

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1881-2.

(NINTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER, C.M.G.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA;

Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France);

Honorary Member of the Statistical Society of London, of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, of the Statistical Association of Tokio, and of the Royal Society of Tasmania;

Honorary Corresponding Member of the Statistical Society of Manchester, of the Geographical Society of Bremen, and of the Royal Society of South

Australia; Fellow and Honorary Corresponding Secretary for Victoria of the Royal Colonial Institute.



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

PUBLISHED ALSO BY GEORGE ROBERTSON, LITTLE COLLINS STREET WEST.

LONDON:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, 17 WARWICK SQUARE.

SERIALS

VIC

1900-1901

1902-1903

1904-1905

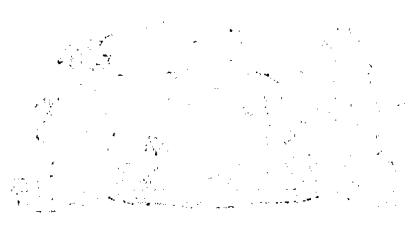
1906-1907

1908-1909

1910-1911

1912-1913

1914-1915



1916-1917

1918-1919

1920-1921

1922-1923

1924-1925

1926-1927

1928-1929

P R E F A C E.

BESIDES information brought down to date, and in many cases extended under similar heads to those which have appeared in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, the present issue contains a number of new tables and much fresh explanatory matter. Such additions consist, to a great extent, of tables compiled from the returns of the late census and of notes and comments thereon.

In the body of the work information is given under all the principal heads of inquiry respecting which the census supplies particulars, except the "Occupations of the People," the compilation of which was not completed when the earlier portion of the book was printed. Three tables of "Occupations," however, have been embodied in an appendix near the end of the volume.

The matter derived from the census is to be found chiefly in Part II., Population; but the census returns in connection with other subjects are dealt with throughout the whole work, especially so in Part IV., Vital Statistics, in connection with the rates of marriage, birth, and mortality. In consequence of this, the two parts I have named are much longer than on previous occasions.

An interesting statistical account of the Empire of Japan, containing information respecting that country not to be found in any work published in a European language, has been forwarded to me by Mr. Torao Kida, a prominent member of the Statistical Association of Tokio, in continuation of a shorter account by the same author which I appended to the *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1. The present account is published in Appendix B, immediately after the Occupation tables.

The other appendices embrace the Tariffs of the Australasian Colonies and the United Kingdom, revised to the latest dates;

also twelve tables embodying Australasian Statistics for the year 1881, and one table containing statistics of Fiji for the last four years.

The three folding sheets at the commencement of the work have been brought on by the addition of figures for the past year.

At the end of the work will be found a map of Victoria, designed to show the density of the population in each county, according to the returns of the last census.

The well arranged and accurate tables published by the Imperial Board of Trade, under the able superintendence of Mr. Robert Giffen ; the reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland ; and other Imperial official documents, I have, as usual, made free use of in compiling the work. I have also on various occasions, with due acknowledgment, made extracts, as before, from *Martin's Statesman's Year-Book*, *l'Almanach de Gotha*, the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, and other works.

It now only remains for me to thank those who, in previous years, have pointed out mistakes which had been overlooked in this department, and to request that any who may find errors in the present volume will also notify the same to me.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 16th November 1882.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA (Folding sheet No. 1).	
SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Folding sheet No. 2).	
„ AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS (Folding sheet No. 3).	
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	1
STATISTICS.—PART I.—POPULATION	11
„ „ II.—FINANCE	91
„ „ III.—DEFENCES	155
„ „ IV.—VITAL STATISTICS	164
„ „ V.—INTERCHANGE	259
„ „ VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.	346
„ „ VII.—ACCUMULATION	384
„ „ VIII.—PRODUCTION	403
„ „ IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS	463
OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE (Appendix A)	504
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN (Appendix B) ...	517
TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (Appendix C)... ..	523
TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (Appendix D)	563
AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1881 (Appendix E)	565
STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1881 (APPENDIX F)	571
INDEX	572
MAP OF VICTORIA, SHOWING DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY	

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigration, Emigration, General Revenue, General Expenditure, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Vessels Built, Vessels Registered, Mortgages and Liens, Imports, Exports, and Melbourne University. Each column contains data for years 1836 through 1881.

Footnote section containing detailed notes and explanations for the data presented in the table, including information about the sources of data and specific details regarding the revenue and expenditure figures.

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1881.

Main data table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigration, Public Revenue, Public Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Miles of Telegraph, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Name of Colony. It includes data for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished.

The Victorian statistics of population have been corrected in accordance with the results of the recent census, as also have those of New South Wales for the last three years, and of Queensland and South Australia for the last two years. The returns and expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland in 1870 and subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 31st December. In other instances the information relates to the year ended 31st December. The figures of population for New South Wales in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, are those of the 31st December. The figures of population for Queensland in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, are those of the 31st December. The figures of population for South Australia in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, are those of the 31st December. The figures of population for Western Australia in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, are those of the 31st December. The figures of population for New Zealand in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, are those of the 31st December.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1881-2.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria were Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, and the crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward, in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° south, longitude, $211^{\circ} 7'$ west ($148^{\circ} 53'$ east). Cook, however, did not attempt to land, or even to approach near the shore, but passed on to other discoveries. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.*

Discovery of
Victoria.

2. About the middle of February 1797, a ship called the *Sydney Cove*, whilst on a voyage from India to New South Wales, was wrecked at Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Straits. Mr. Clarke the supercargo, the chief mate and fifteen men, endeavored to reach Sydney in the launch, but were driven on shore somewhere to the south of Cape Howe, and therefore on the coast of Victoria. They started off by land for Sydney, but three only, viz., Mr. Clarke, an English sailor, and a Lascar, reached it alive. Clarke and his party were probably the first Europeans who ever set foot upon the Victorian shore.

First party
to land.

3. The first attempt to colonize the district was made by an expedition under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, a marine officer, who had previously held the post of Judge Advocate in Sydney. The party, which consisted of 307 convicts, with a guard of soldiers and a few civilians, making in all 402 persons, set sail from Portsmouth on the 26th April 1803, in two ships, which arrived at Port Phillip on the 7th and 11th October of the same year. They, however, remained

Early
attempts
at coloniza-
tion.

* The latitude of Cape Everard, according to the latest computations, is $37^{\circ} 49'$ S., and the longitude $149^{\circ} 17'$ E.

only about three months, and then abandoned the territory as unfit for the residence of civilized man. A second attempt was made to found a convict establishment in the beginning of 1826, the site of the settlement being Western Port, and the commander of the expedition Captain Wetherall. As, however, the place chosen was altogether unsuitable, and moreover the expense was objected to by the British Government, orders were soon given to remove to Sydney, which was accordingly done. Thus on a second occasion the territory was abandoned.

4. The first permanent settlement was at Portland Bay, situated near the western extremity of the colony, the pioneer being Mr. Edward Henty, who landed there from Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, with a few followers, on the 19th November 1834, and soon began to till the soil, to run and breed stock, and to carry on whaling operations. In the following year two parties, also from Tasmania, established themselves at Port Phillip. The leader of the first party was John Batman, who landed on the 29th May 1835, at Indented Heads, about twelve miles from the entrance to Port Phillip; and the leader of the second was John Pascoe Fawkner, who landed on the 18th October 1835, having previously despatched a vessel which arrived on the 28th August. These three parties may be said to have paved the way to the successful colonization of the territory now called Victoria.

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

6. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles,† or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles,† and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore somewhat larger than Victoria.

7. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria. A chapter on the Geography of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874: Ferres, Melbourne.

† The estimated area of Australia has been revised since last year by Mr. Surveyor-General A. J. Skene, the result being that these figures exceed by 609 square miles those given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1.

Permanent settlement of the district.

Position of Victoria.

Area of Victoria.

Boundaries.

dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

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

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

10. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west, by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains generally are so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labor by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and Physical features.

offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others.

Mountains.

11. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. The highest peaks are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots, between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Bulla, 5,911 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; and Mount Kent, 5,129 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least 15 peaks over 5,000 feet high, and 15 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

Rivers.

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

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

14. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more Climate. suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favored portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-three years ended with 1881, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July 1869; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the twenty-three years ended with 1880 was 160° . The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the seventeen years ended with 1880, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 130, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.*

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

Principal
events.

15. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria* :—
1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be either the present Cape Conran or Cape Everard in Gippsland).
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burden, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonise Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner’s party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.

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

1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat goldfield. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

Duration of
Governor-
ships.

17. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

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

Ministries.

19. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-one Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November 1855	11th March 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March 1857 ...	29th April 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April 1857 ...	10th March 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March 1858 ...	27th October 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October 1859 ...	26th November 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November 1860	14th November 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November 1861	27th June 1863
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June 1863 ...	6th May 1868
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May 1868 ...	11th July 1868
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July 1868 ...	20th September 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ...	20th September 1869	9th April 1870
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April 1870 ...	19th June 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June 1871 ...	10th June 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ...	10th June 1872 ...	31st July 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	31st July 1874 ...	7th August 1875
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August 1875 ...	20th October 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt. ...	20th October 1875 ...	21st May 1877
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May 1877 ...	5th March 1880
19. James Service ...	5th March 1880 ...	3rd August 1880
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August 1880 ...	9th July 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	9th July 1881 ...	Still in office

Duration of
Ministries.

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

Parliaments.

21. The present is the eleventh Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the

number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution :—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing and of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856	... 24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857	... 4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ...	... 24th February 1859 9th August 1859
2	1	13th October 1859	... 18th September 1860
	2	20th November 1860	... 3rd July 1861 11th July 1861
3	1	30th August 1861	... 18th June 1862
	2	7th November 1862	... 11th September 1863
	3	26th January 1864	... 2nd June 1864 25th August 1864
4	1	28th November 1864	... 28th November 1865 11th December 1865
5	1	12th February 1866	... 5th April 1866
	2	11th April 1866 ...	... 1st June 1866
	3	17th January 1867	... 10th September 1867
	4	18th September 1867	... 8th November 1867
	5	25th November 1867	... 25th November 1867 30th December 1867
6	1	13th March 1868 ...	... 29th September 1868
	2	11th February 1869	... 29th December 1869
	3	15th February 1870	... 15th July 1870
	4	27th October 1870	... 29th December 1870 25th January 1871
7	1	25th April 1871 ...	... 23rd November 1871
	2	30th April 1872 ...	... 17th December 1872
	3	13th May 1873 ...	... 25th November 1873 9th March 1874
8	1	19th May 1874 ...	... 24th December 1874
	2	25th May 1875 ...	... 7th April 1876
	3	11th July 1876 ...	... 22nd December 1876 25th April 1877
9	1	22nd May 1877 ...	... 9th April 1878
	2	9th July 1878 ...	... 6th December 1878
	3	8th July 1879 ...	... 5th February 1880 9th February 1880
10	1	11th May 1880 ...	... 26th June 1880 29th June 1880
11	1	22nd July 1880 ...	... 2nd August 1881
	2	4th August 1881 ...	... 24th December 1881
	3	25th April 1882 ...	...

22. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and two months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for nearly seven months. Duration of Parliaments.

23. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office :— Governors of Australasian colonies.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February 1879
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August 1879
Queensland ...	Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	10th November 1876
South Australia ...	Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.	3rd July 1877
Western Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	10th April 1880
Tasmania ...	Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G.	7th December 1881
New Zealand ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	29th November 1880

Reigning
sovereigns.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1881.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
Austro-Hungary	" ... Franz Joseph I. ...	" ... 1830	Empress of India ... Emperor of Austria ...	1877 1848
Belgium	" ... Leopold II. ...	" ... 1835	King of Hungary ... King of the Belgians	1867 1865
Brazil	... Pedro II. ...	... 1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	... Quang-Su ...	... 1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark	... Christian IX. ...	... 1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	... Mohamed Tewfik	... 1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	... F. P. J. Grévy...	... 1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany	... Wilhelm I. ...	... 1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
"	... " ...	... "	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	... Georgios I. ...	... 1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	... Willem III. ...	... 1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	... Umberto I. ...	... 1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	... Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	... 1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	... Mutsu Hito ...	... 1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro	... Nicholas I. ...	... 1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	... Muley-Hassan	... 1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	... Nassr-ed-Din ...	... 1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1881—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Portugal	Luis I.	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Karl I.	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	Milan I.	1855	{ Prince of Servia ...	1872
			{ King " ...	1882
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok	1813	Bey of Tunis ...	1859
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	C. A. Arthur...	1830	President of the United States	1881

25. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany —was born before the commencement of the present century ; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

PART I.—POPULATION.

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

27. The Victorian census was taken under a Statute (44 Vict. No. 667) specially passed for the purpose of giving legality to the undertaking. This Statute fixed the day on which the enumeration was to be made, gave the Governor in Council power to appoint the requisite officers, and made the Government Statist the officer responsible for carrying out the work. Census Act.

28. According to the census, the total population of this colony was as follows :— Population, 1881.

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

Population,
1871 and
1881.

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

Increase,
1871 to 1881.

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

Increase,
1861 to 1871.

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

Excess of
births over
deaths in
ten years.

32. The excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 was 145,903, viz., 66,923 males and 78,980 females. If the colony had retained the whole of this natural increase, the census would have shown 15,890 more males than it did. It did show females equal in numbers to the natural increase, and 805 more, and it thus resulted that the total increase of both sexes was less by 15,085 than the natural increase.

Actual and
estimated
population.

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

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1881.

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

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

Estimate in excess of truth.

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

Unreliability of population estimates.

36. That there was every probability of a falling-off, not only upon the estimate but even upon the numbers at the census of 1871, in the case of adults, especially males, at certain ages, was pointed at most unmistakably by the smallness of the marriage and birth rates, also of the death rates of adults at those ages, and in many other ways ; and this I have constantly given warning of.† The actual deficiency at

Probable falling-off of adults.

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

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

each period of life can now be ascertained from the census returns of ages, which are published later on in this work.*

37. The following table contains a statement of the numbers of the people and of the dwellings and their distribution in the different counties at the last two censuses :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS, 1871 AND 1881.

Counties.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1871.			1881.			1871.	1881.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey	5,492	3,389	2,103	6,156	3,482	2,674	1,276	1,324
Benambra	1,228	862	366	3,711	2,264	1,447	221	889
Bendigo	46,109	26,059	20,050	56,653	29,515	27,138	10,203	11,790
Bogong	25,797	15,325	10,472	22,997	12,823	10,174	5,570	4,883
Borong	11,140	6,448	4,692	27,157	14,890	12,267	2,449	5,613
Bourke	236,778	120,147	116,631	307,582	151,634	155,948	44,784	57,026
Buln Buln	4,116	2,468	1,648	11,456	6,525	4,931	892	2,364
Croajingolong	372	257	115	495	303	192	87	111
Dalhousie	26,471	14,737	11,734	21,375	11,295	10,080	5,555	4,180
Dargo	2,222	1,630	592	2,879	1,843	1,036	613	724
Delatite	11,903	7,495	4,408	14,511	8,176	6,335	2,557	3,034
Dundas	6,888	3,727	3,161	7,790	4,129	3,661	1,225	1,418
Evelyn	5,997	3,517	2,480	7,227	4,010	3,217	1,304	1,525
Follett	1,240	683	557	2,336	1,245	1,091	211	422
Gladstone	16,688	10,239	6,449	19,995	11,507	8,488	4,759	5,109
Grant	73,828	38,293	35,535	66,173	33,381	32,792	14,521	12,856
Grenville	60,917	32,865	28,052	44,159	22,774	21,385	12,942	8,705
Gunbower	614	412	202	7,620	4,286	3,334	92	1,586
Hampden	7,172	4,048	3,124	7,253	3,997	3,256	1,397	1,333
Heytesbury	3,059	1,643	1,416	4,676	2,488	2,188	564	826
Kara Kara	9,611	6,082	3,529	16,515	9,310	7,205	2,471	3,574
Karkaroc	349	261	88	134	95	39	45	38
Lowan	1,883	1,154	729	6,708	3,933	2,775	260	1,309
Millewa	109	63	46	167	102	65	17	31
Moirra	3,352	2,104	1,248	22,772	13,165	9,607	569	4,468
Mornington	7,397	4,140	3,257	11,467	6,369	5,098	1,481	2,390
Normanby	10,750	5,600	5,150	11,624	5,907	5,717	1,893	2,149
Polwarth	3,837	2,102	1,735	5,530	2,893	2,637	680	1,025
Ripon	14,010	8,204	5,806	12,341	6,779	5,562	2,899	2,490
Rodney	7,390	4,475	2,915	18,159	10,023	8,136	1,750	3,516
Talbot	84,762	49,067	35,695	67,963	36,926	31,037	20,044	15,154
Tambo	486	296	190	811	496	315	81	152
Tanjil	11,001	6,336	4,665	15,279	8,253	7,026	2,350	3,092
Tatchera	563	388	175	3,282	1,943	1,339	97	683
Villiers	21,031	11,422	9,609	20,751	10,786	9,965	3,633	3,594
Weeah ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1
Wonnangatta	3,972	2,508	1,464	2,841	1,622	1,219	1,126	702
<i>Migratory population</i>	742	407	335	1,951	1,180	771	...	...
<i>Dwellers in ships and vessels</i>	2,252	2,197	55	1,846	1,730	116	...	...
Total	731,528	401,050	330,478	862,346	452,083	410,263	150,618	170,086

* See table following paragraph 63 post.

