	37
Spain and Italy ... ..	42	46
China ... ..	843	47
Other countries ... ..	403	52½

120. It will be observed that, relatively to their numbers in the population, more citizens of the United States were arrested in the year under review than persons of any other nationality, and next to them Frenchmen; but the total numbers of both these are small, and it is probable that those who fell into the hands of the police were chiefly disorderly or runaway sailors. After these, the relatively largest numbers taken into custody were of Irish, these being nearly twice as great as those of persons born in either England, Scotland, or Wales. The Chinese arrested were relatively rather more numerous than the English. The Victorians arrested were relatively less numerous than persons of any other nationality, this being no doubt mainly due to the large proportion of children embraced in their numbers, and the same circumstance may partially account for the small relative number of persons of "Other British Possessions," including the other Australian Colonies, arrested. It will be noticed that the Germans arrested were relatively less numerous than even these, or than natives of any other country except Victoria.

Relative numbers of different birthplaces.

Religions of  
persons  
arrested.

121. The relative number of criminals amongst persons of different religions is similarly determined by comparison of the numbers taken into custody with the figures of the population at the last census :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, AND POPULATION.

Religions.	Numbers taken into Custody, 1873.	Proportions per 1,000 of Population at last Census.
Protestants ... ..	14,074	27
Roman Catholics ... ..	9,852	58
Jews ... ..	67	19
Mahometans ... ..	25	200
Pagans ... ..	850	48

Relative  
numbers  
of different  
religions.

122. According to these figures, one-fifth of all the Mahometans in the colony were taken into custody in 1873, but the whole number at the census was only 125, and the 25 arrested were probably Lascar sailors. The Roman Catholics arrested were relatively twice as numerous as the Protestants, three times as numerous as the Jews, and 21 per cent. more numerous than the Pagans.

Sentences  
on persons  
convicted.

123. The following are the sentences passed on the persons tried and convicted in the year under review and the previous one :—

	1872.	1873.
Death ... ..	9	2*
Death recorded ... ..	3	1
10 to 14 years hard labor ... ..	6	16
7 to 10 years           " ... ..	10	18
4 to 7 years           " ... ..	58	61
Under 4 years       " ... ..	} 160 {	61
2 years and upwards imprisonment ... ..		87
1 year to 2 years       " ... ..	75	120
6 months to 12 months       " ... ..	38	44
1 month to 6 months       " ... ..	28	38
Under 1 month       " ... ..	14	17
Detained during pleasure ... ..	3	1
Held to bail ... ..	1	6
Fined ... ..	2	4
Total ... ..	407	476

\* Five men were executed in 1873, three of these must have been arrested in 1872.

124. Subjoined are some of the principal offences for which arrests have been made and the number of arrests for such offences, in 1863, 1868, and the year under review. Although the whole population has much increased since the first-named period, it is doubtful whether much increase has taken place at the ages at which crimes are generally committed\* :—

Offences for which persons were arrested.

	1863.	1868.	1873.
Murder and attempt at Murder ...	79	31	25
Manslaughter ...	22	22	20
Attempt to Injure or Maim ...	66	55	59
Rape, attempt at Rape, and Indecent Assault ...	81	72	74
Sodomy and Bestiality ...	18	14	12
Assaults (not with intent to Rob) ...	958	1,226	1,135
Obstructing Constables, Rescuing, &c. ...	168	168	273
Other Offences against the Person ...	59	87	118
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c. ...	127	161	117
Robbery, Assault with intent to commit Robbery, &c. ...	152	108	64
Cattle, Horse, Sheep stealing, Illegally Using, &c. ...	181	183	136
Larceny ...	2,758	2,656	2,211
Arson ...	31	34	26
Wilful Damage to Property ...	734	717	607
Disorderly Characters, Prostitutes ...	539	334	274
Drunkenness ...	9,117	9,743	11,195
Obscene, Threatening Language ...	1,224	1,365	1,238
Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c. ...	397	1,361	204
Vagrancy ...	1,550	1,502	1,146
Other grounds of arrest ...	3,994	4,545	6,025
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>22,255</b>	<b>24,384</b>	<b>24,959</b>

125. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court in 1872 was 423, viz., 323 for felonies and 100 for misdemeanors. In 1873 the number tried was 326, viz., 230 for felonies and 96 for misdemeanors. The number of convictions in 1872 was 308, viz., 235 for felonies and 73 for misdemeanors. The number in 1873 was 222, viz., 157 for felonies and 65 for misdemeanors.

Supreme Court criminal sessions.

\* Between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 there was a falling off of the male population between 20 and 35 years of age to the extent of 48,766, and of the female population between 25 and 30 years of age to the extent of 1,394. See Report by the Government Statist on the Census of Victoria, 1871, pp. 12 and 13.—Ferres, Melbourne.

## General Sessions.

126. The number of persons tried for criminal offences in the Courts of General Sessions was 206 in 1872, and 346 in 1873. The number of convictions was 122 in the former year, and 228 in the latter.

## Supreme Court civil sittings.

127. The causes entered in the Supreme Court for assessment of damages and trial numbered 261 in 1872, and 206 in 1873, the amount of damages laid being £180,660 and £172,196. The number of causes tried was 182 in 1872, and 132 in 1873, and the amount awarded by the jury was £23,020 in the former year, and £52,408 in the latter.

## County Courts.

128. County Courts were held at 59 places in 1872 and 60 places in 1873. The number of causes tried in those two years respectively was 10,705 and 11,249; the aggregate amounts sued for were £268,369 and £232,771, and the aggregate amounts recovered were £92,598 and £85,726.

## Courts of Mines.

129. The places at which Courts of Mines were held numbered 33 in 1872 and 31 in 1873. The suits numbered 122 in the former year and 102 in the latter, the aggregate amount or value of demand was £105,746 in the former year and £221,900 in the latter.

## Courts of Petty Sessions.

130. In 1872 and 1873 respectively Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 179 and 184 places. The number of persons brought before them for indictable offences was 2,110 and 1,996, of whom 721 and 795 were committed for trial. The number of persons brought before them for other offences was 41,618 and 41,133, of whom 26,390 and 27,041 were summarily convicted. The number of civil cases heard was 29,850 and 21,147, the aggregate amounts of debts or damages claimed were £176,043 and £107,258, and the aggregate amounts awarded were £97,789 and £65,886.

## Writs.

131. The writs issued in the year under review numbered 1,386; those issued in the preceding year numbered 1,723.

## Executions.

132. Four criminals were executed for murder and one for rape in the year under review. Of these, 1 was a native of England, 1 of New South Wales, 1 of France, 1 of the West Indies, and 1 was born at sea; 1 was a

member of the Church of England, 1 of the Wesleyan Church, and 3 were Roman Catholics. In the ten years prior to the year under review 39 executions took place. In 36 cases the offence was murder, in 2 attempt at murder, and in 1 case sodomy. No native of Victoria was executed during the whole period, and in only one case a female. This was the sole instance of a female being executed since the first settlement of the colony.

133. The following table shows the state of the Gaols and Penal Establishments in Victoria during the year under notice and the previous one :—

Gaols and  
Penal  
Establish-  
ments.

### GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1872 AND 1873.

#### GAOLS.

Year.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Prisoners.			Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Punishments for Offences within the Institution.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1872 ...	10	642½	234	876½	3,139	24	867
1873 ...	10	624½	238	862½	3,294	21	739

#### PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Year.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Prisoners.			Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Punishments for Offences within the Institution.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1872 ...	3	713	...	713	922	8	1,218
1873 ...	3	706	...	706	770	7	1,123

134. The aggregate number of persons who passed through all the Gaols in the year under review was 9,821, and the number who passed through all the Penal Establishments was 1,518. It is probable, however, that some of these were merely transferred from one establishment to another, and therefore that the actual number of

Ages, birth-  
places,  
religions of  
prisoners.

distinct prisoners was less than this. The ages, religions, and birthplaces of the respective prisoners were recorded at each institution they passed through, with the following results :—

### AGES, BIRTHPLACES, AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1873.

#### AGES.

Confined in—	Total Number of Prisoners.	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 and upwards.	Unspecified.
Gaols ... ..	9,821	15	383	2,044	2,695	2,444	1,365	871	4
Penal Establishments	1,518	..	1	336	445	361	241	134	..

#### BIRTHPLACES.

Confined in—	Total Number of Prisoners.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries other than China.	China.
Gaols ... ..	9,821	1,989	3,246	2,789	824	116	400	457
Penal Establishments	1,518	197	690	252	112	37	134	96

#### RELIGIONS.

Confined in—	Total Number of Prisoners.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Baptists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Other Denominations.	No Religion.	Religion unknown.
Gaols ... ..	9,821	4,007	945	322	25	55	132	3,822	35	453	7	16	2
Penal Establishments	1,518	714	129	157	5	8	17	367	18	95	8	..	..

Reformatories—  
birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions.

135. The returns of birthplaces and religions of children in Reformatories are given in this part of the Statistics. From these it appears that 159 children were inmates of Reformatories at the end of 1873. Of these 144 were natives of the Australian Colonies, 6 of England and Wales, 1 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 1 was born at sea, and

of 6 the birthplace was unknown. Seventy-eight, or nearly half the number, were set down as Roman Catholics, 31 as members of the Church of England, 8 as Presbyterians, 4 as Wesleyans, 1 as a Baptist, 36 as other Protestants, and 1 as a Jew.

136. The number of inquests in the year under review Inquests. was 1,566 as against 1,512 in the former year. In 1873, according to the verdicts, 710 of the deaths were from natural causes, 36 from intemperance, 759 from external causes, 55 from unspecified or doubtful causes, and in 6 instances verdicts of still-born were returned. Of the deaths from external causes, 593 were held to have resulted from accident, 7 from homicide, 95 from suicide, 5 from execution, and 59 from doubtful causes.

137. Ten fire inquests were held in the year under review as against 21 in the former year. In five instances, Fire in-quests. out of the 10 which occurred in 1873, the verdict of the jury was that the fire had been occasioned purposely, and in one instance an open verdict was returned.

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## PART VII.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

138. The number of buildings of all descriptions used Churches and chapels. for public worship in 1873 was 2,284. Of these 1,464 were regular churches or chapels, and 820 were school-houses or other public or private buildings. The approximate number of services held during the year was 182,528; the number of persons the buildings were calculated to hold was 368,890; and the number of persons usually attending at the principal weekly service was 243,591.

139. The following are the number of edifices used Churches and chapels of each sect. for worship by each religious sect, and the amount of accommodation afforded :—

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1873.

Religious Denomination.	Churches, Chapels, &c., 1873.		Persons for whom there is Accommodation.
	Number of Buildings.		
Church of England ... ..	407	63,115	
Roman Catholics ... ..	315	63,000	
Presbyterians ... ..	553	67,455	
Wesleyans ... ..	736	128,974	
Independents ... ..	97	15,818	
Baptists ... ..	65	12,905	
Evangelical Lutherans ... ..	43	3,700	
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	7	1,270	
Church of Christ ... ..	33	6,490	
Other Christians... ..	17	2,893	
Jews ... ..	7	1,670	
Other Sects ... ..	4	1,600	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>368,890</b>	

Sabbath schools.

140. Nearly all the denominations have Sabbath schools. The total number in 1873 was 1,390, the number of teachers was 11,851, and the number of scholars was 111,973.

Sabbath schools of each sect.

141. The following figures show the number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars :—

## SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1873.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ... ..	264	2,132	20,381
Roman Catholics ... ..	173	937	12,113
Presbyterians ... ..	311	2,085	24,891
Wesleyans ... ..	481	5,180	42,786
Independents ... ..	63	698	4,970
Baptists ... ..	51	477	4,145
Evangelical Lutherans ... ..	13	50	530
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	7	81	611
Church of Christ ... ..	12	135	950
Other Christians ... ..	8	25	216
Jews ... ..	5	20	246
Other Sects ... ..	2	31	134
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>11,851</b>	<b>111,973</b>



142. The number of graduates at the Melbourne University from the date of its first opening to the end of 1873 was 367, of whom 186 graduated direct and 181 *ad eundem*. The following were the degrees granted:— B.A., 126; M.A., 107; M.B., 27; M.D., 67; LL.B., 30; and LL.D., 10. Melbourne University.

143. The number of students who matriculated from the opening of the University to the end of the year under notice was 712; of these 98 matriculated within the year. Matriculated students.

144. The number of students who attended lectures in the year under review was 133, of whom 131 were matriculated and 2 non-matriculated. The latter attended lectures on medicine only; of the former, 47 attended lectures in arts, 45 in laws, 13 in engineering, and 26 in medicine. Students attending lectures.

145. The total receipts of the University in the year 1873 amounted to £11,642, of which £6,750 was derived from Government aid, £4,705 from college fees, and £187 from other sources. The total expenditure was £12,530. University receipts and expenditure.

146. The number of schools in Victoria fell off from 1,936 in 1872 to 1,731 in 1873, but the number of scholars increased from 160,743 to 226,254. As the present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) came into operation on the 1st January 1873, it may be interesting to compare the results of that year and the previous one, in order to ascertain the effect of the new system in relation to both public and private schools:— Schools, teachers, and scholars.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1872 AND 1873.

Year.	Schools Assisted by the State.			
	Total Number.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ... ..	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498
1873 ... ..	1,078	3,149	207,826	181,131
Increase ...	30	733	71,864	62,633

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1872 AND 1873—*continued.*

Year.	Schools Unassisted by the State.		
	Total Number.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872 ... ..	888	1,841	24,781
1873 ... ..	653	1,446	18,428
Decrease ...	235	395	6,353

Decrease of schools, increase of teachers and scholars.

147. It thus appears that during the first year from the date of the new Act coming into force the net decrease of schools was 205, the net increase of instructors was 338, and, if the first column under the head of "Scholars in Schools Assisted by the State," as shown in the above table, be used as the basis of the calculation, the net increase of scholars was 65,511, or 56,280 if the second column be so used.

Sexes of scholars.

148. The sexes of the scholars in public and private schools at the two periods are thus shown :—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1872 ... ..	73,826	62,136	135,962
1873 ... ..	109,560	98,266	207,826
Increase ...	35,734	36,130	71,864

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1872 ... ..	11,186	13,595	24,781
1873 ... ..	8,400	10,028	18,428
Decrease ...	2,786	3,567	6,353

149. Seven of the schools included in both years with those not connected with the State were colleges or grammar schools, and five of these at some former period received sums from Government for the erection of school buildings. Two of these establishments are connected with the Church of England, three with the Presbyterian Church, one with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and one with the Roman Catholic Church ; they had in all 1,230 pupils, all boys, 288 of whom were boarders and 942 day scholars. In connection with several of these institutions there are exhibitions, chiefly with a view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University.

Colleges and  
grammar  
schools.

150. The Melbourne Public Library was erected at a cost of over a hundred thousand pounds (£100,290). The amount of aid it received from the Government from the time of its foundation being laid to the end of 1873 was £192,683. The private contributions, consisting chiefly of books, pamphlets, works of art, and miscellaneous objects, numbered in all 59,894. Of these, 36,216 were donations, and 23,678 were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £10,450. The institution is kept open to the public, free of charge, on week days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and was visited in 1873 by 229,362 persons.

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

151. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained at the end of 1873, 68 oil paintings, 158 statues and works of art, and 5,625 water-color drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. Besides the general public, who are admitted without charge on week days between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. in summer, and noon and 4 p.m. in winter, it was attended in 1873 by 57 male and 118 female students.

National  
Gallery.

152. The Industrial and Technological Museum is in the same building, and is open to the public during the same hours as the last-named institution. It contained at the end of 1873, 162 publications, 13,835 specimens, and 107 drawings. Class lectures given in 1873 on chemistry were attended by 37 students, on mining and mineralogy by 8 students, on mathematics by 14 students, and on telegraphy by 63 students.

Industrial  
and Tech-  
nological  
Museum.

National  
Museum.

153. The National Museum is in a building attached to the Melbourne University. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and was visited by 89,491 persons in 1873. The cost of erecting the building was £8,475, and the amount spent in maintenance during 1873 was £1,887.

Supreme  
Court  
Library.

154. The Supreme Court Library is supported by fees paid by barristers and attorneys on admission to practise at the Supreme Court, and is free to both branches of the legal profession. Besides the library in Melbourne there are nine branches in circuit towns. The total number of volumes at the end of 1873 was 11,454, and the amount expended from the commencement was £9,778.

Mechanics'  
Institutes,  
&c.

155. Free Libraries, Athenæums, or Mechanics' or Literary Institutes, exist in most of the towns of the colony. These institutions numbered 120 in 1873, and nearly a million visits to them were recorded during the year. The number of volumes they possessed at the same period was 162,542, of which 14,314 were presented by private persons. The cost of the buildings was £83,963, the amount of aid received from Government from the first commencement was £46,667, and the amount from private sources was £144,155.

Hospitals.

156. Thirty General Hospitals and one Lying-in Hospital, containing in all 224 wards, of an aggregate measurement of 2,072,111 cubic feet, existed in Victoria during 1873. The number of beds made up in these institutions was 1,962. The number of persons relieved in-doors during the year was 14,520, and out-doors 48,854. The average number of in-door patients at one time was 1,426. The total receipts during the year amounted to £103,255, of which £63,773 was granted by Government, and the total expenditure to £105,990.

Benevolent  
Asylums.

157. Including the Melbourne Immigrants' Home, the Benevolent Asylums in Victoria numbered 6 in the year under notice. One of these institutions, the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, is also a Lying-in Hospital. The institutions contained in all 160 wards, of an aggregate measurement of 1,176,459 cubic feet, and made up 1,634 beds. The number of persons relieved in-doors was 10,384; the number out-doors 56,239; and the average

number of inmates was 1,612. The receipts, of which £25,136 was from Government, amounted to £38,629, and the expenditure to £43,206.

158. There are 6 Orphan Asylums in Victoria, 2 of which are Protestant, 3 Roman Catholic, and 1 mixed. These institutions contain 65 wards, with 691,560 cubic feet of space, and make up 1,153 beds. The children who passed through them in 1873 numbered 1,181, viz., 695 boys and 486 girls. The average number of inmates at one time was 975. The total amount received during the year was £19,606, of which £13,846 was from Government, and the total expenditure was £21,897.

159. The following are the birthplaces and religions of inmates of Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, and Orphanages during the year under review:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1873.

				Hospitals.	Benevolent Asylums.	Orphan Asylums.
<i>Birthplaces.</i>						
Australian Colonies	...	...	...	3,202	1,442	999
England and Wales	...	...	...	5,084	4,719	43
Ireland	...	...	...	3,611	2,848	32
Scotland	...	...	...	1,292	956	27
Other British Possessions	...	...	...	205	123	5
Foreign Countries, exclusive of China	...	...	...	787	250	1
China	...	...	...	256	28	...
Unknown	...	...	...	83	18	74
Total				14,520	10,384	1,181
<i>Religions.</i>						
Church of England	...	...	...	6,043	5,565	131
Presbyterians	...	...	...	1,683	1,109	51
Wesleyans	...	...	...	1,008	341	45
Independents	...	...	...	109	70	3
Baptists	...	...	...	195	88	...
Other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown	...	...	...	589	77	398
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	4,425	3,028	541
Jews	...	...	...	33	6	...
Pagans	...	...	...	248	26	...
Other Persuasions	...	...	...	76	70	...
No Religion and Religion unknown	...	...	...	111	4	12

Orphan Asylums.

Birthplaces and religions in charitable institutions.

Lunatic Asylums.

160. In the year under review there were 4 public Lunatic Asylums and 1 public Receiving House for the Insane in Victoria. These contained 434 wards or rooms, with 2,277,485 cubic feet of space, and made up 2,497 beds. The number of lunatics who passed through these asylums, including as a separate patient each lunatic transferred from one asylum to another, was 3,229. The average number of patients at one time was 2,304. The amount received from Government was £82,882; the amount from other sources was £2,822: making a total received from all sources of £85,704.

Birthplaces and religions.

161. Of the lunatic patients, 170 were natives of the Australian Colonies, 841 of England and Wales, 1,063 of Ireland, 274 of Scotland, 35 of other British Possessions, 114 of Foreign Countries (exclusive of China), 70 of China, and 662 of places unknown. Seven hundred and twenty-one of the number were members of the Church of England, 300 were Presbyterians, 59 were Wesleyans, 11 were Independents, 28 were Baptists, 460 were other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown, 1,112 were Roman Catholics, 38 were Jews, 69 were Pagans, 16 were of other persuasions, and 415 were of no religion or religion unknown.

Private Lunatic Asylum.

162. Besides the Government asylums, the private Lunatic Asylum at Cremorne contains 32 wards, with a capacity of 138,600 cubic feet, makes up 30 beds, and accommodated in all 53 patients, or on the average 15 at one time during the year.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

163. Nine Industrial and Reformatory Schools existed during the year. These institutions had 57 wards, containing 1,012,764 feet of space, and made up 1,799 beds. They received during the year £58,841, all of which except £3,937 was from Government, and expended £56,356.

Birthplaces and religions.

164. The children who passed through the Industrial Schools during 1873 amounted to 3,109, the average at one time being 2,030; and the children who passed through Reformatories amounted to 244, the average at one period being 161. The number of children in Industrial Schools at the end of 1873 was 1,681. Of these

1,450 were born in the Australian Colonies, 19 in England and Wales, 16 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 1 at sea, and of 193 the birthplace was unknown. Four hundred and thirty-seven of them were members of the Church of England, 101 were Presbyterians, 57 were Wesleyans, 2 were Independents, 7 were Baptists, 240 were other Protestants and Protestants of sects unknown, 806 were Roman Catholics, 1 was a Lutheran, and 30 were of no religion or religion unknown.

165. The Deaf and Dumb Institution contains 4 wards, having a total capacity of 71,284 cubic feet, and makes up 120 beds. The total number of inmates during the year was 83, the average at one time being 73. It received during the year £2,629, of which £1,615 was from Government, and expended £2,512.

Deaf and  
Dumb In-  
stitution.

166. The School for the Blind has 6 wards or rooms, containing 90,814 cubic feet, and makes up 104 beds. It accommodated 102 inmates in all during the year, the average at one time being 96. The receipts during the year amounted to £2,781, of which £830 was from Government, and the expenditure amounted to £3,463

School for  
the Blind.

167. Of the 102 persons who passed through the School for the Blind during 1873, 78 were Australians by birth, 11 were English or Welsh, 4 were Irish, 2 were Scotch, 1 was a native of other British Possessions, 3 were of Foreign Countries (not China), and 3 were of birthplace unknown; 37 belonged to the Church of England, 21 were Presbyterians, 8 were Wesleyans, 2 were Independents, 2 were Baptists, 10 were other Protestants or Protestants of unknown sects, 16 were Roman Catholics, 2 were Jews, and 4 were of other persuasions.

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions.

168. The Eye and Ear Institution contains 3 wards or rooms, and makes up 19 beds. It relieved 134 in-patients and 1,575 out-patients during the year. The amount received from Government was £400; from public subscriptions, £446; and in support of the building fund, £174. The amount expended was £956.

Eye and Ear  
Institution.

169. Of the 134 in-patients of this institution, 44 were born in Australia, 33 in England and Wales, 41 in Ireland,

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions.

11 in Scotland, and 5 in Foreign Countries (not China) ; 44 belonged to the Church of England, 12 were Presbyterians, 10 were Wesleyans, 5 were Independents, 2 were Baptists, 2 were other Protestants, 55 were Roman Catholics, 2 were Jews, and 2 were of no religion or religion unknown.

Refuges.

170. There are 4 Female Refuges in Victoria, containing 51 wards or rooms, having 119,860 cubic feet of space, and making up 184 beds ; 315 women passed through these institutions during the year, the average at one period being 145. The receipts in 1873 amounted to £7,348, of which £1,170 was from Government, and the expenditure was £7,580.

Melbourne Home.

171. The Melbourne Home for governesses, needlewomen, and servants, contains 20 wards or rooms, with 22,694 feet of space, and makes up 31 beds. It accommodated 221 inmates during the year. The receipts during 1873, all from private sources, amounted to £624, and the expenditure to £591.

Free dispensaries.

172. Four Free Dispensaries furnished returns for 1873. These treated 6,140 persons, viz., 2,228 males and 3,912 females, during the year. The receipts amounted to £782, of which £150 was from Government, and the expenditure was £945.

Benevolent Societies.

173. Thirty Benevolent or Philanthropic Societies sent in returns for the year under review. These institutions are mostly conducted by ladies. The persons relieved during the year numbered 11,463 ; the receipts amounted to £12,892, of which £5,815 was from Government, and the expenditure to £12,605.

Children's Hospital.

174. The Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children has 4 wards or rooms, with a capacity of 8,897 cubic feet, and makes up 20 beds. The receipts in 1873 amounted to £492, of which £200 was from Government, and the expenditure to £675.

Sailors' Home.

175. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 102 rooms or wards, with 84,371 cubic feet of space, and makes up 102 beds. The total number of inmates in 1873 was 1,533 ; the amount received, all from private sources, was £2,871, and the amount expended was £2,829.



176. A Retreat for Inebriates was opened at Northcote, near Melbourne, in October 1873. Between that period and the close of the year 5 patients were treated, 4 of whom were remaining in the institution at the end of the year; 4 of the patients entered voluntarily, and 1 on compulsion; all had had delirium tremens, and all used tobacco; 3 of the 5 had had intemperate parents; 2 were ordered to be detained for one month, 2 for three months, and 1 for six months; 3 were educated at common schools and 2 at a university; 3 were married and 2 were single; 1 was born in Victoria, 2 in England, and 2 in Scotland; 1 was a book-keeper, 1 a clergyman, 1 an ironmonger, 1 a publican, and 1 a student; they were all between 23 and 48 years of age.

Retreat for  
Inebriates.

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## PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

177. The extent of Crown land sold in the year under review was 529,309 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 1,575 acres.

Land granted  
and sold,  
1873.

178. Of the land sold, 19,877 acres were bought at, or selected after, auction; the remainder was selected under the occupation clauses of successive Land Acts.

Land sold by  
auction and  
otherwise.

179. The total extent alienated from the Crown up to the end of 1873 was 9,401,050\* acres, of which 3,200 acres were granted without purchase. Taking the area of the colony as 56,446,720 acres, the extent remaining unalienated at the end of the year 1873 was 47,045,670 acres.

Land alien-  
ated and un-  
alienated in  
the colony.

180. The amount realised on lands sold in 1873 was £621,472, or £1 3s. 6d., on the average, per acre. Of this amount only about £113,000 was paid during the year. The remainder was paid in former years, chiefly

Amount  
realised  
on land  
sales.

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\* These figures do not include land of which the purchase was not completed. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the Honorable the Minister of Lands laid before Parliament a Report, in which it was stated that, up to the 30th June 1874, the total extent alienated from the Crown was 14,551,268 acres. This acreage embraced not only the land of which the fee-simple had passed to the purchaser, but the area in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments. Portion of the latter may possibly revert to the Crown in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

as rent, in annual instalments of 2s. per acre, these payments extending over ten years, and thus making the total purchase-money equal to £1 per acre.