38. The next table shows the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease of population and dwellings in the interval between the last two censuses:—

Population and dwellings: increase or decrease.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OR DWELLINGS, 1871 TO 1881.

Counties.	In the Ten Years 1871 to 1881.						Increase or Decrease of inhabited Dwellings.	
	Increase or Decrease of Population.*						Numerical.	Centesimal.
	Numerical.			Centesimal.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ...	664	93	571	12·09	2·74	27·15	48	3·76
Benambra ...	2,483	1,402	1,081	202·20	162·65	295·36	668	302·26
Bendigo ...	10,544	3,456	7,088	22·87	13·26	35·35	1,587	15·55
Bogong ...	-2,800	-2,502	-298	-10·85	-16·33	-2·85	-687	-12·33
Borong ...	16,017	8,442	7,575	143·78	130·92	161·45	3,161	129·19
Bourke ...	70,804	31,487	39,317	29·90	26·21	33·71	12,242	27·33
Buln Buln ...	7,340	4,057	3,283	178·33	164·38	199·21	1,472	165·02
Croajingolong ...	123	46	77	33·06	17·90	66·96	24	27·58
Dalhousie ...	-5,096	-3,442	-1,654	-19·25	-23·36	-14·10	-1,375	-24·75
Dargo ...	657	213	444	29·57	13·07	75·00	111	18·11
Delatite ...	2,608	681	1,927	21·91	9·09	43·72	477	18·65
Dundas ...	902	402	500	13·10	10·79	15·82	193	15·75
Evelyn ...	1,230	493	737	20·51	14·02	29·72	221	16·95
Follett ...	1,096	562	534	88·39	82·28	95·87	211	100·00
Gladstone ...	3,307	1,268	2,039	19·82	12·38	31·62	350	7·35
Grant ...	-7,655	-4,912	-2,743	-10·37	-12·83	-7·72	-1,665	-11·46
Grenville ...	-16,758	-10,091	-6,667	-27·51	-30·70	-23·77	-4,237	-32·73
Gunbower ...	7,006	3,874	3,132	1,141·04	940·29	1,550·50	1,494	1,623·91
Hampden ...	81	-51	132	1·13	-1·26	4·23	-64	-4·58
Heytesbury ...	1,617	845	772	52·86	51·43	54·52	262	46·45
Kara Kara ...	6,904	3,228	3,676	71·83	53·07	104·17	1,103	44·64
Karkaroc ...	-215	-166	-49	-61·60	-63·60	-55·69	-7	-15·55
Lowan ...	4,825	2,779	2,046	256·24	240·81	280·66	1,049	403·46
Millewa ...	58	39	19	53·21	61·90	41·31	14	82·35
Moira ...	19,420	11,061	8,359	579·36	525·71	669·79	3,899	685·23
Mornington ...	4,070	2,229	1,841	55·02	53·84	56·52	909	61·37
Normanby ...	874	307	567	8·13	5·48	11·01	256	13·52
Polwarth ...	1,693	791	902	44·12	37·63	51·99	345	50·73
Ripon ...	-1,669	-1,425	-244	-11·91	-17·37	-4·20	-409	-14·11
Rodney ...	10,769	5,548	5,221	145·72	124·20	179·11	1,766	100·91
Talbot ...	-16,799	-12,141	-4,658	-19·82	-24·74	-13·05	-4,890	-24·40
Tambo ...	325	200	125	66·88	67·57	65·79	71	87·65
Tanjil ...	4,278	1,917	2,361	38·89	30·26	50·61	742	31·57
Tatchera ...	2,719	1,555	1,164	482·95	400·77	665·14	586	604·12
Villiers ...	-280	-636	356	-1·33	5·57	3·70	-39	-1·07
Weeah ...	4	4	...	Infinite	Infinite	...	1	Infinite
Wonnangatta ...	-1,131	-886	-245	-28·47	-35·33	-16·73	-424	-37·66
Migratory population	1,209	773	436	162·53	189·93	129·25	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels	-406	-467	61	-18·03	-21·26	110·91	...	...
Total ...	130,818	51,033	79,785	17·88	12·72	24·14	19,468	12·93

* Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (-) is placed against the figures. In other cases the figures denote increase.

Proportions
of sexes,
density of
population,
&c.

39. The following table shows for each county the proportions of the sexes, the number of persons to the square mile, and the number of persons to a dwelling, according to the returns of the last census, also the area of each county:—

PROPORTIONS OF SEXES, DENSITY OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS, 1881.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	At the Census of 1881—			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to an inhabited Dwelling.
Anglesey	1,647	76·79	3·737	·804	4·65
Benambra	2,749	63·91	1·350	·323	4·17
Bendigo	1,949	91·95	29·068	6·049	4·81
Bogong	3,069	79·34	7·493	1·591	4·71
Borong	4,282	82·38	6·342	1·310	4·84
Bourke	1,721	102·84	178·723	33·135	5·39
Buln Buln	3,739	75·57	3·064	·632	4·85
Croajingolong	3,396	63·37	·145	·033	4·46
Dalhousie	1,310	89·24	16·317	3·191	5·11
Dargo	1,744	56·21	1·651	·415	3·98
Delatite	3,240	77·48	4·479	·936	4·78
Dundas	2,028	88·67	3·841	·699	5·49
Evelyn	1,172	80·22	6·166	1·301	4·74
Follet	1,103	87·63	2·118	·382	5·54
Gladstone	1,802	73·76	11·096	2·835	3·91
Grant	1,834	98·24	36·081	7·010	5·15
Grenville	1,465	93·90	30·142	5·942	5·07
Gunbower	1,348	77·79	5·652	1·176	4·80
Hampden	1,561	81·46	4·646	·854	5·44
Heytesbury	920	87·94	5·083	·898	5·66
Kara Kara	2,301	77·39	7·177	1·553	4·62
Karkaroc	5,933	41·05	·022	·006	3·53
Lowan	4,971	70·56	1·349	·263	5·12
Millewa	3,572	63·72	·046	·009	5·39
Moira	3,104	72·97	7·336	1·439	5·10
Mornington	1,625	80·04	7·057	1·471	4·80
Normanby	2,013	96·78	5·774	1·068	5·41
Polwarth	1,225	91·15	4·514	·837	5·40
Ripon	1,759	82·05	7·016	1·416	4·96
Rodney	1,699	81·17	10·688	2·069	5·16
Talbot	1,621	84·05	41·927	9·348	4·48
Tambo	1,958	63·50	·414	·072	5·71
Tanjil	2,818	85·13	5·422	1·097	4·94
Tatchera	3,341	68·91	·982	·204	4·80
Villiers	1,637	92·39	12·676	2·195	5·77
Weeah	4,004	...	·001	·002	4·00
Wonnangatta	2,224	76·71	1·277	·315	4·05
<i>Migratory population</i> ... ..	...	65·34	...	...	...
<i>Dwellers in ships and vessels</i> ... ..	...	6·71	...	...	...
Total	87,884	90·75	9·791*	1·935	5·06*

Proportions
of the sexes.

40. The census of 1881 showed that the sexes in Victoria had attained a nearer approach to uniformity than had been reached at any

* In making these calculations, the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

previous period in the history of the colony or than had been anticipated. The proportions were 90·75 females to 100 males, or 110·19 males to 100 females. In 1871 females were in the proportion of 84·4 to 100 males, and in 1861 of 64·4 to 100 males.

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

42. In 1881 the inhabited dwellings were in the proportion of nearly two (1·9) to the square mile, or 19 to 10 square miles. The inhabited dwellings in 1871 were in the proportion of 17, and in 1861 of 15 to 10 square miles. Density of houses.

43. The number of persons to the inhabited dwelling is greater than it was formerly. The average in 1881 was 5·06, or 506 persons to every 100 such dwellings. In 1871 the proportion was no more than 486, and in 1861 only 417 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings. Persons to a dwelling.

44. Returns of the birthplaces, religions, ages, conjugal condition, and education of the people have been published, and summaries under the various heads are subjoined. The compilation of the occupations had not been completed up to the time these pages were sent to press, but should information on the subject be available before the work is issued, it will be given in an appendix. Census returns.

45. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the inhabitants of Victoria on the 3rd April 1881 :— Birthplaces of the people.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			
Australasian Colonies—			
Victoria	247,528	251,671	499,199
New South Wales	4,748	5,078	9,826
Queensland	645	475	1,120
South Australia	4,883	5,045	9,928
Western Australia	179	225	404
Tasmania	5,544	6,332	11,876
New Zealand	1,418	1,467	2,885
Fiji	57	38	95
Australia or Australasia (colony not named)	1,634	2,093	3,727
The United Kingdom—			
England	82,658	60,248	142,906
Wales	2,768	1,779	4,547
Scotland	26,224	21,929	48,153
Ireland	41,226	45,507	86,733
Other British Possessions—			
European—Heligoland	17	3	20
" Gibraltar	23	20	43
" Malta	49	24	73
Asiatic—India	616	382	998

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—<i>continued,</i>			
Other British Possessions—			
Asiatic—Ceylon	35	34	69
„ Burmah	9	3	12
„ Straits Settlements	25	6	31
„ Hong Kong	19	1	20
African—Cape Colony	189	191	380
„ Natal	13	11	24
„ Basutoland	1	...	1
„ Mauritius	104	65	169
„ St. Helena	31	25	56
„ Ascension	4	1	5
„ Sierra Leone	3	...	3
American—Dominion of Canada	768	350	1,118
„ Newfoundland	52	23	75
„ Bermudas	18	2	20
„ West Indies—Antigua	2	3	5
„ „ Bardadoes	7	4	11
„ „ Grenada	1	...	1
„ „ Jamaica	98	44	142
„ „ St. Lucia	1	1	2
„ „ St. Vincent	3	...	3
„ „ Trinidad ... ..	...	2	2
„ „ Island not named	194	72	266
„ British Guiana	4	3	7
„ Falkland Islands	5	3	8
British Subjects born at Sea	960	917	1,877
„ Birthplace not stated	2,807	1,900	4,707
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
European Countries (including possessions out of Europe)—			
France	1,042	292	1,334
Belgium	92	20	112
Holland	241	81	322
Java	19	...	19
Sumatra	1	...	1
Germany	6,144	2,427	8,571
Denmark	918	121	1,039
Sweden and Norway	1,319	56	1,375
Russia	302	67	369
Austro-Hungary	289	34	323
Switzerland	1,144	170	1,314
Italy	888	59	947
Spain	102	43	145
Philippine Islands	3	...	3
Portugal	118	22	140
Azores	1	...	1
Madeira	4	...	4
Cape Verd Islands	8	...	8
Greece	80	10	90
Europe (country not named)	163	31	194
Asiatic Countries—			
China*	11,743	56	11,799
Japan	4	1	5
Borneo	1	...	1

* The persons of Chinese race returned at the census numbered 12,128. Of these, 329 were not born in China.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE 1881—*continued.*

Birthplaces.					Males.	Females.	Total.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—<i>continued.</i>							
African Countries—							
Persia	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
Egypt	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Madagascar	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Africa (country not named)	...	...	...	...	51	41	92
American Countries—							
United States	...	...	...	...	1,645	698	2,343
Mexico	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Brazil	...	...	...	...	27	15	42
Chili	...	...	...	...	18	6	24
Peru	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
South America (country not named)	...	...	...	...	42	8	50
Hayti	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Polynesia—							
Sandwich Islands	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
South Sea Islands, Friendly Islands	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" New Hebrides	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
" Rurata	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" Samoa	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" (island or group not named)	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Foreign Subjects, born at Sea	...	...	...	...	5	12	17
" birthplace not stated	...	...	...	...	46	6	52
Total Population					452,083	410,263	862,346

46. In the following table a comparison is drawn between the numbers of several nationalities as returned at the censuses of 1871 and 1881 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1871 and 1881.

Birthplaces.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease in Ten Years.*		Proportions per cent. of the Total Population.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal	1871.	1881.
Victoria	329,597	499,199	169,602	51.46	45.06	57.89
Other Australasian Colonies	28,687	39,861	11,174	38.95	3.92	4.62
England and Wales	170,901	147,453	-23,448	-13.72	23.36	17.10
Scotland	56,210	48,153	-8,057	-14.33	7.68	5.58
Ireland	100,468	86,733	-13,735	-13.67	13.73	10.0
Other British Possessions	8,368	10,148	1,780	21.27	1.15	1.18
Germany	8,995	8,571	-424	-4.71	1.23	.99
The United States	2,423	2,343	-80	-3.30	.33	.27
China †	17,857	11,799	-6,058	-33.93	2.44	1.37
Other Countries	8,022	8,086	64	.80	1.10	.94
Total Population	731,528	862,346	130,818	17.88	100.00	100.00
British Subjects	694,231	831,547	137,316	19.78	94.90	96.43
Foreign Subjects	37,297	30,799	-6,498	-17.42	5.10	3.57

* In cases where a diminution has taken place the minus sign (-) is prefixed to the figures.

† The numbers in this line do not include 78 persons in 1871, and 329 in 1881, returned as of the Chinese race but not born in China.

British and Foreign subjects.

47. The first grand division of the inhabitants of Victoria, according to their birthplaces, is into British and Foreign subjects. The table shows that the former amounted in 1881 to nearly 96½ per cent. and the latter to about 3½ per cent. of the population; also that in the decenniad intervening between the last two censuses, while British subjects increased by nearly a fifth, Foreign subjects decreased by more than a sixth.

Victorian born.

48. The recent census is the first at which persons of Victorian birth amounted to more than half the population. Combining these with natives of the other Australasian colonies, the proportion to the total population is nearly two-thirds.

Decrease of certain nationalities.

49. In the interval between the censuses, the English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Americans, and Chinese embraced in the population diminished in numbers, but the natives of Australia increased 50 per cent.

Decrease of Chinese.

50. No nationality decreased to the same extent as the Chinese, the falling-off being more than a third. Next the Chinese, the Scotch show the largest falling-off, the numbers in 1881 being a seventh less than in 1871.

Increase of natives of other colonies.

51. The attractiveness of Victoria to the natives of the other Australasian colonies is instanced by the fact that they increased by 39 per cent., whilst the increase of the total population was under 18 per cent. It may be mentioned that the natives of each individual colony of the group resident in Victoria increased in a faster ratio than the population of the latter, the proportionate increase of those of New Zealand being 86 per cent., of Queensland 69 per cent., of South Australia 44 per cent., of Western Australia 29 per cent., of Tasmania 28 per cent., and of New South Wales over 18 per cent.

Religions of the people.

52. The next table shows the number of persons of each religious belief. Where possible, the exact way in which the religion was stated in the schedule has been entered, so that the manner in which the grouping has been effected may be readily understood:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881.

Religious Beliefs.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Episcopalians—			
Church of England	157,937	141,605	299,542
Free Church of England	38	72	110
Protestants (not otherwise defined)	6,545	5,094	11,639
Presbyterians—			
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	19,080	18,082	37,162
Presbyterians (not otherwise defined)	46,572	42,515	89,087
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	1,400	1,404	2,804

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881—continued.

Religious Beliefs.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Presbyterians—continued—			
Free Presbyterians (not otherwise defined) ...	1,410	1,534	2,944
Reformed Presbyterian Church—Covenanters ...	55	59	114
Presbyterian Synod of Victoria ...	7	35	42
United Presbyterians ...	205	185	390
Welsh Presbyterians ...	18	22	40
Presbyterian Church of England ...	3	...	3
Puritans ...	...	2	2
Dutch Presbyterians ...	3	...	3
Methodists—			
Wesleyan Methodists...	48,481	48,634	97,115
Wesleyan Free Church ...	5	...	5
United Methodist Free Church ...	829	796	1,625
New Connection Methodists ...	69	90	159
Primitive Methodists ...	4,364	4,343	8,707
Welsh Methodists ...	13	4	17
Particular Methodists ...	...	2	2
Independent Methodists ...	16	...	16
Methodists (so returned) ...	320	427	747
Other Protestants—			
Independents—Congregationalists ...	9,859	10,019	19,878
Baptists ...	9,698	10,675	20,373
Bible Christians ...	3,280	3,380	6,660
Disciples of Christ—Christians—Church of Christ	2,301	2,558	4,859
Lutherans—German Protestants ...	7,286	3,863	11,149
Moravians—United Brethren ...	86	86	172
Calvinists ...	420	292	712
Calvinistic Reform Church ...	2	9	11
Society of Friends—Quakers ...	182	100	282
Unitarians ...	602	340	942
Christian Brethren—Plymouth Brethren	364	284	648
Free Church of Victoria ...	...	24	24
United Free Church ...	10	...	10
Union Church ...	7	18	25
Reunion ...	3	...	3
Welsh Union ...	...	8	8
Welsh Church ...	39	12	51
French Reformed Church ...	5	2	7
Huguenot ...	1	...	1
Waldenses (sect of *)...	1	...	1
Dutch Reformed Church ...	7	2	9
Church of Denmark ...	3	...	3
Reformed Church of Hungary...	1	1	2
Church of Sweden ...	1	...	1
Reformed Church of Switzerland	...	1	1
Sandemanians ...	2	2	4
Morrisonians ...	3	...	3
Sankeyite ...	...	1	1
Reformed Protestants ...	3	...	3
Evangelists ...	50	50	100
Evangelical Reformers ...	7	...	7
Evangelical Union ...	4	...	4
Second Adventists ...	4	3	7

* A sailor in the Italian war transport *Europa*.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881—continued.