Amount realised on sales of land by auction. 181. The price, included in the above, realised on lands sold at, or selected after, auction was £98,580, this being at the rate of £4 19s. 2½d. per acre.

Squatting runs—number and area. 182. The number of squatting runs in 1873 was 894, and the approximate area of Crown lands embraced in runs was 25,830,641 acres, or 28,893 acres to each run.

Rent received for runs. 183. The amount of rent received for runs in the year was £140,786, or at the rate of 1·308d. per acre.

Purchased land attached to runs. 184. More than half the run-holders (482) had purchased as well as Crown lands embraced in their holdings. The total number of acres of purchased land so held was 1,959,394, or an average of 4,065 acres to each holder.

Decreased area of runs. 185. The number of runs and the extent of Crown land embraced therein have been gradually diminishing since 1864. In that year there were 1,177 runs, or 283 more than in 1873; and 30,463,999 acres of land contained in runs, or 4,633,358 acres more than in 1873.

Agricultural Statistics. 186. The Agricultural Statistics for the year under review bring the information down to the 31st March 1874. A series of tables containing the general results of these statistics was sent to the *Government Gazette* for publication on the 13th May of the same year. These tables are reprinted, and further tables are added in the present Part.

Number of holdings. 187. The number of holdings of a larger extent than one acre according to these statistics was 36,602. In the previous year 34,596 holdings were returned; thus an addition of 2,006 to the number of occupiers took place during the year. In the year 1864-5 the holders numbered 18,355, or about half those in the year under notice.

Land in occupation. 188. The occupied land amounted to 11,493,545 acres, or an increase of 781,800 acres during the year. In 1864-5 the acres occupied amounted to 6,125,204, or rather more than half those in 1873-4.

Land enclosed. 189. The enclosed land amounted to 10,284,439 acres, or about an eleventh less than the land occupied; the land fenced during the year amounted to 494,847 acres.

In 1864-5 the fenced land amounted to 5,030,978 acres, or about half that in the year under review.

190. The number of acres placed under tillage amounted to 964,996. These figures show an addition of 1,905 to those representing the number of acres cultivated in the previous year's returns. In 1864-5 the acres in cultivation numbered 479,463, or about half the number according to the present returns. Land in cultivation.

191. Wheat covered 349,976 acres in the year under review, being an increase of 23,412 acres upon the extent under wheat in the previous year. This crop formed 34 per cent. of the whole cultivation in 1872-3, and 36 per cent. in 1873-4. The gross number of bushels returned was 5,391,104 in the former year, and 4,752,289, or 638,815 less, in the latter. The average produce per acre was thus 16.51 bushels in 1872-3, and only 13.58 bushels in 1873-4. Wheat.

192. The area under oats was 125,505 acres in 1872-3, and 110,991 acres in 1873-4. This crop amounted to 13 per cent. of the whole tillage in the former year, and to 11½ per cent. in the latter. The gross produce fell off from 2,454,225 bushels in the former year to 1,741,451 bushels in the latter, and the average produce fell off from 19½ bushels to the acre in the former year to 15⅔ bushels to the acre in the latter year. Oats.

193. The extent in the year under review under barley was 25,333 acres, which, notwithstanding that barley for grain has never been a favorite crop with Victorian farmers, was an increase of 4,082 acres upon the extent in the previous year. The area under this crop was equal to 2⅔ per cent. of the whole area under tillage in 1873-4, and to 2⅓ per cent. in 1872-3. The gross produce was 502,601 bushels, and the average per acre was 19.84 bushels in the year under review, as against 443,221 bushels and 20.86 bushels in the former year. Barley.

194. The area under potatoes has been nearly the same in the last two years, viz., 38,517 acres in 1872-3, and 38,349 acres in 1873-4. The produce, however, was less by over 23,000 tons in the latter year than in the former, the respective amounts being 132,997 tons and Potatoes.

109,822 tons. The average per acre was 3·45 tons in the former year, and only 2·86 tons in the latter. The crop was equal to about 4 per cent. of the whole tillage at both periods.

**Hay.** 195. Hay was grown on 121,375 acres in 1872-3, and on 115,672 acres, or 5,703 acres less, in 1873-4. The area under this crop was equal to rather over 12 per cent. of the whole area under tillage at the former period, and to just 12 per cent. at the latter. The gross produce fell off by 12,566 tons, viz., from 159,964 tons to 147,398 tons, and the acreable produce fell off from 1·32 tons to 1·27 tons.

**Green forage.** 196. Green forage covered 213,069 acres in 1873-4, or 3,780 more than in 1872-3. The area under this crop was equal to 22 per cent. of the whole area under tillage in the year under review, and to nearly 22 per cent. in the previous year.

**Vines.** 197. Land under vines fell off from 5,485 acres in 1872-3 to 5,222 acres in 1873-4. The total weight of grapes gathered, however, increased from 104,961 cwt. to 105,650 cwt. The wine produced increased from 527,592 gallons to 562,713 gallons, but the brandy manufactured fell off from 2,007 gallons to 100 gallons.\*

**Minor crops.** 198. The following figures show the acreage and produce of other crops less important than those already mentioned during the season under review and the preceding one :—

				1872-3.	1873-4.
Maize...	...	...	acres	1,910	1,959
	...	...	bushels	37,703	40,347
Rye and Bere	...	...	acres	712	722
	...	...	bushels	9,350	7,979
Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum...	...	...	acres	13,368	14,229
	...	...	bushels	236,582	199,041
Turnips	...	...	acres	251	175
	...	...	tons	1,621	1,006
Mangel-wurzel	...	...	acres	1,739	1,252
	...	...	tons	23,475	14,475
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage	...	...	acres	2,271	1,143
	...	...	tons	16,605	6,072

\* The brandy manufactured on vineyards is not generally sold, but used for the purpose of fortifying wine.

				1872-3.		1873-4.
Onions	...	...	...	{ acres ... 417	...	270
				{ tons ... 3,347	...	1,165
Tobacco	...	...	...	{ acres ... 423	...	583
				{ cwt. ... 1,837	...	3,694
Buckwheat	...	...	...	{ acres ... —	...	6
				{ bushels ... —	...	32
Canary	...	...	...	{ acres ... 3	...	—
				{ bushels ... 15	...	—
Chicory	...	...	...	{ acres ... 60	...	43
				{ tons ... 281	...	245½
Clover for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 2	...	10
				{ bushels ... 11	...	60
Cocksfoot for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... —	...	9
				{ bushels ... —	...	240
Flax ...	...	...	...	{ acres ... 16	...	16
				{ fibre, cwt. 144	...	95
				{ linseed, bush. 153	...	86
Hops ...	...	...	...	{ acres ... 107	...	131
				{ lbs. ... 60,816	...	83,328
Mustard (white)	...	...	...	{ acres ... 6	...	8
				{ cwt. ... 29	...	49
Opium Poppies	...	...	...	{ acres ... 13	...	4
				{ lbs. ... 77	...	17
Prairie Grass for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 22	...	35
				{ bushels ... 364	...	1,023
Pumpkins	...	...	...	{ acres ... —	...	39
				{ tons ... —	...	105
Rape for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 49	...	3
				{ bushels ... —	...	220
Rye Grass for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 2,330	...	2,643
				{ bushels ... 30,007	...	30,581
Tares for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 1	...	7
				{ bushels ... 8	...	66
Teazles	...	...	...	{ acres ... 3	...	2
				{ cwt. ... —	...	16
Timothy Grass for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 5	...	—
				{ bushels ... 120	...	—
Vetches for Seed	...	...	...	{ acres ... 6	...	5
				{ bushels ... 114	...	32
Yorkshire Toy	...	...	...	{ acres ... —	...	20
				{ bushels ... —	...	300

199. In addition to the land under these crops, the returns of 1873-4 show 9,912 acres as under gardens, Gardens, orchards, &c.

6,148 acres under orchards, 6 acres under mulberry trees, 10 acres under olive trees, and 5 acres under osiers, as against 10,095 acres under gardens, 5,690 acres under orchards, and 5 acres under osiers, in the previous year. No return of either mulberry or olive grounds was made for the year 1872-3, although it is probable that some existed. It may be observed that the above items do not represent the whole quantity of the respective minor crops grown, but only such as were taken cognizance of by the collectors. The minor crops are often raised in gardens, in which case the various descriptions would not be distinguished. They may also be grown upon allotments of a smaller extent than one acre, and these the collectors are not called upon to visit. This portion of the returns must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain crops grown in Victoria rather than the full extent to which those crops are cultivated.

Land in fallow.

200. Land in fallow to the extent of 66,989 acres was returned in the year under review, and to the extent of 75,601 acres in the previous year.

Land tenure.

201. The following figures show the tenure under which the land was held by the farmers, and the number of acres under each tenure :—

	Acres.
Freehold Land ... ..	7,212,041
Purchased Land Rented ... ..	1,414,221
Crown Land Rented for other than pastoral purposes ...	2,867,283
Total ... ..	11,493,545

Purchased land occupied.

202. The freehold land and the purchased land rented taken together make up 8,626,262 acres. This amount represents the total purchased land in occupation.

Increase of land under each tenure.

203. It has been already stated that the total increase of occupied land during the year amounted to 781,800 acres. This quantity is made up of 296,349 acres of land held in freehold, of 102,725 acres of purchased land rented, and of 382,726 acres of Crown lands rented for other than pastoral purposes.

204. The average duration of leases of farms rented from private individuals, and the average amount paid per acre, were thus returned for the year under review and the former one :—

Leases of farms.

	1872-3.		1873-4.
Average duration of Leases ...	1 year to 7 years	...	1 year to 7 years
„ Rental per Acre ...	2s. to 20s.	...	2s. to 17s.

205. The number of holders of allotments of different sizes, and the number of acres embraced in and cultivated on such allotments, will be found in the following table :—

Classification of holdings.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AS TO SIZE, 1873-4.

Sizes of Holdings.	Number of Occupiers.	Land in Occupation.	Land in Cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres ...	1,721	5,002	2,914
5 acres to 15 „ ...	3,761	32,823	15,205
15 „ 30 „ ...	3,797	78,246	26,576
30 „ 50 „ ...	3,465	133,106	37,463
50 „ 100 „ ...	6,517	470,986	113,475
100 „ 200 „ ...	7,137	1,000,735	201,058
200 „ 350 „ ...	6,371	1,762,311	234,119
350 „ 500 „ ...	1,346	556,680	87,341
500 „ and upwards ...	2,487	7,453,656	246,845
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>36,602</b>	<b>11,493,545</b>	<b>964,996</b>

206. The average size of holdings was 310 acres in 1872-3, and 314 acres in 1873-4.

Average size of holdings.

207. Lots larger than 5 acres and less than 500 acres are found to be those usually devoted to farming purposes. The average size of these was 117 acres in 1872-3, and 125 acres in 1873-4.

Average size of farms.

208. In 1872-3 the average area in occupation to each person in the colony was 13.8 acres, and in 1873-4 it was 14.5 acres.

Proportion occupied to each person in Victoria.

209. The average extent cultivated by each holder was 27.8 acres in 1872-3, and 26.4 acres in 1873-4.

Average extent cultivated by each holder.

Proportion cultivated to each person in Victoria.

210. The extent of land cultivated in proportion to each person in the colony was rather over an acre and a quarter (1·27 a.) in 1872-3, and exactly an acre and a quarter in 1873-4.

Proportion of occupied land cultivated.

211. Nearly nine (8·99) per cent. of the occupied land was cultivated in 1872-3, and 8·40 per cent. in 1873-4.

Prices of farm produce.

212. A marked rise took place in the prices of all descriptions of agricultural produce in the year under review, as contrasted with the former one. The following are the average rates during the months of February and March in the two years :—

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE.\*

Price of—	1872-3.		1873-4.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, per bushel ... ..	4	9	5	9
Oats, „ ... ..	3	5	5	6
Barley, „ ... ..	4	1	5	3
Maize, „ ... ..	3	10	5	9
Hay, per ton ... ..	81	0	88	0
Potatoes, per ton ... ..	67	4	118	3
Mangel-wurzel, per ton ... ..	24	5	31	4

Weight of crops.

213. The average specific weight of crops is found to vary in different seasons. In the two last years, however, the numbers have been identical, except in the case of maize, in respect to which a variation of 1 lb. to the bushel occurred. The following are the figures :—

WEIGHT OF CROPS.

Weight per Bushel of—	1872-3.		1873-4.	
	lbs.		lbs.	
Wheat ... ..	61		61	
Oats ... ..	40		40	
Barley ... ..	51		51	
Maize ... ..	55		56	

\* See also table following paragraph 98, *ante*



214. The number of persons, of both sexes, employed on farms, and the number on squatting stations, during the last two years, have been returned as follow :—

Persons employed on farms and stations.

HANDS EMPLOYED ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands Employed—								
	On Farms.			On Stations.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1873	52,950	24,040	76,990	4,509	1,307	5,816	57,459	25,347	82,806
1874	56,581	25,420	82,001	5,128	1,546	6,674	61,709	26,966	88,675

215. This return is intended to show the number of persons actually engaged in farming and squatting pursuits, and therefore the proprietors or managers of farms and stations have been included. An increase will be observed in all the columns in the year under review as compared with the previous year. This increase amounts to 5,011, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in the case of persons on farms, and to 858, or 15 per cent., in regard to persons on stations.

Increase in numbers employed on farms and stations.

216. A rise in the average rates paid for most descriptions of labor employed on farms will be noticed from the following figures, which show the returns for 1872-3 and 1873-4. Rations are allowed in every case :—

Rates of labor on farms.

RATES OF LABOR ON FARMS.\*

Description of Labor.	1872-3.		1873-4.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week ...	18	9	20	3
Farm laborers, „ ...	15	11	17	2
Married couples, „ ...	21	4	24	6
Females, „ ...	9	7	11	4
Mowers, „ ...	27	10	26	1
„ per acre ...	4	10	5	6
Reapers, per week ...	28	6	28	8
„ per acre ...	14	3	13	4
Threshers, per bushel ...	0	7	0	6

\* See also table following paragraph 97, ante.

Rates of  
labor on  
stations.

217. A very general rise also appears in the average rates of labor on squatting stations. The following are the returns ; rations being always given in addition to wages, as in the case of farms :—

## RATES OF LABOR ON STATIONS.\*

Description of Labor.	1872-3.			1873-4.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockmen, per annum ...	44	13	1	44	6	4
Shepherds, „ ...	33	14	5	36	2	5
Hutkeepers, „ ...	24	18	5	26	1	10
Married couples, „ ...	53	4	1	61	5	10
Females, „ ...	26	1	8	32	5	5
Station laborers, per week ...	0	15	10	0	16	7
Sheepwashers, „ ...	0	19	2	1	0	6
Shearers, „ ...	0	13	2	0	14	1

Live stock.

218. The following are the numbers of Live Stock returned in the year under review. These are believed to be under the mark, especially those of horses, cattle, and pigs. Of the cattle 222,414, or more than a fourth, were stated to be milch cows. :—

Horses ...	180,342
Cattle ...	883,763
Sheep ...	11,323,080
Pigs ...	160,336

Live stock  
1872-3  
and 1873-4  
compared.

219. According to the returns, cattle increased during the year by 71,474, and sheep by 747,861 ; but horses fell off by 5,454, and pigs by 33,386.

Steam en-  
gines on  
farms and  
stations.

220. The following steam engines were employed on farms and squatting stations in the year under review and the previous one :—

## STEAM ENGINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.					
	On Farms.		On Stations.		Total.	
	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
1873	319	2,297	39	392	358	2,689
1874	298	2,367	32	314	330	2,681

\* See also table following paragraph 97, ante.

221. It will be observed that the steam engines used in connection with agriculture were less numerous, but showed a larger aggregate horse-power, in 1873-4 than in the former year, and that those used in connection with pastoral pursuits fell off both in number and horse-power.

Steam engines 1872-3 and 1873-4 compared.

222. The approximate value of agricultural machinery and improvements on farms and on squatting stations was returned as follows in the same two years :—

Agricultural machinery and improvements.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPROVEMENTS,  
1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Agricultural Machinery and Improvements.					
	On Farms.			On Stations.		
	Machinery.	Improvements.	Total.	Machinery.	Improvements.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1873	1,440,226	9,620,139	11,060,365	96,656	1,831,424	1,928,080
1874	1,462,460	9,625,907	11,088,367	98,001	2,134,228	2,232,229

  

Year ended 31st March.	Total.		
	Machinery.	Improvements.	Total.
	£	£	£
1873	1,536,882	11,451,563	12,988,445
1874	1,560,461	11,760,135	13,320,596

223. Under the head of improvements is included the value of buildings of all descriptions, but not the cost of clearing or cropping land. It will be noticed that a large increase occurs in this column under the head of stations, and that a slight increase occurs in all the other columns both in regard to stations and farms.

Increased value of improvements.

224. A slight rise is observable in the prices paid by farmers for the use of machinery. The following are the average rates in 1872-3 and 1873-4 :—

Machine labor.

	1872.			1873.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Machine Reaping, per acre	...	0	5	1	...	0	5	9
„ Mowing, „	...	0	4	8	...	0	4	9
„ Threshing, per 100 bushels	1	3	5	...	1	3	7	

Flour mills.

225. The number of flour mills in operation in the year under review and in the preceding one, together with particulars respecting the power employed, the grain operated upon, the flour and meal produced, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings, were given as follow :—

## FLOUR MILLS, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Mills.	Power employed.			Amount of Horse-power.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Wind.			
1873	163	151	11	1	3,012	486	755
1874	157	146	11	...	2,940	470	725

  

Year ended 31st March.	Quantity of Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Meal made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	£	£	£
1873	5,334,357	125,877	114,962	844	220,170	57,144	229,381
1874	5,078,368	76,099	108,477	4,238	231,983	52,162	190,030

Flour mills  
1872-3 and  
1873-4  
compared.

226. It will be observed that a falling off has taken place in the number of mills to the extent of 6, and that a falling off has also taken place under nearly all the headings, the exceptions being the quantity of meal made, which increased by about 3,400 tons, and the value of machinery and plant, which increased by nearly £12,000.

Breweries.

227. The following particulars were obtained respecting breweries in the same two years :—

## BREWERIES, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Hands Employed.	Number of Horses Employed.	Number of Drays and Waggon Employed.	Materials used.		
					Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
					lbs.	bushels.	lbs.
1873	117	912	674	369	9,149,389	677,824	1,082,063
1874	106	988	687	364	9,656,379	931,051	985,521

BREWERIES, 1872-3 AND 1873-4—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	gallons.	£	£	£
1873	12,587,321	153,405	68,022	190,014
1874	13,539,680	167,827	82,919	209,982

228. Breweries it will be observed fell off by 11 during the year, and the amount of hops used decreased by nearly 100,000 lbs.; but the quantity of beer made increased by 952,369 gallons, or about 19,000 hhds., and most of the other items also show increase.

Breweries 1872-3 and 1873-4 compared.

229. Stone quarries were returned as follow in the two years named :—

Stone quarries.

STONE QUARRIES, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Stone Quarries.	Steam Engines used.		Number of Hands Employed.	Quantity of Stone raised.			
		Number.	Horse-power.		Bluestone.	Slate.	Sandstone.	Granite.
					tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1873	152	5	110	893	407,510	4,200	6,900	13,425
1874	170	3	44	697	399,253	1,124	22,250	6,900

Year ended 31st March.	Approximate Total Value of—			
	Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	£	£	£	£
1873	75,766	16,379	18,573	2,858
1874	79,822	21,896	17,699	2,580

230. The number of stone quarries increased by 18, the value of stone raised by about £4,000, and the value of machinery and plant by about £5,500; but a slight decrease is observed in the value of lands and buildings; also a decrease of 200 in the number of hands employed, and the number of steam engines fell off from 5 to 3.

Stone quarries, 1872-3 and 1873-4 compared.

Brickyards  
and  
potteries.

231. Brickyards and potteries were returned as follow:—

## BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brickyards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Power employed.			Amount of Horse-power Employed.	Number of Hands Employed.	Number of Bricks made.
		For tempering or crushing Clay	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Steam.	Horse.	Manual labor.			
1873 ...	304	174	59	8	121	175	284	1,210	80,492,050
1874 ...	290	175	47	9	121	160	311	1,325	79,761,000

Year ended 31st March.	Approximate Total Value of—				
	Bricks.	Pottery.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	£	£	£	£	£
1873	146,701	23,410	29,006	43,259	35,004
1874	153,051	19,526	36,873	49,645	48,356

Brickyards,  
&c., 1872-3  
and 1873-4  
compared.

232. The number of brickyards and potteries, it will be observed, fell off by 14, but this led to a falling off of only about three-quarters of a million in the number of bricks made; at the same time the value of bricks and pottery made increased by about £2,500, the number of hands employed increased by 115, and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by nearly £28,000.

Manufactories,  
works,  
&c.

233. Particulars respecting manufactories and works other than those already named were given as follow:—

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Power employed.					Amount of Horse-power.
		Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	Manual labor.	
1873 ...	1,191	593	7	2	145	444	7,058
1874 ...	1,255	618	10	1	146	480	8,082

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1872-3 AND 1873-4—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1873	15,356	3,358	£ 2,652,068	£ 502,405	£ 819,512
1874	17,596	3,861	£ 3,217,124	£ 587,545	£ 1,028,483

234. It is thus seen that the number of manufacturing establishments increased by 64 during the year, and that the number of hands employed increased by 2,743 ; also that the total value of lands, buildings, and plant was £3,973,985 in 1872-3, and £4,833,152 in 1873-4, thereby showing an increase of £859,167 in favor of the latter year.

Manufactories, works, &c., 1872-3 and 1873-4 compared.

235. The manufactories above referred to are thus classified in the two years :—

List of manufactories, 1872-3 and 1873-4.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	
	1872-3.	1873-4.
<i>Books and Stationery.</i>		
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	8	12
Printing establishments (steam) ... ..	26	28
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>		
Organ-building establishments ... ..	2	2
Pianoforte manufactories ... ..	9	8
<i>Machines and Tools.</i>		
Engine, machine manufactories ... ..	26	24
Cutlery works ... ..	2	3
Bellows manufactories ... ..	1	2
<i>Carriages, &amp;c.</i>		
Coach, waggon, &c., manufactories (steam) ... ..	6	5
Agricultural implement manufactories ... ..	42	40
<i>Ships and Boats.</i>		
Ship, boat builders ... ..	12	11
Floating docks ... ..	2	2
Graving docks ... ..	1	1
Patent slips ... ..	5	5

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	
	1872-3.	1873-4.
<i>Furniture.</i>		
Cabinet works (steam) ... ..	5	6
Looking-glass manufactories ... ..	2	3
<i>Chemicals.</i>		
Chemical works ... ..	9	8
Dye works ... ..	13	14
Essential oil manufactories ... ..	3	2
Fuse manufactories ... ..	...	1
Gun cotton manufactories ... ..	...	1
Ink, blacking manufactories ... ..	4	8
Match (vesta) manufactories ... ..	...	1
Powder (blasting) manufactories ... ..	1	1
Salt works ... ..	4	5
Tar distilling, asphalte works ... ..	1	1
<i>Textile Fabrics.</i>		
Woollen materials, cloth manufactories ... ..	3	4
<i>Dress.</i>		
Boot manufactories ... ..	24	21
Clothing factories ... ..	33	34
Fur manufactories ... ..	1	1
Hat, cap manufactories ... ..	8	10
Oilskin clothing manufactories ... ..	1	1
<i>Fibrous Materials.</i>		
Oilcloth manufactories ... ..	1	2
Rope, twine works ... ..	12	12
<i>Animal Food.</i>		
Meat-curing establishments ... ..	22	25
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>		
Biscuit manufactories ... ..	7	8
Confectionery works ... ..	5	6
Flour mills. (See <i>ante.</i> )		
Jam manufactories ... ..	4	5
Macaroni works ... ..	1	1
Maizena, oatmeal, starch manufactories ... ..	2	3
Rice mills ... ..	1	1



MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	
	1872-3.	1873-4.
<i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i>		
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c., works ...	113	119
Breweries. (See <i>ante.</i> )		
Coffee, chocolate, spice works ...	10	11
Chicory mills ...	2	2
Distilleries ...	6	4
Malt-houses ...	14	17
Sauce, pickle manufactories ...	4	4
Sugar (beetroot) manufactories ...	1	1
Sugar refineries ...	1	2
Tobacco, cigar, snuff manufactories ...	12	13
Vinegar works ...	1	1
<i>Animal Matters.</i>		
Boiling-down establishments ...	13	19
Bone manure manufactories ...	19	14
Brush manufactories ...	2	3
Curled hair manufactories ...	4	9
Catgut manufactories ...	2	2
Fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments ...	43	44
Flock manufactories ...	5	2
Glue, oil manufactories ...	6	8
Morocco, fancy leather manufactories ...	3	3
Parchment, skin manufactories ...	1	...
Soap, candle, tallow works ...	41	39
Tanneries ...	73	78
Whip manufactories ...	2	3
<i>Vegetable Matters.</i>		
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing works ...	187	186
Broom manufactories ...	3	3
Cooperage works ...	8	10
Earth-closet manufactories ...	2	2
Fancy box manufactories ...	2	4
Last manufactories ...	1	...
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills ...	152	161
Myall pipe manufactories ...	2	2
Paint, varnish manufactories ...	1	2
Paper manufactories ...	2	1
Paper bag manufactories ...	4	4
<i>Coal.</i>		
Fuel (patent) manufactories ...	1	...
Gas works ...	12	13

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.	
	1872-3.	1873-4.
<i>Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>		
Brickyards. (See <i>ante.</i> )		1
Cement (patent) manufactories ... ..	...	1
Glass manufactories ... ..	1	2
Glass works ... ..	2	2
Limekilns ... ..	31	27
Marble works ... ..	3	12
Potteries. (See <i>ante.</i> )		
Stone sawing, breaking, polishing works ... ..	2	5
Stone quarries. (See <i>ante.</i> )		
<i>Water.</i>		
Ice manufactories ... ..	2	1
Water works ... ..	5	5
<i>Metals.</i>		
Antimony smelting works ... ..	3	3
Electroplate works ... ..	2	2
Fireproof safe manufactories ... ..	1	...
Iron and tin works ... ..	11	16
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ... ..	62	62
Lead works ... ..	2	1
Tin smelting works ... ..	...	2
Total ... ..	1,191	1,255

Summary of  
manufac-  
tories, works,  
&c.