Religious Beliefs.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Protestants—continued—			
Dissenters	15	21	36
Nonconformists	31	11	42
Gospel Hall ... ..	...	2	2
Christian Meeting House	5	...	5
Town Mission ... ..	...	4	4
Mission School ... ..	...	4	4
Others	40	23	63
Catholics—			
Roman Catholics	97,491	99,666	197,157
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	3,153	3,170	6,323
Greek Church	95	8	103
Other Sects—			
Catholic Apostolic Church	179	204	383
Apostolic Church ... ..	...	5	5
Israelites—Christian Israelites	124	114	238
Latter-Day Saints—Mormons	13	2	15
Christadelphians	69	86	155
Universalists	57	11	68
Theists	5	9	14
Memnonites	2	...	2
Josephites	3	5	8
Borrowite	1	...	1
Millerite ... ..	...	1	1
Walkerite ... ..	...	1	1
Church of God ... ..	...	4	4
Church of Holy Disciples ... ..	...	2	2
Church of the First Born	6	3	9
Church of Eli Sands ... ..	...	5	5
Broad Church	2	...	2
Orthodox Church	8	...	8
Separatists	3	2	5
Primitives ... ..	...	2	2
Follower of Bishop Colenso	1	...	1
Mosaic Dispensation ... ..	...	2	2
Original Session	6	...	6
Brotherhood of New Life ... ..	...	1	1
New Church (Swedenborgians)	139	153	292
Spiritists—Spiritualists	434	419	853
Jews	2,396	1,934	4,330
Mahometans	110	1	111
Pagans	11,122	37	11,159
Hindoos	18	3	21
Parsee	1	...	1
Worshipper of the Sun	1	...	1
Others	11	13	24
No Denomination—			
Deists	61	8	69
Pantheists	5	...	5
Theosophist	1	...	1
To love and fear God—God fearing	1	7	8
Man of God	1	...	1
Doctrine of Jesus Christ	6	...	6

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881—*continued.*

Religious Beliefs.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No Denomination—<i>continued</i>—			
Saved Sinners	2	1	3
Believer in parts of the Bible	1	...	1
Bible Truth	7	...	7
Moses and the Laws	3	...	3
Liberty of Conscience	3	...	3
Liberal Views	2	...	2
Justice and Liberty	1	...	1
Free Religion	1	...	1
Natural Religion	3	1	4
Silent Admirer	1	...	1
Rational Christians	2	...	2
Rationalists—Reasonists	6	1	7
Eclectic ... ..	...	2	2
Neutral	2	...	2
Humanitarian ... ..	...	1	1
No Church at Present, no Creed	16	4	20
Choose for themselves, As they please, What they will *	8	4	12
Unknown, Uncertain, Not determined, Not decided	72	12	84
Unsectarian	55	29	84
Freethinkers... ..	939	235	1,174
No Denomination (so returned)	2,176	1,299	3,475
No Religion—			
Agnostics	45	8	53
Atheists	37	...	37
Secularists	7	...	7
Positivist	1	...	1
Socialists	5	1	6
Materialists	24	...	24
Immaterialist	1	...	1
Iconoclast	1	...	1
Fatalist	1	...	1
Students of Philosophy	2	...	
Cosmopolitan	4	...	
Heretic	1	...	1
Sceptic	1	...	1
Infidels	14	...	14
Unbelievers	4	...	4
Nature	1	...	1
Free Trade	1	...	1
£ s. d.	3	...	3
No Profession ... ..	...	17	17
No Religion (so returned)	1,842	586	2,428
Unspecified	3,848	2,609	6,457
Objecting to state their Religion from conscientious scruples	5,723	2,875	8,598
Total Population	452,083	410,263	862,346

53. The numbers of different religious beliefs at the censuses of 1871 and 1881 are compared in the following table :—

Religions,
1871 and
1881.

* Children so returned by parents.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1871 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Increase or Decrease in Ten Years.*		Proportions per cent. of the Total Population.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal	1871.	1881.
Church of England † ...	257,835	311,291	53,456	20·74	36·01	36·74
Presbyterians ...	112,983	132,591	19,608	17·44	15·78	15·64
Methodists ...	90,026	108,393	18,367	20·40	12·57	12·79
Independents ...	18,191	19,878	1,687	9·27	2·54	2·35
Baptists ...	16,311	20,373	4,062	24·90	2·28	2·40
Bible Christians ...	4,194	6,660	2,466	58·80	·59	·79
Disciples of Christ, Christians	3,540	4,859	1,319	37·26	·49	·57
Lutherans ...	10,559	11,149	590	5·59	1·47	1·32
Calvinists ...	1,432	712	— 720	— 50·28	·20	·08
Christian Brethren ...	193	648	455	235·75	·03	·08
Unitarians ...	1,016	942	— 74	— 7·28	·14	·11
Other Protestants ...	1,046	896	— 150	— 14·34	·15	·11
Roman Catholics ‡ ...	170,620	203,480	32,860	19·26	23·83	24·01
Spiritualists ...	171	853	682	398·83	·02	·10
Jews ...	3,571	4,330	759	21·25	·50	·51
Pagans ...	17,650	11,159	— 6,491	— 36·78	2·47	1·32
Other Sects ...	1,778	1,491	— 287	— 16·14	·25	·18
No Denomination ...	2,737	4,979	2,242	81·91	·38	·59
No Religion ...	2,150	2,607	457	21·26	·30	·31
Total specified ...	716,003	847,291	131,288	18·34	100·00	100·00
Unspecified ...	5,560	6,457	897	16·13	...	...
Object to state religion	9,965	8,598	— 1,367	— 13·72	...	...
Total population ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88	...	...

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.

54. If the whole of the Protestant sects be combined, the total number of Protestants is found to have been 517,326 in 1871 and 618,392 in 1881. The proportion of these to the population was 72·25 per cent. at the former and 72·98 per cent. at the latter period. At the same two periods respectively the table shows the percentage of Roman Catholics in the population to have been 23·83 and 24·02. Both these denominations have therefore altered their numbers relatively to the whole population by a fraction only (·73 in the case of the Protestants and ·19 in the case of the Roman Catholics, both being increases), or, in other words, they have both increased at about the same rate as the total population.

Protestant
sects.

55. The table also shows that all the principal Protestant sects have changed their proportions to the population by fractions only; there being a fraction of relative increase in the case of the members of the Church of England, the Methodists, and the Baptists, and of relative decrease in the case of the Presbyterians and the Independents.

No denomi-
nation and
religion.

56. The persons of no denomination and no religion increased, in the interval between the last two censuses, from 4,887 to 7,586, or 55 per cent. Jointly, they do not yet amount to 1 per cent. of the population.

* In cases where a diminution has taken place the minus sign (—) is prefixed to the figures.

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

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

57. The ages of 449,743 males and 408,804 females, or in all of ^{Ages of the} 858,547 persons, were recorded in the census schedules. The numbers ^{people.} under 22 and over 85 have been tabulated at each year of age. The remainder were in the first instance grouped in quinquennial periods, which have since been extended to single years by a process of graduation. The unspecified, moreover, have been distributed by proportion, and the result is shown in the following table :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1881.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0	11,848	11,578	23,426	53	5,071	2,803	7,874
1	11,338	11,043	22,381	54	4,718	2,520	7,238
2	11,769	11,415	23,184	55	3,976	2,182	6,158
3	11,538	11,210	22,748	56	3,518	1,971	5,489
4	11,353	11,113	22,466	57	2,996	1,792	4,788
5	11,285	10,970	22,255	58	2,819	1,644	4,463
6	10,979	10,875	21,854	59	2,658	1,529	4,187
7	10,709	10,832	21,541	60	2,729	1,557	4,286
8	10,786	10,764	21,550	61	2,586	1,500	4,086
9	11,084	11,020	22,104	62	2,457	1,480	3,937
10	11,553	11,405	22,958	63	2,249	1,310	3,559
11	10,718	10,582	21,300	64	2,025	1,161	3,186
12	11,126	11,121	22,247	65	1,627	950	2,577
13	10,773	10,678	21,451	66	1,392	841	2,233
14	10,160	10,137	20,297	67	1,144	745	1,889
15	10,224	10,090	20,314	68	1,045	665	1,710
16	10,105	10,257	20,362	69	948	600	1,548
17	9,718	10,281	19,999	70	915	586	1,501
18	9,763	10,377	20,140	71	822	549	1,371
19	9,635	10,186	19,821	72	732	528	1,260
20	8,848	9,720	18,568	73	648	461	1,109
21	8,609	9,148	17,757	74	569	400	969
22	8,184	8,694	16,878	75	474	323	797
23	7,723	8,174	15,897	76	406	277	683
24	7,229	7,588	14,817	77	340	238	578
25	6,429	6,543	12,972	78	300	203	503
26	5,889	5,859	11,748	79	262	174	436
27	5,315	5,113	10,428	80	233	158	391
28	5,040	4,852	9,892	81	199	139	338
29	4,809	4,625	9,434	82	168	127	295
30	4,732	4,604	9,336	83	139	107	246
31	4,584	4,444	9,028	84	112	90	202
32	4,482	4,318	8,800	85	69	73	142
33	4,424	4,301	8,725	86	40	29	69
34	4,411	4,287	8,698	87	29	21	50
35	4,490	4,342	8,832	88	20	19	39
36	4,567	4,329	8,896	89	21	13	34
37	4,690	4,314	9,004	90	17	28	45
38	4,792	4,300	9,092	91	12	6	18
39	4,895	4,286	9,181	92	7	7	14
40	4,991	4,292	9,283	93	5	2	7
41	5,092	4,278	9,370	94	2	4	6
42	5,191	4,266	9,457	95	5	5	10
43	5,288	4,231	9,519	96	4	1	5
44	5,386	4,178	9,564	97	2	6	8
45	5,514	4,108	9,622	98	1	4	5
46	5,610	4,016	9,626	99	3	3	6
47	5,706	3,907	9,613	100	5	...	5
48	5,766	3,778	9,544	101	2	...	2
49	5,758	3,630	9,388	103	2	...	2
50	5,720	3,519	9,239	105	2	...	2
51	5,573	3,332	8,905				
52	5,357	3,122	8,479				
				Total	452,083	410,263	862,346

Age at which population halves itself.

58. The total population halves itself at nineteen years of age, there being about as many persons above as at and below that age. Upon the same principle, the male population halves itself at 20 years of age, and the female population at 18 years of age.

Average age of population.

59. According to the census, the average age of the population was as follows in 1881 :—Males, 26·11 years, females, 23·29 years, both sexes 24·77 years. Males were, therefore, on the average, about 2 years and 10 months older than females. In 1871 the population was younger, on the average, than in 1881, males by nearly 11 months, females by 2 years.

Ages, 1871 and 1881.

60. In the following table the numbers of males and females have been arranged in quinquennial periods of age, and are compared with the numbers at similar periods returned at the previous census :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1871 AND 1881.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.*	1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.*
Under 5 years ...	58,937	57,846	— 1,091	57,751	56,359	— 1,392
5 to 10 „ ...	53,549	54,843	1,294	52,954	54,461	1,507
10 to 15 „ ...	43,012	54,330	11,318	42,573	53,923	11,350
15 to 20 „ ...	26,264	49,445	23,181	28,292	51,191	22,899
20 to 25 „ ...	24,004	40,593	16,589	25,418	43,324	17,906
25 to 30 „ ...	28,875	27,482	— 1,393	25,395	26,992	1,597
30 to 35 „ ...	33,257	22,633	— 10,624	24,100	21,954	— 2,146
35 to 40 „ ...	38,405	23,434	— 14,971	23,625	21,571	— 2,054
40 to 45 „ ...	34,876	25,948	— 8,928	17,945	21,245	3,300
45 to 50 „ ...	22,091	28,354	6,263	11,368	19,439	8,071
50 to 55 „ ...	16,572	26,439	9,867	8,528	15,296	6,768
55 to 60 „ ...	8,738	15,967	7,229	4,784	9,118	4,334
60 to 65 „ ...	6,335	12,046	5,711	3,779	7,008	3,229
65 to 70 „ ...	3,053	6,156	3,103	1,891	3,801	1,910
70 to 75 „ ...	2,004	3,686	1,682	1,321	2,524	1,203
75 to 80 „ ...	670	1,782	1,112	458	1,215	757
80 to 85 „ ...	290	851	561	217	621	404
85 years and upwards	118	248	130	79	221	142
Total ...	401,050	452,083	51,033	330,478	410,263	79,785

Ages, 1871 and 1881, compared.

61. In comparing the numbers in 1871 and 1881 at each period of age, the above table shows that there were 1,091 fewer males under 5, 35,916 fewer males between 25 and 45, 1,392 fewer females under 5, and 4,200 fewer females between 30 and 40, at the latter period than at the former; also that in all the other groups the numbers were the larger at the latter period. It will, however, be readily understood that, in order to show what falling-off has taken place by emigration

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

and deaths, or what increase has taken place by immigration, the numbers at each age-period in 1881 should be compared with those belonging to the ten years younger group in 1871. Thus the males at 25 to 30 in 1881, although fewer by 1,393 than the numbers at the same age in 1871, were more numerous than those at 15 to 20 in 1871 by 1,218. In like manner the deficiency in 1881 of males at 25 to 45 is reduced from 35,916 to 12,903 by comparing the numbers with those at from 15 to 35 in 1871, and the deficiency of females in 1881 at 30 to 40 is increased from 4,200 to 7,288 by comparing the numbers with those at 20 to 30 in 1871.

62. It is evident that the census of 1871 can afford no guide as to the probable numbers in 1881 under ten years of age, as all returned at that age at the latter period had been born since the census of 1871 was taken. The number of births in the decenniad intervening between the censuses must therefore be compared with the numbers under 10 in 1881, in order to ascertain whether there has been a gain or a loss. This is done in the following table, in which, also, the numbers at the other age-periods in 1881 are compared with those returned as 10 years younger in 1871; the increase or decrease at each age, the deaths at each age, and the resulting gain by immigration or loss by emigration at each age being also shown:—

Ages, births, and deaths, 1871 and 1881.

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1871 TO 1881.

Ages.		Numbers.		Increase.+ Decrease.—	Deaths in Ten Years.*	Gain by Im- migration + Loss by Emi- gration. —
1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.			
MALES.						
Not born ...	Under 10 years	137,308†	112,689	— 24,619	27,163	+ 2,544
Under 5 years	10 to 15	58,937	54,330	— 4,607	3,727	— 880
5 to 10	15 to 20	53,549	49,445	— 4,104	1,968	— 2,136
10 to 15	20 to 25	43,012	40,593	— 2,419	1,774	— 645
15 to 20	25 to 30	26,264	27,482	+ 1,218	1,630	+ 2,848
20 to 25	30 to 35	24,004	22,633	— 1,371	1,841	+ 470
25 to 30	35 to 40	28,875	23,434	— 5,441	2,474	— 2,967
30 to 35	40 to 45	33,257	25,948	— 7,309	3,291	— 4,018
35 to 40	45 to 50	38,405	28,354	— 10,051	4,355	— 5,696
40 to 45	50 to 55	34,876	26,439	— 8,437	4,671	— 3,766
45 to 50	55 to 60	22,091	15,967	— 6,124	4,109	— 2,015
50 to 60	60 to 70	25,310	18,202	— 7,108	6,684	— 424
60 and upwards	70 and upwards	12,470	6,567	— 5,903	6,698	+ 795
Total ...	...	538,358	452,083	— 86,275‡	70,385	— 15,890‡

* This column contains a statement of the actual number of persons who died from year to year at ages which would have placed them in the respective groups named in the second column of the table had they lived until 1881. Thus the group 10 to 15 is made up of the deaths between 1 and 6 years of age which occurred in the last nine months of 1871 (the census was taken on the 2nd April 1871); 2 and 7 years of age in the whole of 1872; 3 and 8 years of age in 1873, &c.

† Births in the interval between the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

‡ Net figures.

AGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, 1871 TO 1881—continued.