236. By summarising the statements received respecting the whole of the manufactories and works, including not only those returned as such, but flour mills, breweries, stone quarries, brickyards, and potteries, the following particulars are elicited :—

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—GENERAL  
SUMMARY, 1872-3 AND 1873-4.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1872-3 ...	1,927	22,484	£ 5,037,200
1873-4 ...	1,978	25,192	5,945,104

237. By the above figures the following results are ascertained:—1. The number of manufacturing establishments increased by 51 during the year. 2. The establishments afforded employment to 2,708 more hands in the latter year than in the former. 3. The capital invested, represented by the total value of premises and plant, amounted to £5,037,200 in 1872-3 and to £5,945,104 in 1873-4, showing an increase of little short of a million sterling (£907,904) in favor of the latter year.

Manufactories, works, &c., 1872-3 and 1873-4 compared.

238. It may be remarked that in 1873-4, 3 of the mills, 2 of the breweries, 52 of the quarries, 64 of the brickyards, and 184 of the other works, were upon Crown lands, and in these cases no estimate has been given of the value of the land. In the returns of the former year also no valuation has been given in the case of manufactories or works carried on upon Crown lands.

Manufactories, &c., on Crown lands.

239. The total yield of gold in 1872, assuming it to be equal to the amount received at the Mint added to the Customs returns of Victorian gold exported, was 1,282,520 ozs. 16 dwts., and in 1873 it was 1,220,879 ozs.

Yield of gold, 1872 and 1873.

240. Calculating upon the same principle from the first discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of 1873, and including also 1,267,241 ozs. taken away overland in the four years 1852-1855, and passed through the Customs of the adjacent colonies without being recorded in Victoria, the whole quantity raised in this colony has amounted first and last to no less than 43,258,205 $\frac{1}{4}$  ozs., representing, at £4 per oz., a total value of £173,032,821.

Gold raised from first discovery to 1873.

241. According to information supplied to the Mining Surveyors and Registrars by the banks and goldmining companies, and judging also by their own knowledge of the workings in their districts, these officers estimated that in 1872 52 per cent. of the gold was obtained from quartz and 48 per cent. from alluvial workings, and that in 1873, 57 per cent. of the gold was obtained from quartz, and 43 per cent. from alluvial workings.

Gold from alluvial and from quartz workings.

- Average of gold to each miner. 242. According to estimates made by the Secretary for Mines, the quantity of gold minted and exported would, if divided amongst the mean number of miners employed in 1872 and 1873, represent an average of £93 17s. 1·47d. per man in the former and of £93 16s. 2·62d. per man in the latter year.
- Mining engines. 243. The number of steam engines used in goldmining had fallen off from 1,161 in 1872 to 1,151 in 1873, but in the same period the aggregate horse-power had increased from 25,014 to 25,100.
- Engines used in alluvial and quartz mining. 244. In 1872, 379 of the steam engines were employed in alluvial mining and 782 in quartz mining. In 1873, 362 of the steam engines were employed in alluvial and 789 in quartz mining.
- Machinery on gold-fields. 245. In 1872 the total number of machines of all descriptions in operation on the goldfields was 5,779, the aggregate value of which was estimated to be £2,098,574. In 1873 the machines numbered 5,699, and the estimated value was £2,131,188.
- Auriferous reefs. 246. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the Mining Surveyors and Registrars as 3,224 in 1872, and 3,324 in 1873. The Secretary for Mines points out that these are not in every case distinct quartz reefs, although held to be so in the localities in which they exist, but many of them are separate parts of the same reef.
- Area of auriferous ground. 247. The auriferous ground worked upon was estimated to amount to 1,026 square miles in 1872, and to 1,050½ square miles in 1873.
- Value of mining claims. 248. The aggregate value of all the goldmining claims in Victoria was estimated to be £11,820,139 in 1872, and £12,431,241 in 1873.
- Average yield of quartz. 249. With reference to the average yield of auriferous quartz, the Secretary for Mines points out that, owing to the machine-owners being unable to give, or being precluded from giving, information, it is impossible to get complete returns from any district. The officers of the department, however, succeeded in obtaining information respecting the crushing of 954,571 tons in 1872, and

991,674 tons in 1873. The total produce of these crushings was 568,382 ozs. in 1872, and 567,214 ozs. in 1873. The average yield per ton was thus 11 dwts. 21·81 grs. in 1872, and 11 dwts. 10·55 grs. per ton in 1873.

250. The following leases for the purpose of mining <sup>Mineral</sup> for metals and minerals other than gold were in force at the end of the two years, 1872 and 1873. It will be observed that the number in the latter year was more than twice as great and the area was nearly twice as large as in the former:— <sup>leases.</sup>

## MINERAL LEASES IN FORCE, 1872 AND 1873.

Metals and Minerals.	1872.			1873.		
	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.	
		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Antimony ... ..	12	244	3 10	23	579	0 20
Coal ... ..	8	5,030	3 38	19	9,506	2 15
Copper and Ores of Copper ... ..	2	964	0 12	1	625	0 12
Flagging ... ..	1	5	0 0	1	9	2 30
Galena and Copper ... ..	...	...	...	1	17	0 25
Kaolin ... ..	1	5	2 28	1	5	2 28
Lignite ... ..	1	475	2 10	1	475	2 10
Silver ... ..	3	424	1 36	3	424	1 36
Silver and Lead ... ..	2	605	0 32	2	605	0 32
Silver, Lead, and Copper Slate ... ..	...	...	...	1	443	3 34
Slate ... ..	4	409	1 11	3	362	0 13
Slate and Flagging ... ..	1	13	2 25	4	68	2 21
Slate and Freestone ... ..	3	333	0 37	3	333	0 37
Iron ... ..	...	...	...	1	42	2 22
Red Ochre Clay ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	0 14
Tin and Ores of Tin ... ..	2	276	2 21	30	2,017	0 25
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>2 20</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>1 14</b>

251. According to estimates made in the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from the <sup>Minerals, &c., other than gold raised in Victoria.</sup>

period of the first discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of 1873 :—

					£
Silver	...	...	...	...	6,798
Tin ...	...	...	...	...	305,886
Copper	...	...	...	...	5,840
Antimony	...	...	...	...	86,163
Lead ...	...	...	...	...	3,090
Iron ...	...	...	...	...	288
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	3,870
Lignite	...	...	...	...	1,933
Kaolin	...	...	...	...	7,444
Flagging	...	...	...	...	32,688
Slates	...	...	...	...	728
Magnesite	...	...	...	...	12
Diamonds	...	...	...	...	103
Sapphires	...	...	...	...	180
					<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	£455,023
					<hr/>

Patents.

252. The number of patents for inventions applied for since the year 1854 has been 1,880. Of these 146 were applied for in the year under review, and 122 in the preceding year.

Copyrights.

253. The copyrights registered amounted to 225 in 1873, and 308 in 1872. The total number registered since the Copyright Act first came into operation in 1870 has been 1,181.

## PART IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar-  
General's  
Report.

254. By the eleventh section of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 246) it is enacted that the Registrar-General shall send in annually to the Chief Secretary a report and general abstract of the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the preceding year, and that such report and abstract shall be laid before Parliament.

Contents of  
Part IX.

255. Although the general charge of the registrations is, as I mentioned in the second paragraph to this Report,

still vested in the Registrar-General, the preparation of the report and abstract under the Registration Statute, being matters of a purely statistical character, have, on the division of the department, naturally passed to the Government Statist. As the holder of that office, I propose to fulfil the obligation thus imposed upon me in the present portion of this work and in the part of the Statistics to which it relates. The latter, as I have already explained, has been detained by circumstances beyond my control, but will be printed and laid before Parliament as soon as possible. In addition to the returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, statements relating to the Statistics of Charitable Institutions, Gaols, &c., throughout the colony are included in the tables, as likewise are Meteorological Abstracts furnished by the Government Astronomer.

256. The statistics of Friendly Societies have usually been published in this Part ; but, in the absence of power under the Statute to compel the societies to furnish returns at the appointed time, or even at any time, joined to the fact that this year the General Statistics are published at a much earlier date than they have been on any former occasion, I have found it impossible to get the Friendly Societies' statistics prepared in time for embodiment in the work. I propose therefore to publish them in a separate form at as early a date as possible.

Friendly Societies.

257. In the tables of Births, Deaths, and Marriages the Urban districts have been separated from the Extra-urban, and the former have been further subdivided into the Metropolitan, embracing the city of Melbourne and the surrounding towns, boroughs, and villages, together with their intermediate spaces, extending for a distance of ten miles in each direction ; and the Extra-metropolitan, embracing all cities, towns, and boroughs throughout the colony except those within ten miles of Melbourne. The Extra-urban districts embrace all parts of the colony not included in the limits of cities, towns, and boroughs.

Metropolitan, urban, and extra-urban districts.

258. The number of marriages celebrated in 1873 was 4,974, as against 4,791 in the previous year. The excess in favor of the year under review was thus 183.

Marriages, 1873.

Marriages  
and popu-  
lation.

259. More marriages took place in 1873 than in any year since the first settlement of the colony. As compared with the population, however, the number was exceeded in all the years of the last decenniad, except 1871 and 1872. This will be seen by the following figures:—

MARRIAGES AND POPULATION, 1864-1873.

Year.	Estimated Average Population.	Total Number of Marriages	Per 1,000 of the Population.	
			Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1864 ...	589,160	4,554	7.73	15.46
1865 ...	616,375	4,497	7.29	14.58
1866 ...	634,077	4,253	6.71	13.42
1867 ...	649,826	4,490	6.91	13.82
1868 ...	671,222	4,692	6.99	13.98
1869 ...	696,942	4,735	6.79	13.58
1870 ...	709,839	4,732	6.67	13.34
1871 ...	738,725	4,693	6.35	12.70
1872 ...	760,991	4,791	6.30	12.60
1873 ...	780,362	4,974	6.37	12.74

Marriage  
rate in Vic-  
toria and  
England.

260. During the whole period of ten years the marriages averaged annually 6.78, and the persons married 13.56, per 1,000 of the population. The rate in Victoria is not nearly so high as that prevailing in England and Wales, where, in the thirty-three years ended 1870, the marriages averaged 8.24, and the persons married 16.48, to every 1,000 persons living.

Marriages in  
town and  
country  
districts.

261. In the Metropolitan districts the marriages in 1873 were in the proportion of 9.55 to every 1,000 of the inhabitants; in the towns outside Melbourne and suburbs they were in that of 9.4 per 1,000 living; and in the country districts in that of 2.65 per 1,000 living. To account for the low marriage rate in country districts it will at once be remembered that marriages, even of persons whose ordinary abode is the country, generally take place in the towns.

Marriages at  
different  
seasons.

262. Marriages in Victoria are almost invariably most numerous in the autumn, rather less so in the spring, still less so in the summer, and least of all in the winter.



The following are the percentages in each quarter calculated over a a period of ten years :—

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

			Per Cent.
Quarter ended 31st March	...	...	24·88
„ 30th June	...	...	25·91
„ 30th September	...	...	23·98
„ 31st December	...	...	25·23
			<hr/> 100·00 <hr/>

263. In the year under review the order differed slightly from the above, the marriages being more numerous in the winter quarter than in the summer. The following are the numbers in the four quarters :—March quarter, 1,079 ; June quarter, 1,382 ; September quarter, 1,168 ; December quarter, 1,345.

Marriages in four quarters of 1873.

264. By far the largest number of marriages are, as may be supposed, contracted between bachelors and spinsters ; the next largest are those between bachelors and widows ; somewhat, although not very much, less are those between widowers and spinsters ; and least of all are those between widowers and widows. The following are the proportions of each condition during ten years :—

Former condition of persons married.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

			Per Cent.
Bachelors and spinsters	...	...	80·60
Bachelors and widows	...	...	8·08
Widowers and spinsters	...	...	7·27
Widowers and widows	...	...	4·05
			<hr/> 100·00 <hr/>

265. In 1873, 4,013, or 80·68 per cent., of the marriages were between bachelors and spinsters ; 377, or 7·58 per cent., were between bachelors and widows ; 370, or 7·44 per cent., were between widowers and spinsters ; and 214, or 4·30 per cent., were between widowers and widows.

Former condition of persons married, 1873.

266. One of the results of the preponderance, in point of numbers, of the male sex over the female is that in this country more widows re-marry than widowers, the proportion in ten years being 12·13 of the former and 11·32 of the latter to every 100 marriages. In England and Wales, on the contrary, more widowers re-marry

Re-marriages

than widows, the respective proportions to every 100 marriages being 13·93 and 9·18.

Marriages of persons under age.

267. Another result, probably also due in part to the inequality of the sexes in Victoria, is that, in proportion to the total numbers married, fewer males and more females marry as minors in the colony than in England and Wales. The returns show that, in Victoria, during ten years, 1·50 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and 26·57 per cent. of the brides, had not attained their twenty-first year, whilst in England and Wales, during ten years, as many as 6·60 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and only 19·91 per cent. of the brides, were under age. The mean of the two sexes marrying under age gives a higher proportion for Victoria (14·032 per cent.) than for England and Wales (13·255 per cent.).

Marriages of minors, 1873.

268. In the year under notice, 103, or 2·07 per cent., of the men, and 1,434, or 28·83 per cent., of the women, married in Victoria were under age. These numbers result in a mean of 15·45 per cent.

Ages of husbands and wives.

269. The following table shows, in combination, the ages of males and females who married during the year :—

AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN COMBINATION, 1873.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.															Total Husbands.				
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.		60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18 ,, 19 ...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
19 ,, 20 ...	1	3	3	7	7	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
20 ,, 21 ...	...	4	8	16	9	10	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
21 ,, 25 ...	8	40	89	123	148	148	566	94	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,241
25 ,, 30 ...	1	7	22	75	113	131	147	650	298	40	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,494
30 ,, 35 ...	4	6	22	49	59	44	293	267	114	37	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	907
35 ,, 40 ...	1	1	5	15	17	20	136	135	96	64	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531
40 ,, 45 ...	...	2	2	3	10	5	52	73	62	62	49	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	335
45 ,, 50 ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	10	17	28	30	35	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
50 ,, 55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	11	15	19	20	11	8	3	2	...	...	...	96
55 ,, 60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	28
60 ,, 65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	13
65 ,, 70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	9
70 ,, 75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	5
Unspecified	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	62
Total Wives	2	23	84	221	335	392	377	1,735	900	377	228	141	59	23	16	3	2	2	54	4,974

270. In 4,911 instances out of the 4,974 marriages which took place the age of both husband and wife was specified. In 1,143 of these cases the husband and wife were of the same age, in 3,480 cases the husband was older than the wife, and in 288 cases the wife was older than the husband.

Relative ages  
of husbands  
and wives.

271. A few rather curious inequalities of age appear in several of the columns, although these instances are not so striking as some which have occurred in other years; as, for instance, two youths between 19 and 20 years of age marry women between 25 and 30; a man between 30 and 35 chooses a partner between 65 and 70; a man between 25 and 30 selects one between 45 and 50; and, on the other hand, a man between 35 and 40 marries a girl under 15, and a man between 65 and 70 marries a woman between 25 and 30.

Inequalities  
of age.

272. There are several ways of arriving at an estimate of the proportion of the adult population able to read and write. One method is by the census, when a return of this nature is made respecting every person in the community. This return is, however, it may be presumed, not always reliable, as a very small amount of education, quite insufficient to enable its possessor to make use of it in even the smallest business relations of life, may cause him to feel justified in stating, or may cause others to feel justified in stating for him, that he is able to read and write. A severer test is that of the marriage register, on which all males and all females entering the married state are required to affix their signatures.

Signing with  
marks.

273. In England and Wales, taking the experience of ten years, 23.29 per cent. of all the males, and 32.5 per cent. of all the females, who married signed the register with marks, and therefore, it may be assumed, were unable to write. In Victoria, during ten years, 7.74 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and 15.78 per cent. of the brides, signed with marks, and therefore were doubtless in like manner defective in point of education.

Signing with  
marks in  
Victoria and  
England.

274. The number of persons in Victoria signing with marks differs according to the religious denomination. The following table shows the proportion of those so signing to the total numbers married according to the

Signing with  
marks by  
persons of  
different  
sects.

forms of each sect, also the proportions so signing to the total married by Lay Registrars :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS ; EXPERIENCE  
OF TEN YEARS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number of Marriages.	Signing with Marks.				
		Total Number.		Number in every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England	11,619	711	1,432	6·12	12·32	9·22
Presbyterian Church	9,707	505	1,114	5·20	11·48	8·34
Wesleyan Church ...	6,666	407	729	6·11	10·94	8·52
Independent Church	2,247	101	252	4·50	11·21	7·85
Baptist Church ...	1,418	68	108	4·80	7·62	6·21
Lutheran Church ...	560	8	30	1·43	5·36	3·39
Unitarian Church ...	32	...	2	...	6·25	3·12
Calvinistic Methodists	87	...	9	...	10·34	5·17
Other Protestants ...	337	33	33	9·79	9·79	9·79
Roman Catholics ...	10,073	1,515	3,033	15·04	30·11	22·57
Jews ...	194	3	8	1·55	4·12	2·83
Lay Registrars ...	2,724	183	458	6·72	16·81	11·76
Total ...	45,664	3,534	7,208	7·74	15·78	11·76

Different sects compared.

275. If the figures in the first nine lines be combined so as to give the total of the Protestant sects, the proportions signing with marks in every 100 marriages solemnized by Protestant clergymen will be found to be 5·61 of the men, and 11·35 of the women, or a mean of 8·48. This is about the average which prevails in the marriages performed by Presbyterians and Wesleyans ; but in marriages according to the rites of the Church of England and of "Other Protestants" the proportion signing with marks is greater ; and in marriages according to the rites of the Independents, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Calvinistic Methodists the proportion is less than the average of Protestant marriages. Fewer persons, on the average, married according to the rites of the Jews signed with marks than those of any other religious sect. More persons, on the average, married by Lay Registrars signed with marks than those married according to the usages of any religious denomination

except the Roman Catholics. A much larger number of persons, on the average, married according to the rites of the Roman Catholics signed with marks than of those married in any other manner.

276. Three hundred and twenty-six of the men, and 496 of the women, out of a total of 4,974 of either sex married, signed with marks in the year under review. Proportions signing with marks, 1873. The proportions of those unable to sign in writing were therefore 6·55 per cent. of the men, and 9·97 per cent. of the women, resulting in a mean of 8·26 per cent. All the numbers show considerable improvement upon the results of the ten years as given in the table.

277. In 612 instances, during the year under notice, one out of the two parties to a marriage signed with a mark and the other in writing, and in 105 instances both signed with marks ; thus in all the marriages except about 2 per cent. either the husband or the wife was able to write. Cases in which one or both signed with marks.

278. The births registered in 1873 numbered 28,100. Births, 1873. This was the largest number of births ever registered in the colony in one year, and exceeded by 739 the number registered in 1872.

279. The estimated average population, the number of births, and the proportion of the latter to the former, during each of the last ten years, were as follow. It will be observed that the birth rate has been declining pretty steadily for years past, and was lower in the last two years than in any others of the decenniad. Birth rate, 1864-1873.

BIRTHS AND POPULATION, 1864-1873.

Year.	Estimated Average Population.	Births.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.
1864 ...	589,160	25,680	43·59
1865 ...	616,375	25,915	42·04
1866 ...	634,077	25,010	39·44
1867 ...	649,826	25,608	39·41
1868 ...	671,222	27,243	40·59
1869 ...	696,942	26,040	37·36
1870 ...	709,839	27,151	38·25
1871 ...	738,725	27,382	37·07
1872 ...	760,991	27,361	35·95
1873 ...	780,362	28,100	36·01

Birth rate in  
Victoria and  
England.

280. The birth rate for the whole period of ten years was 38·77 per 1,000, or, in other words, 1 child was born alive to every 26 persons living. In England and Wales the average birth rate extending over a series of years was 33·64 per 1,000, or 1 child was born alive to every 30 persons living.

Birth rate in  
towns and  
country.

281. The births in Melbourne and suburbs, in the year under review, were in the proportion of 34·36 to every 1,000 of the population. In the town districts outside Melbourne and suburbs they were in the proportion of 40·98 to every 1,000 of the population, and in the country districts they were in the proportion of 34·40 to every 1,000 of the population. The fact that the birth rate of the metropolis is no higher than that of the country districts is a remarkable one, and merits investigation.

Proportion of  
males and  
females  
born.

282. The number of males and females born, and the proportion of the former to the latter, in each of the last ten years, were as follow:—

BIRTHS OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1864-1873.

Year.	Males Born.	Females Born.	Males Born to every 100 Females.
1864 ...	13,241	12,439	106·45
1865 ...	13,265	12,650	104·86
1866 ...	12,670	12,340	102·67
1867 ...	13,093	12,515	104·62
1868 ...	13,841	13,402	103·28
1869 ...	13,225	12,815	103·20
1870 ...	13,997	13,154	106·41
1871 ...	14,000	13,382	104·62
1872 ...	13,831	13,530	102·22
1873 ...	14,234	13,866	102·65

Males and  
females  
born in  
Victoria and  
England.

283. In the whole period of ten years the proportion was 104·07 males to 100 females. The relative proportion of males and females born does not differ much from that of England and Wales, where the ratio in the ten years ended 1867 was 104·4 males to 100 females.

Twins and  
triplets.

284. In 263 instances twins were born during the year under notice, and in 3 instances triplets. In the last ten

years 2,729 cases of twins, and 25 cases of triplets, have been recorded out of 265,490 births. Thus one mother in every 96 gave birth to twins, and one mother in every 10,508 brought forth three children at a birth.

285. The number of children recorded as being born out of wedlock in the year under review was 893, or 1 in every 31 born. In the past ten years the number was 7,477, or 1 in every 35 born. In England and Wales the proportion of illegitimate children during a series of years was 1 in every 16 born. It is possible, however, that the fact of a child being born out of wedlock is more often concealed here than there.

286. By the number of legitimate births the number of married women at childbearing ages can be ascertained approximately, as also by the number of illegitimate births can the number of unmarried women living irregularly. An estimate based upon the returns of the census of 1871 shows that the legitimate births in Victoria are in the proportion of 301 to every 1,000 married women living between the ages of 15 and 45, and this proportion applied to the returns of the year under review gives the number of married women living at those ages as 90,389. If children are born to women living in concubinage in the same proportion as they are to women living in wedlock, the number of illegitimate children born would show that 2,967 women were living in the former state during the year. The average number of unmarried women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45 I estimate to have been 65,405 in 1873. It would therefore follow that 1 out of every 22 of this number was leading an irregular life.

287. As may be supposed, the proportion of illegitimate births is greater in town than in country districts. In the metropolis and suburbs it is especially great, the ratio in the year under review being 1 illegitimate child to every 19 children born. In the other urban districts the ratio was 1 illegitimate child to every 41 children born, or, in all the town districts taken together, 1 illegitimate child to every 26 children born. The proportion

in the extra-urban districts was 1 illegitimate child to every 45 children born.

Births at  
different  
seasons,  
1864-1873.

288. Births are most frequent in the winter season, both in this colony and in England and Wales. This, as regards Victoria, has been proved by the experience of the last ten years, in every one of which the births have been greatest in the quarter ended 30th September. The following are the figures for each quarter of the whole decenniad and the percentage :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1864-1873.

Quarter ended—		Number of Births.		Proportions per Cent.
31st March	...	62,195	...	23·43
30th June	...	66,110	...	24·90
30th September	...	72,405	...	27·27
31st December	...	64,780	...	24·40
Total	...	265,490	...	100·00

Births in  
each quar-  
ter, 1873.

289. During the year under review the births numbered 6,815 in the quarter ended 31st March, 6,932 in the quarter ended 30th June, 7,558 in the quarter ended 30th September, and 6,795 in the quarter ended 31st December.

Deaths, 1873.

290. The deaths registered in the year numbered 11,501. The births, as already stated, having been 28,100, the excess of births over deaths was 16,599, or 144 per cent.

Excess of  
births over  
deaths.

291. In all years the births in Victoria have been largely in excess of the deaths. During the ten years ended 1873 the former numbered 265,490, and the latter 106,734. The total excess of births was therefore 158,756, or 149 per cent. In England and Wales, during a series of years, the average excess of births over deaths was 55 per cent., or not nearly half so high as the average excess prevailing in Victoria.

Deaths of  
males and  
females.

292. Males contributed 6,565, and females 4,936, to the mortality of the year. These figures furnish proportions relatively to that mortality of 57 and 43 per cent. respectively. The proportions of males and females in



the total population during the year were respectively 54 per cent. and 46 per cent., so that more males and fewer females died than might have been expected from the relative numbers living.

293. The following table shows the average population of each year, distinguishing males and females, the number of deaths of males and females in each year, and the proportion that the numbers of either sex who died bore to the total number of the same sex living in each year :—

DEATHS AND POPULATION, 1864-1873.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.			Deaths.					
				Total Number.			No. per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1864	336,627	252,533	589,160	5,202	3,685	8,887	15·45	14·59	15·08
1865	349,662	266,713	616,375	6,158	4,303	10,461	17·61	16·13	16·97
1866	356,460	277,617	634,077	7,016	5,270	12,286	19·68	18·98	19·37
1867	362,417	287,409	649,826	6,613	5,120	11,733	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868	371,817	299,405	671,222	5,865	4,202	10,067	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869	384,267	312,675	696,942	6,221	4,409	10,630	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870	390,480	319,359	709,839	6,114	4,306	10,420	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871	404,983	333,742	738,725	5,845	4,073	9,918	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872	415,605	345,386	760,991	6,308	4,523	10,831	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873	424,729	355,633	780,362	6,565	4,936	11,501	15·45	13·88	14·74

294. It will be observed that in the first six years of the ten the death rate was higher than in the year under review, that it was exceptionally high in 1866 and 1867, and exceptionally low in 1871; also that in each of the years the mortality bore more heavily upon males than upon females.

295. The average annual death rate extending over the whole ten years was 16·29 per 1,000 as regards males, 14·68 per 1,000 as regards females, and 15·58 per 1,000 as regards both sexes. In England and Wales, in thirty-one years, the average annual death rate was 23·34 per 1,000, and 21·49 per 1,000 as regards males and females

respectively, and 22·4 per 1,000 as regards both sexes combined.

296. The death rate differs in different districts of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the mortality in the urban districts, distinguishing the metropolitan and the extra-metropolitan, and the extra-urban districts, during the year 1873:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1873.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Urban-metropolitan ...	233,047	4,628	19·86
„ Extra-metropolitan...	191,946	3,623	18·87
Extra-urban ...	355,369	3,250	9·14
Total ...	780,362	11,501	14·74

297. Taking all the urban districts together, the mortality is equal to 19·41 to every 1,000 of the population. The mortality of extra-urban districts is no doubt much reduced, and that of urban districts proportionately augmented, owing to the fact that persons who, under ordinary circumstances, live in the country districts are in the habit, on the outbreak of illness which promises to be dangerous, of coming to the towns, and that many of them end their days there. This practice no doubt arises partly in consequence of all the hospitals, wherein 1,462 deaths, or 18 per cent. of those which occurred in the urban districts during 1873, being situated in the towns, and partly because, even out of hospitals, the medical attendance and nursing sick persons would receive in towns might reasonably be supposed to be of a superior description to that they would be able to obtain in country districts.