Ages.		Numbers.		Increase + Decrease. -	Deaths in Ten Years.*	Gain by Im- migration. + Loss by Emi- gration. -
1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.			
FEMALES.						
Not born ...	Under 10 years	131,563†	110,820	- 20,743	23,691	+ 2,948
Under 5 years	10 to 15 "	57,751	53,923	- 3,828	3,767	- 61
5 to 10 "	15 to 20 "	52,954	51,191	- 1,763	1,936	+ 173
10 to 15 "	20 to 25 "	42,573	43,324	+ 751	1,803	+ 2,554
15 to 20 "	25 to 30 "	28,292	26,992	- 1,300	1,817	+ 517
20 to 25 "	30 to 35 "	25,418	21,954	- 3,464	1,996	- 1,468
25 to 30 "	35 to 40 "	25,395	21,571	- 3,824	2,239	- 1,585
30 to 35 "	40 to 45 "	24,100	21,245	- 2,855	2,447	- 408
35 to 40 "	45 to 50 "	23,625	19,439	- 4,186	2,471	- 1,715
40 to 45 "	50 to 55 "	17,945	15,296	- 2,649	2,070	- 579
45 to 50 "	55 to 60 "	11,368	9,118	- 2,250	1,796	- 454
50 to 60 "	60 to 70 "	13,312	10,809	- 2,503	2,844	+ 341
60 and upwards	70 and upwards	7,745	4,581	- 3,164	3,706	+ 542
Total ...	... ..	462,041	410,263	- 51,778‡	52,583	+ 805‡

63. The sum of the numbers returned in 1871 and of the births which took place between then and the census of 1881 expresses the whole number of persons to be accounted for, viz., 538,358 males and 462,041 females. As it is evident some will die, there must necessarily be a falling-off at each age unless the numbers are supplemented by immigration. A glance at the fifth column will show that the only age-periods at which the immigration was so great as to outnumber not only the deaths but also the emigration were 25 to 30 (15 to 20 in 1871) in the males and 20 to 25 (10 to 15 in 1871) in the females, the excess of the former being 1,218 and of the latter 751. The sixth column shows the deaths at each period in the ten years, the difference between which and the numbers in the fifth column where the minus sign occurs, or their sum where the plus sign occurs, gives the numbers in the last column, which express the actual gain by excess of arrivals over departures or loss by excess of departures over arrivals at each period of age during the ten years.

64. It will be observed that in the case of both males and females a gain is shown in the period "Under 10" (not born in 1871), but this can scarcely have been caused by more infants being brought here than have been taken away, as the opposite has generally been noticed so far as the arrivals and departures by sea are concerned. It is therefore probable that this apparent excess has resulted entirely from unregistered births. There has, however, undoubtedly been a net gain by

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† Births in the interval between the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

‡ Net figures.

Gain by
arrivals,
or loss by
departures.

Periods at
which arri-
vals were in
excess and
vice versa.

immigration of 3,318 males at 25 to 35 (15 to 25 in 1871) and of 795 at 70 and upwards (60 and upwards in 1871); also a net gain of 3,244 females at 15 to 30 (5 to 20 in 1871) and of 883 at 60 and upwards (50 and upwards in 1871), a loss being shown at all the other periods.

65. The difference between the sum of the plus quantities and the sum of the minus quantities in the last column shows a net loss by emigration of 15,890 males and a net gain by immigration of 805 females, which numbers agree as a matter of course with those quoted in a previous paragraph,* as showing the extent to which the natural increase of the population had been diminished by emigration in the case of the males and added to by immigration in the case of the females.

66. The conjugal condition of all the males in the colony except 2,822 and of all the females except 2,052 was returned at the census, and the result is given in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881.

Ages.	Males.†				Females.			
	Un-married.	Husbands.	Widow-ers.	Total.‡	Un-married.	Wives.	Widows.	Total.‡
Under 15 yrs.§	166,611	...	...	166,611	164,448	5	...	164,453
15 to 20 years	49,138	54	...	49,192	48,846	1,449	20	50,315
20 to 30 „	50,986	15,928	287	67,201	38,053	30,696	1,099	69,848
30 to 40 „	15,032	29,531	1,014	45,577	5,478	35,067	2,755	43,300
40 to 50 „	14,908	36,297	2,490	53,695	2,473	32,598	5,369	40,440
50 to 60 „	10,407	27,839	3,724	41,970	1,068	17,901	5,314	24,283
60 years and upwards	5,637	13,622	5,200	24,459	724	7,493	7,015	15,232
Unspecified Adults	335	188	33	556	96	184	60	340
All Ages ...	313,054	123,459	12,748	449,261	261,186	125,393	21,632	408,211
Under 21 yrs.§	224,218	278	6	224,502	221,385	2,974	47	224,406
21 years and upwards||...	88,836	123,181	12,742	224,759	39,801	122,419	21,585	183,805
15 years and upwards||	146,443	123,459	12,748	282,650	96,738	125,388	21,632	243,758
20 years and upwards ||	97,305	123,405	12,748	233,458	47,892	123,939	21,612	193,443

67. According to this table, there were, when the census was taken, 248,852 persons, or 29 per cent. of the population, in the marriage state, the wives exceeding the husbands by 1,934.

* See paragraph 32 ante.

† The Chinese are included in the numbers embraced in the present returns. When they are eliminated, which is in process of being done, the proportion of unmarried males will be smaller than that now shown.

‡ Exclusive of those whose conjugal condition was not returned

§ Including children whose ages were unspecified.

|| Including adults whose ages were unspecified.

Marriageable persons.

68. The single males of 20 and upwards and the single females of 15 and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters in the population, numbered 97,305 and 96,738 respectively. If to these be added the widowers and widows at all ages, the whole marriageable population is ascertained to have amounted to 110,053 males and 118,370 females, the latter exceeding the former by 8,317.

Proportions of marriageable males and females.

69. The marriageable females were in the proportion of nearly 108 to every 100 marriageable males. This is the first occasion on which the females in this condition exceeded the males. When the census of 1871 was taken, there were only 74 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

Married persons under age of 21 years.

70. It will be observed that before they had reached their 21st year 284 youths had become husbands, of whom 6 had lost their wives, and 3,021 women and girls had become wives, of whom 47 had lost their husbands; also that 5 girls under 15 years of age were living in the marriage state.

Conjugal conditions, 1871 and 1881.

71. In the next table are given the proportions at the last two censuses of unmarried, married, and widowed males and females in every 100 of both sexes living at various periods of life:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1871 AND 1881.

Ages.	In every 100 living at each age—					
	Males.*			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Unmarried.	Wives.	Widows.
1871.						
Under 21 years ...	99·90	·10	...	98·19	1·79	·02
21 years and upwards...	43·24	52·15	4·61	14·96	75·50	9·54
15 „ „ ...	50·33	45·64	4·03	29·20	63·05	7·75
20 „ „ ...	44·40	51·09	4·51	16·99	73·80	9·21
All Ages ...	69·68	27·86	2·46	62·10	33·75	4·15
1881.						
Under 21 years ...	99·88	·12	...	98·65	1·33	·02
21 years and upwards...	39·52	54·81	5·67	21·65	66·60	11·75
15 „ „ ...	51·81	43·68	4·51	39·69	51·44	8·87
20 „ „ ...	41·68	52·86	5·46	24·76	64·07	11·17
All Ages ...	69·68	27·48	2·84	63·98	30·72	5·30

Married persons, 1871 and 1881.

72. Considering the population at all ages, and discarding decimal points, it is found that in 1871, 6,161 of every 10,000 of both sexes,

* See first footnote to table following paragraph 66 ante.

viz., 2,786 males and 3,375 females, were married. In 1881 these numbers had fallen to 5,820, viz., 2,748 males and 3,072 females.

73. At all ages from infancy upwards the unmarried males bore the same proportion to the population at both periods, viz., 6,968 per 10,000, but the unmarried females per 10,000 increased from 6,210 to 6,398.

Unmarried persons, 1871 and 1881.

74. Both widowers and widows, the latter especially, showed, relatively to population, larger numbers in 1881 than in 1871.

Widowed persons, 1871 and 1881.

75. In every 10,000 of their respective numbers in the population, the unmarried males of 20 and upwards, added to the widowers of all ages (marriageable males), fell from 4,686 to 4,452, but the unmarried females of 15 and upwards, added to the widows of all ages (marriageable females), increased from 3,335 to 4,499.

Marriageable persons, 1871 and 1881.

76. The census returns of education give an account of the numbers and ages of those persons who have acquired the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but do not supply any particulars of the higher branches of knowledge which many such persons also possess. The following table contains a statement of the numbers at different ages who could read and write, who could read but not write, or who were unable to read, at the last two censuses. Those of whom the education was not returned, amounting to 5,657 in 1871 and to 14,582 in 1881, are omitted :—

Education of the people.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1871 AND 1881.*—NUMBERS.

Ages.	Total Numbers living, 1871—				Total Numbers living, 1881—			
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	To
Under 6 years	1,651	11,128	125,045	137,824	3,509	9,884	118,975	132,368
6 to 15 † „	120,383	32,263	17,070	169,716	163,126	17,459	9,557	190,142
15 to 25 „	95,915	3,647	3,189	102,751	179,100	1,627	2,128	182,855
25 to 35 „	93,074	6,756	10,319	110,149	92,122	2,287	3,546	97,955
35 to 45 „	91,998	8,228	13,146	113,372	78,823	4,666	7,449	90,938
45 to 55 „	46,234	4,747	6,830	57,811	73,601	5,718	9,017	88,336
55 to 65 „	17,953	2,404	2,939	23,296	35,450	3,401	4,644	43,495
65 years and upwards	7,305	1,247	1,341	9,893	16,029	2,119	2,557	20,705
Unspecified adults	358	30	671	1,059	752	48	170	970
All ages ...	474,871	70,450	180,550	725,871	642,512	47,209	158,043	847,764
15 years and upwards §	352,837	27,059	38,435	418,331	475,877	19,866	29,511	525,254
21 „ „ §	292,690	24,863	36,857	354,410	359,782	18,940	28,395	407,117

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in the numbers embraced in the present returns. When they are eliminated, which is in the course of being done, the adult education will appear better than that now shown.