298. The following table shows the deaths in each month during the year under review, and the proportion

Deaths in town and country districts.

Large mortality in towns accounted for.

Deaths in each month.

of the deaths in each month to the total deaths in the year, placed side by side with a similar calculation extending over a period of ten years :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Deaths, 1873.	Percentage of Deaths occurring in each Month to the Total Deaths	
		Year 1873.	Mean of Ten Years.
January ... ..	1,044	9·08	10·72
February ... ..	919	7·99	9·52
March ... ..	1,048	9·11	10·70
April ... ..	1,163	10·11	9·76
May ... ..	945	8·22	8·93
June ... ..	801	6·96	7·74
July ... ..	1,000	8·69	7·42
August ... ..	835	7·26	6·89
September ... ..	868	7·55	6·35
October ... ..	933	8·11	6·65
November ... ..	838	7·29	6·58
December ... ..	1,107	9·63	8·74
Total ... ..	11,501	100·00	100·00

299. The mortality is generally highest in the summer season ; but this peculiarity has not been so strikingly marked as usual in the year under review. The relative mortality in it was below the average in January, February, March, May, and June, and above the average in the other seven months.

Mortality at different seasons.

300. The returns of the Registrar-General for England and Wales do not distinguish the mortality in each month,

Mortality at each season in Victoria and England.

but instead the mortality of each quarter is given. The quarterly returns of mortality in Victoria are compared in the following table with the returns for the corresponding periods of the year in England and Wales, the returns of Victoria being for ten years, those of England and Wales for thirty-one years :—

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT SEASONS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Quarter ended—				Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.	
Victoria.		England and Wales.		Victoria (average of 10 years).	England and Wales (average of 31 years).
31st March	...	30th September	...	30·94	23·24
30th June	...	31st December	...	26·43	24·65
30th September	...	31st March	...	20·66	27·49
31st December	...	30th June	...	21·97	24·62
		Total	...	100·00	100·00

Results compared.

301. By these figures it would appear that the greatest mortality occurs in the summer quarter in Victoria, and in the winter quarter in England and Wales ; that the next greatest mortality is in the autumn quarter in Victoria, and the next in the spring quarter, but that in England and Wales the mortality of the autumn and spring quarters is nearly identical ; and that the period of least mortality in Victoria is the winter quarter, and in England and Wales the summer quarter.

Deaths in each quarter, 1873.

302. In the year under review the percentage of deaths in the four quarters respectively was 26·18, 25·29, 23·50, and 25·03. The mortality was thus more evenly spread over the whole year than usual.

Population and deaths at each age.

303. In the following table the deaths of males and females in 1873, at each year of age, are placed side by side with the estimated numbers of either sex at the same ages in the population. The percentage of those who died at each age to the total number of deaths, and

the percentage of those living at each age to the total numbers living, are also shown :—

POPULATION AND DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1873, WITH PROPORTIONS.  
NUMBERS.

Ages.	Estimated Population at each Age, 1873.			Number of Deaths at each Age, 1873 *		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	62,418	62,147	124,565	2,564	2,340	4,904
5 years to 10 years	56,710	56,986	113,696	318	286	604
10 " 15 "	45,551	45,813	91,364	134	150	284
15 " 25 "	53,236	57,798	111,034	283	296	579
25 " 35 "	65,800	53,262	119,062	483	413	896
35 " 45 "	77,608	44,734	122,342	839	480	1,319
45 " 55 "	40,946	21,410	62,356	782	348	1,130
55 " 65 "	15,963	9,215	25,178	565	239	804
65 " 75 "	5,355	3,457	8,812	365	241	606
75 and upwards	1,142	811	1,953	232	143	375
Total ...	424,729	355,633	780,362	6,565	4,936	11,501

PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Under 5 years	14.70	17.48	15.95	39.06	47.41	42.64
5 years to 10 years	13.35	16.02	14.57	4.84	5.79	5.25
10 " 15 "	10.73	12.88	11.71	2.04	3.04	2.47
15 " 25 "	12.53	16.25	14.23	4.31	6.00	5.03
25 " 35 "	15.49	14.98	15.26	7.36	8.37	7.79
35 " 45 "	18.27	12.58	15.68	12.78	9.72	11.47
45 " 55 "	9.64	6.02	7.99	11.91	7.05	9.83
55 " 65 "	3.76	2.59	3.23	8.61	4.84	6.99
65 " 75 "	1.26	.97	1.13	5.56	4.88	5.27
75 and upwards	.27	.23	.25	3.53	2.90	3.26
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Omitting the unspecified as to age.

304. A reference to the figures in this table will show that nearly half the males and more than half the females who died in the year were under 10 years of age; also that both sexes under 5 years and over 45 years of age died in larger proportions than their numbers in the population, but at ages between 5 and 45 the proportions

Deaths at different ages.

dying of either sex were smaller than the corresponding numbers at the same age in the population.

Deaths at various ages in Victoria and England.

305. It may be observed that the mortality of children under 5 was exceptionally low, and that of persons over 75 was exceptionally high, during the year under review. This will be seen more plainly by an examination of the figures in the following table, which gives the number of deaths of males and females at various ages in every 1,000 of either sex living at the same ages in the colony of Victoria during the year under notice, and during an average of ten years; also in England and Wales, calculated upon an average of thirty years:—

MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT DIFFERENT AGES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ages.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 Living at each Age.					
	Victoria.				England and Wales, Average of 30 Years.	
	Year 1873.		Average of 10 Years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ... ..	15·45	13·88	16·68	16·13	23·33	21·51
Under 5 years ...	41·08	37·65	55·08	49·66	72·42	62·46
5 years to 10 years ...	5·61	5·02	7·52	6·95	8·79	8·67
10 „ 15 „ ...	2·94	3·27	3·27	3·25	4·95	5·10
15 „ 25 „ ...	5·31	5·12	4·95	4·81	7·90	8·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	7·34	7·75	7·85	8·28	9·93	10·15
35 „ 45 „ ...	10·81	10·73	12·09	11·12	13·03	12·30
45 „ 55 „ ...	19·10	16·25	17·52	13·20	18·16	15·67
55 „ 65 „ ...	35·39	25·94	29·71	21·98	31·53	28·56
65 „ 75 „ ...	68·16	69·71	53·79	43·10	68·54	57·52
75 and upwards*	203·15	176·32	111·71	93·02	147·74	135·36

\* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 85 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

Deaths of males and females at different ages.

306. It will be remarked that, in Victoria, the mortality of males in proportion to their numbers in the population is greater than that of females at all periods of life, except between 25 and 35 years of age; but that in England and Wales, relatively to their numbers, the mortality of

females is greater than that of males at the three periods occurring between 10 and 35 years of age, the mortality of males being, however, greater than that of females at all other periods.

307. The fact that the average mortality, both of males and females, at each period of life is lower in Victoria than it is in England and Wales is fully brought out by the figures. This is especially noticeable in regard to children under 5 years and between 5 and 10 years of age, to whom the circumstances and climate of Victoria are by many supposed to be exceptionally fatal, whereas these are in reality much less so than those which prevail in England.

308. Besides the comparison of the deaths of children at each age with the total numbers at the same ages living, a further means of ascertaining the fitness of a country for rearing children in is by comparing the mortality of children dying before they complete their first year with the number of births. This is done in the following table for each of the ten years ending with 1873 :—

MORTALITY OF INFANTS, 1864-1873.

Year.	Number of Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Proportion to every 100 Births.
1864 ... ..	25,680	2,778	10·8
1865 ... ..	25,915	3,538	13·6
1866 ... ..	25,010	3,838	15·3
1867 ... ..	25,608	3,534	13·8
1868 ... ..	27,243	3,054	11·2
1869 ... ..	26,040	3,284	12·6
1870 ... ..	27,151	3,203	11·8
1871 ... ..	27,382	3,114	11·3
1872 ... ..	27,361	3,334	12·2
1873 ... ..	28,100	3,181	11·3
Mean of Ten Years	26,549	3,286	12·4

309. The mortality of infants, calculated upon this principle, is much lower than that of England and Wales, where deaths of children who had not completed their

Mortality of children in Victoria and England.

Mortality of infants.

Infant mortality in Victoria and England.

first year of age amounted in 1869 to 15·6 per cent., and in 1870 to 16 per cent., of the births. These were not years of exceptional mortality, and yet the same proportions have not been reached during even the worst years in Victoria.

Mortality of  
male and  
female  
infants.

310. Both here and in England a larger number of male than of female infants die. In the year under review, the former amounted to 1,679, and the latter to 1,502, which numbers furnish proportions relatively to the births of either sex of 11·80 and 10·82 per cent. respectively. In an average extending over the five previous years the corresponding percentages were 12·65 and 10·97. In England and Wales, during the year 1870, deaths of male children under 1 year were in the proportion of 17·4 per cent. of the births of males, and those of female children under 1 year were in the proportion of 14·5 per cent. of the births of females.

Deaths from  
each class of  
diseases in  
Victoria and  
England.

311. The proportion that deaths from each class of diseases bear to the total deaths in Victoria and England and Wales is shown in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES, PROPORTION TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths in 1,000 from all Causes.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1873.	Average of 16 Years.	Average of 10 Years.
Zymotic diseases ...	254·51	304·71	227·43
Constitutional „ ...	139·56	130·56	187·54
Local „ ...	386·39	320·05	388·81
Developmental „ ...	140·69	151·97	161·17
Violence ...	78·85	92·71	35·05
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Results  
compared.

312. Relatively to the total mortality, that from zymotic diseases, including all those of an endemic, epidemic, contagious or infectious character, is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales, as also is that from external



causes and violence ; the mortality from constitutional diseases, including phthisis or consumption, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, &c. ; that from local diseases, being those which have their seat in particular organs ; and that from developmental diseases, being those of growth, nutrition, and decay—is less in Victoria than in England.

313. A better way, however, of ascertaining the relative mortality of the two countries is to compare the deaths from each class of diseases with the total population of each country, and this is done in the following table :—

Deaths from each cause and population in Victoria and England.

DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASES, PROPORTION TO LIVING POPULATION, IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 of Mean Living Population.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1873.	Average of 16 Years.	Average of 10 Years.
All causes ...	14.74	17.21	22.47
Specified causes ...	14.69	17.04	22.32
Zymotic diseases ...	3.74	5.28	5.07
Constitutional „ ...	2.05	2.21	4.19
Local „ ...	5.67	5.40	8.68
Developmental „ ...	2.07	2.58	3.60
Violence ...	1.16	1.57	.78

314. It will be observed that, in proportion to the population, a lower rate of mortality from all classes of diseases prevailed in Victoria during the year under review than in England, but that, on the average, the mortality from zymotic diseases is somewhat higher, and that from all other classes of diseases is considerably lower, in Victoria than in England ; also that the proportion of violent deaths is always much greater in Victoria than it is in England.

Results compared.

315. Zymotic diseases are generally most prevalent in the summer months and are especially fatal to children. A complaint which forms an exception to this rule is

Deaths from typhoid fever.

typhoid fever, from which adults suffer also, and which is most common in the months of April and May, although sporadic cases occur all the year round. As considerable alarm existed a short time since in respect to this complaint, I have thought it sufficiently important to devote to it a separate table, showing the number of deaths and their proportion to the living population during each each of the last ten years :—

## DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1864-1873.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 of Population.
1864	589,160	250	4·24
1865	616,375	291	4·72
1866	634,077	528	8·33
1867	649,826	455	7·00
1868	671,222	295	4·40
1869	696,942	360	5·16
1870	709,839	416	5·86
1871	738,725	269	3·64
1872	760,991	323	4·24
1873	780,362	282	3·61
Mean of Ten Years	684,752	347	5·07

316. It will be noticed that the death rate from this disease differs considerably in different years, it having been lowest in the year under review and highest in the years 1866 and 1867. In the two last-mentioned years the mortality from all causes was also above the average. It is well known that a wide-spread belief gained ground during a portion of the present year (1874) that this complaint was prevailing in the colony to an unusual extent, and in a very fatal form. Whether this supposition was correct, and, if so, to what extent the total mortality of the year will be affected by the disease, cannot be known until after the year has been completed.

Death  
rate from  
typhoid  
fever.

317. The zymotic diseases which frequently prove fatal to children, but more rarely to adults, are measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The number of deaths from these, and of those from atrophy and debility (classed under the head of developmental diseases), during the last ten years, are shown in the following table :—

Deaths from diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,  
1864-1873.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—						
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Atrophy and Debility.
1864 ... ..	7	278	451	25	243	528	602
1865 ... ..	11	215	391	304	402	864	749
1866 ... ..	427	462	331	365	525	1,027	817
1867 ... ..	630	621	334	205	430	986	746
1868 ... ..	24	460	451	243	220	640	665
1869 ... ..	24	224	493	100	306	858	723
1870 ... ..	3	24	418	50	244	706	790
1871 ... ..	4	27	255	318	316	626	679
1872 ... ..	7	135	320	227	424	747	692
1873 ... ..	1	188	420	299	357	629	714
Mean of Ten Years	113·8	263·4	386·4	213·6	346·7	761·1	717·7
Average Number of Deaths per 10,000 of the Population	1·67	3·84	5·64	3·12	5·06	11·12	10·48

318. It will be observed that diarrhoea is the most fatal of all these complaints, and next to it atrophy and debility ; that measles is, on the average, the least fatal of the complaints named, but that in 1866 more deaths occurred from it than from either diphtheria or whooping cough, and in 1867 more deaths occurred from it than from either scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, or dysentery.

Death rate from diseases of children.

319. It will be seen by the following figures that the proportions from these diseases to the living population

Diseases of children in Victoria and England.

differ greatly from the proportions obtaining in England and Wales. The averages are for ten years in Victoria and for five years in England and Wales :—

## DEATHS PER 10,000 LIVING.

	Victoria.	England and Wales.
Measles ... ..	1·67	4·52
Scarlatina ... ..	3·84	8·57
Diphtheria ... ..	5·64	1·45
Whooping Cough ...	3·12	5·32
Dysentery ... ..	5·06	·48
Diarrhœa ... ..	11·12	10·39
Atrophy and Debility	10·48	14·91

Deaths from  
phthisis.

320. Phthisis has within the last ten years caused more than eight thousand deaths in Victoria, and both in the colony and in England is the most fatal of all diseases. The total mortality and the mortality in proportion to the population from this complaint are shown in the following table :—

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1864-1873.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
		Total Number.*	Number per 10,000 of Population.
1864 ...	589,160	686	11·64
1865 ...	616,375	741	12·02
1866 ...	634,077	782	12·33
1867 ...	649,826	793	12·20
1868 ...	671,222	746	11·11
1869 ...	696,942	893	12·81
1870 ...	709,839	888	12·51
1871 ...	738,725	841	11·38
1872 ...	760,991	876	11·51
1873 ...	780,362	945	12·11
Mean of Ten Years ... }	684,752	819	11·96

\* Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this column.

321. A remarkable evenness in the mortality from phthisis in relation to the population is observable throughout the decenniad. The average number of deaths over the whole period was within a fraction of 12 per 1,000 persons living, and in not one of the years were the numbers so low as 11 or so high as 13. It must be remembered, however, that the population at the ages most subject to phthisis has decreased during the period, and therefore the complaint is really more fatal now in Victoria than it was some years since.\*

Death rate  
from  
phthisis.

322. The death rate from phthisis in relation to the whole population is very much lower in Victoria than it is in England and Wales, where, in the ten years 1860-1869, the average mortality from this disease was at the rate of 25.47 per 10,000 of the inhabitants of the kingdom. The mortality from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs compares more nearly with that of England, the deaths from it in the ten years ending with 1873 having been at the annual rate of 21.23 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1863 deaths from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs were in the proportion of 23.71 to every 10,000 of the living population, or much above the average.

Death rate  
from  
phthisis  
in Mel-  
bourne and  
suburbs.

323. Deaths of women in childbirth are classified in two ways, according to the manner in which the death occurs. Should it arise from the consequences of child-bearing, but without specific disease, it is classified simply as childbirth, under the head developmental diseases; but should it be occasioned by puerperal fever or metria, it is classified under the latter term, as a zymotic disease. Metria, as is well known, is a febrile disease of a very malignant character, solely affecting childbearing women, and is believed to be highly contagious, and to be often carried from the bedside of one lying-in woman to that of another by medical men and nurses. The following table gives the number of deaths from these two phases of childbirth in each of the last ten years, and the pro-

Deaths of  
women  
in child-  
birth.

\* Between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 the male population between 20 and 35 years of age decreased by 48,766, and the female population between 25 and 30 decreased by 1,394. See Government Statist's Report on the Census of 1871, pp. 12 and 13.—Ferres, Melbourne.

portion of mothers dying to the number of children born :—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864-1873.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths of Mothers from—			Number of Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
		Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1864 ... ..	25,680	100	21	121	47·12
1865 ... ..	25,915	99	24	123	47·46
1866 ... ..	25,010	112	26	138	55·18
1867 ... ..	25,608	117	20	137	53·51
1868 ... ..	27,243	110	23	133	48·82
1869 ... ..	26,040	105	18	123	47·23
1870 ... ..	27,151	115	9	124	45·67
1871 ... ..	27,382	90	12	102	37·25
1872 ... ..	27,361	123	16	139	50·80
1873 ... ..	28,100	127	44	171	60·85
Mean of Ten Years	26,549	110	21	131	49·34

Deaths from metria, 1873.

324. It will be observed that a considerable increase in the number of deaths from metria took place in 1873, as compared with former years, and that the proportion of mothers who died was greater in that than in any other year of the decenniad.

Deaths in childbirth in Victoria and England.

325. In the ten years the proportion of mothers dying, stated in different words from those which would be used to quote the exact figures in the table, was 1 to every 203 births, and in the year under review it was 1 to every 164 births. In England and Wales, a proportion extending over the twenty-four years, 1847-70, differs slightly from the Victorian average, the figures being 48·98 mothers dying to every 10,000 births, or 1 mother dying to every 204 births.

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital.

326. The mortality of women confined in Maternity Hospitals has been found in all countries to be greater than that of women delivered at home, and the returns of the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital during the year 1873

fully bear out this experience. The number of children born alive in that institution during the year was 375, and the number of deaths of women from childbirth or metria was 14. The proportions therefore were equivalent to those of 373 mothers dying to 10,000 children born alive, or 1 mother dying to every 27 births. This rate of mortality may fairly be considered as enormous.

327. It has been already shown (pars. 312 and 314, *ante*) that, relatively to the population, violent deaths are more frequent in Victoria than in England. These are classified under the heads of Accident, Homicide, Suicide, and Execution. The following are the numbers which occurred in Victoria during the last ten years from each of those causes :—

## DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES, 1864-1873.

Year.		Number of Deaths from—									
		Accidents.		Homicide.		Suicide.		Executions.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1864	...	591	161	14	2	55	11	4	...	664	174
1865	...	656	157	19	7	51	13	5	...	731	177
1866	...	630	139	14	4	68	13	3	...	715	156
1867	...	601	148	12	12	55	8	5	...	673	168
1868	...	665	163	12	7	59	8	3	...	739	178
1869	...	632	134	17	6	53	15	3	...	705	155
1870	...	641	146	15	14	60	14	5	...	721	174
1871	...	620	148	13	8	69	21	2	...	704	177
1872	...	621	138	8	7	62	9	2	...	693	154
1873	...	602	180	14	6	84	13	5	...	705	199
Total	...	6,259	1,514	138	73	616	125	37	...	7,050	1,712
Both Sexes	...	7,773		211		741		37		8,762	

Violent deaths of males and females.

328. Under all the headings, as will be observed, the deaths of females are much fewer than those of males, and there is no case of a female having been executed during the ten years. The males who died violent deaths were in the proportion of 18·57 to every 100,000 of the living male population, and the females were in the proportion of 5·61 to every 100,000 females living.

Violent deaths in Victoria and England.

329. The following are the average yearly numbers of deaths from violence under each heading in proportion to every 100,000 of the living population of Victoria and England and Wales, the experience in either case being that of ten years :—

VIOLENT DEATHS PER 100,000 OF THE LIVING POPULATION.

	Victoria.	England and Wales.
Accidents ... ..	113·52	68·53
Homicide ... ..	3·08	1·95
Suicide ... ..	10·82	6·69
Execution ... ..	·54	·06
Violent Deaths not classified	—	1·03
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Violent Deaths ...	127·96	78·27
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death rate in Hospitals.

330. The total number of cases of sickness treated in all the Hospitals in Victoria during the year was 14,585, and the number of deaths 1,464, or about 1 death to every 10 cases of sickness.

Death rate in Benevolent Asylums.

331. The cases of sickness in Benevolent Asylums numbered 1,694, and the deaths 168, in the year under review ; the proportion of the latter to the former was thus about 1 to 10.

Death rate in Immigrants' Home.

332. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home no record was kept of the non-fatal cases of sickness which occurred during the year. The number of fatal cases amounted to 65.

Death rate in Orphan Asylums.

333. In Orphan Asylums, 413 cases of sickness occurred during the year, and of these 6, or 1 in 69, terminated fatally.



334. The number of cases of sickness in Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year amounted to 2,670, and the deaths to 37, or about 1 death to every 72 cases of sickness. Death rate in Industrial Schools.

335. The hospital cases in Gaols and Penal Establishments amounted to 6,533 during the year, and the deaths to 35, or 1 death to every 187 cases. Death rate in Gaols, &c.

336. The number of sick cases in Hospitals for the Insane during the year was 1,396, and the total number of deaths was 168. Eleven of these deaths were set down simply to insanity. The deaths resulting from actual sickness therefore numbered 157, or 1 death to every 9 cases. Death rate in Lunatic Asylums.

337. One hundred and eighty-two cases of sickness occurred in the Victorian Artillery Corps during the year, and one of these cases terminated fatally. Death rate in Artillery corps.

338. Fifty-three cases of sickness, but no death, occurred in the Private Lunatic Asylum at Cremorne during the year. Sickness in Cremorne Asylum.

339. In connection with the death rates, the ages of inmates of Hospitals, and of Benevolent, Orphan, and Lunatic Asylums should be considered; these during the year were as follow:— Ages in charitable institutions.

AGES OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1873.

Ages.	Hospitals.	Benevolent Asylums, &c.	Orphan Asylums.	Lunatic Asylums.
Under 5 years ...	284	511	114	...
5 years to 10 years...	556	356	567	44
10 " 15 " ...	835	117	475	45
15 " 25 " ...	2,553	862	25	366
25 " 35 " ...	2,820	2,082	...	816
35 " 45 " ...	3,173	2,104	...	870
45 " 55 " ...	2,191	1,866	...	450
55 " 65 " ...	1,335	1,189	...	179
65 and upwards ...	763	1,297	...	86
Age unknown ...	10	...	...	373
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,520</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>3,229</b>

Deaths in  
public  
institutions.

340. The following is a summary of the deaths which occurred in public institutions during the year under notice :—

## DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1873.

	Number of Deaths.			
Hospitals ... ..	...	...	...	1,464
Benevolent Asylums, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	233
Orphan Asylums ... ..	...	...	...	6
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	...	...	...	168
Blind Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	1
Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	35
Reformatories ... ..	...	...	...	2
Gaols ... ..	...	...	...	28
Penal Establishments... ..	...	...	...	7
Total ... ..	...	...	...	<u>1,944</u>

Proportion  
of deaths  
in public  
institutions.

341. It will be observed that the number who died in public institutions during the year was 1,944, and as the total number of deaths in the colony in the same period was 11,501, it follows that 1 person out of every 6 persons that died ended his life in a hospital, an asylum, or a gaol.

Vaccinations

342. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 22,376. The births during the year amounted, as has been already stated, to 28,100. By this it would appear that, notwithstanding the penalties provided for non-compliance with the requirements of the Vaccination Statute, not more than 80 per cent. of the children born in Victoria are vaccinated.

Meteor-  
ological ob-  
servations,  
1873.

343. The following is a summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year at stations in different parts of the colony :—

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1873.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	feet.	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1	0-10
Portland ...	37'0	...	...	62'0	29'994	186	30'77	·789	4'1
Melbourne...	91'3	102'4	30'2	58'0	29'944	134	25'61	·723	6'0
Cape Otway	270'0	100'0	35'0	56'0	29'768	163	32'11	·885	7'4
Sandhurst ...	758'0	105'6	32'4	58'8	29'228	115	20'54	·694	4'9
Ararat ...	1,050'0	...	...	...	...	107	21'45	...	...
Ballarat ...	1,438'0	101'0	27'8	56'0	28'510	119	27'49	·654	6'2

344. The times at which the observations are taken whereby the records of mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations ; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night. The following are the results for Melbourne in the ten years ending with the one under review :—

Meteor-  
ological ob-  
servations in  
Melbourne.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MELBOURNE, 1864-1873.

(Observatory 91'3 feet above sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1	0-10
1864 ...	96·6	30·5	57·0	29·945	153	27·398	·723	6·1
1865 ...	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·936	139	15·920	·678	5·6
1866 ...	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·954	107	22·410	·697	5·5
1867 ...	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·918	133	25·790	·720	5·7
1868 ...	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·977	120	18·270	·700	5·7
1869 ...	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·938	129	24·586	·710	6·0
1870 ...	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·930	129	33·764	·740	5·8
1871 ...	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·925	125	30·170	·740	5·9
1872 ...	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·923	136	32·521	·740	6·4
1873 ...	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·944	134	25·610	·723	6·0

345. It will be observed that the mean temperature was higher in the year under notice than in any other year of the decenniad ; that the mean atmospheric pressure was higher than in any other year except 1864, 1866, and 1868 ; that rain fell on more days than in any other year except 1864, 1865, and 1872 ; but that the amount of rainfall was exceeded in all the years except 1865, 1866, 1868, and 1869 ; that the mean relative humidity was the same as that in 1864, and was greater than in any other year except the three years ended with 1872 ; also that the amount of cloud was the same as that in 1869, and was exceeded only in 1864 and 1872.

Results compared

## CONCLUSION.

Australasian  
Statistics.

346. It was originally my intention to have so far extended the scope of this Year-Book as to have introduced certain statistical facts relating to each of the Australasian colonies, and showing the relative importance of each colony. To this end a form I prepared, containing enquiries under various heads with blank spaces for replies, was despatched by this Government to the Governments of the other Australian colonies, and of Tasmania and New Zealand, in July last, with a request that the information sought to be obtained might be embodied therein, and the form returned without delay. This was promptly responded to in some of the colonies, but not so in others, and all the returns have, even yet, not been received. I therefore prefer, rather than detain this work any longer, to send it to the Press in its present state.

Conclusion.

347. The careful student of its pages will, I feel assured, find therein ample indication that, in spite of a few blots which point to the conclusion that here, as elsewhere, the social system is not without its imperfections, the evidences of active progress and present prosperity are such as are rarely to be found recorded in the statistical annals of so young a country.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,  
Government Statist of Victoria

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