† Exclusive of those whose education was not returned.

‡ Including children whose ages were unspecified.

§ Including adults whose ages were unspecified.

Education,
1871 and
1881.

77. On examination of the two lowest lines of the table, it will be found that, although at 15 years of age and upwards the total number of persons had increased in ten years by 107,000, those unable to read had decreased by 9,000 ; and at 21 years of age and upwards, although the total number of persons had increased by 53,000, those unable to read had fallen off by 8,000. The improvement which has taken place in education will, however, be best traced by a reference to the following table, which shows in 1871 and 1881 the numbers instructed, partially instructed, and uninstructed in every 100 living at each period of life :—

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1871 AND 1881.*—PROPORTIONS.

Ages.	Number in every 100 living at each age in 1871—			Number in every 100 living at each age in 1881—		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years	1·20	8·07	90·73	2·65	7·46	89·89
6 to 15 "	70·93	19·01	10·06	85·79	9·18	5·03
15 to 25 "	93·35	3·55	3·10	97·95	·89	1·16
25 to 35 "	84·50	6·13	9·37	94·04	2·34	3·62
35 to 45 "	81·15	7·26	11·59	86·68	5·13	8·19
45 to 55 "	79·98	8·21	11·81	83·32	6·47	10·21
55 to 65 "	77·06	10·32	12·62	81·50	7·82	10·68
65 years and upwards ...	73·84	12·60	13·56	77·41	10·23	12·36
Unspecified adults ...	33·81	2·83	63·36	77·52	4·95	17·53
All ages	65·42	9·71	24·87	75·79	5·57	18·64
15 years and upwards. ...	84·34	6·47	9·19	90·60	3·78	5·62
21 " "	82·59	7·01	10·40	88·37	4·65	6·98

Improved
state of edu-
cation, 1881.

78. Comparing the columns relating to 1881 with those containing the figures derived from the returns of the previous census, improvement will be noted in every line, the numbers able to read and write being more numerous and those unable to read being fewer. The comparison will be best effected by removing the decimal points, when the following results will be observed :—

IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING—

	In 1871.	In 1881.	
At all ages	7,513	8,136	could read.
" " "	6,542	7,579	could write.
" " "	2,487	1,864	could not read.
Between 6 and 15 (school age) ...	8,994	9,497	could read.
" " "	7,093	8,579	could write.
" " "	1,006	503	could not read.
At 15 and upwards	9,081	9,438	could read.
" " "	8,434	9,060	could write.
" " "	919	562	could not read.
At 21 and upwards *	8,960	9,302	could read.
" " "	8,259	8,837	could write.
" " "	1,040	698	could not read.

* See first footnote to table following paragraph 76 ante.

79. At the school age, girls appear to be rather superior to boys in point of elementary instruction, as will be seen by the following figures, which are derived from the returns of the census of 1881 :—

IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING AT THE SCHOOL AGE (6 TO 15).

Boys.	Girls.	
9,468	9,526	could read.
8,509	8,649	could write.
532	474	could not read.

80. The degree of education of children at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the proportionate amount of primary instruction returned as possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT SECTS, 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers in every 100 living at School Age (6 to 15)—		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England	86.31	8.69	5.00
Presbyterians	87.33	8.81	3.86
Wesleyan Methodists	88.44	8.01	3.55
Independents	89.90	6.76	3.34
Baptists	89.36	6.99	3.65
Lutherans	86.24	7.28	6.48
Unitarians	96.27	2.99	.74
Other Protestants	88.77	7.42	3.81
Total Protestants	87.23	8.41	4.36
Roman Catholics	81.85	11.40	6.75
Jews	93.21	3.45	3.34
Total	85.79	9.18	5.03

81. Of all the denominations named in the table, the children of the Unitarians appear to be the best educated, and those of the Jews next. It must, however, be remembered that the adherents of these bodies are but few in number, and probably do not often belong to the laboring classes. Especial interest attaches to the returns of the Roman Catholic denomination, as that body labors under the disadvantage of not, as a rule, availing itself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the State. The comparison of the degree of elementary education possessed by Roman Catholic children with that of children of Protestants and Jews will be best understood by the following figures :—

CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE—

Of Protestants	...	...	...	9,564	in 10,000	could read.
"	...	...	...	8,723	"	could write.
"	...	...	...	436	"	could not read.
Of Roman Catholics	...	...	...	9,325	"	could read.
"	...	...	...	8,185	"	could write.
"	...	...	...	675	"	could not read.
Of Jews	...	...	...	9,666	"	could read.
"	...	...	...	9,321	"	could write.
"	...	...	...	334	"	could not read.

Education of children of different sects compared.

82. It will be observed that, in proportion to their numbers, the Jews have more children who can read and write, and fewer who are illiterate, than either of the other denominations; also that the Protestant children are in point of instruction somewhat in advance of the Roman Catholic children. The latter are, in this respect, also behind the children at the school age in the whole population, but much in advance of such children in 1871,* and there is little doubt that the instruction of children of every denomination is now much better than it was ten years since.†

Urban and rural population.

83. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, the population of which is given according to the returns of the recent census. The first of these districts is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne‡; the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1881.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, 3rd April 1881.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	282,947	32·81	1,105
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan §	366	188,477	21·86	515
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,262	390,922	45·33	4½
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	862,346	100·00	9½

* See figures following paragraph 78 ante.

† This cannot yet be proved by figures, as when the last census was taken the present Education Act fixing the school age at from 6 to 15 had not been passed, and from 5 to 15 was considered the school age. The degree of education possessed by children between 5 and 15 is now being abstracted from the returns, to admit of proper comparisons being made with 1871.

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

§ In addition to the present Extra-Metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the recent census, are as follow:—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 338; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 91; Taradale, 1,466; Woodend, 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in the tables following paragraphs 150 and 151 post.

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

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

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

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

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

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

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

Area and population of Melbourne and suburbs.

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS (GREATER MELBOURNE).—AREA AND POPULATION, 1871 AND 1881.

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

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

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

mond, and Fitzroy, each with between 23,000 and 24,000 inhabitants. The least populous one is Kew, with 4,288 inhabitants; then Brighton, with 4,755 inhabitants. Not one of the suburban municipalities contains anything like half the population of Melbourne city.

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

89. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with nearly 32 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25; then Collingwood, with nearly 21; then Richmond, with over 16; and then Melbourne city, with little more than 13. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely peopled than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains over 1,700 acres of such reserves; Fitzroy City, 43 acres; Richmond City, 190 acres; Emerald Hill Town, 570 acres; and Kew Borough, 601 acres. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Melbourne City, 19.9; Fitzroy, 26.3; Richmond, 18.9; Emerald Hill, 14.6; Kew, 1.5. Density of metropolitan population.

90. Next to Melbourne, the five largest towns in Victoria are Ballarat, Sandhurst, Geelong, Stawell, and Castlemaine. Several of these consist of more than one municipality, and in making up their populations it is necessary to include such portions of their immediate suburbs as are, to all intents, part of the town. Since the census of 1871, the falling-off in the number of persons engaged in gold mining has caused a diminution in the population of Ballarat and Stawell, and the superior attractions of Melbourne and other causes has caused a reduction of the population of Geelong; the populations of Sandhurst and Castlemaine increased, but not sufficiently to prevent a falling-off in the five towns of 4,591, as will be seen by the following figures:— Population of five towns.

POPULATION OF FIVE LARGEST EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1871 AND 1881.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871.	1881.		
Ballarat	49,971	41,540	...	8,431
Sandhurst	29,871	36,640	6,769	...
Geelong	22,663	20,149	...	2,514
Stawell	11,197	8,600	...	2,597
Castlemaine	5,166	7,348	2,182	...
Total	118,868	114,277	...	4,591*

91. The population of 491 cities, towns, boroughs, and other centres of population has been ascertained from the census returns. The following table gives a list of these places, the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of dwellings and inhabitants it was found to contain:—

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Aberfeldy and gold- workings	Tanjil	Aberfeldy Riv.	Mining ...	51	187
Adelaide Lead and ad- jacent gold-workings	Talbot	Timor Creek...	Mining ...	159	583
Alberton	Buln Buln	Albert River	Commerce ...	37	173
Alexandra	Anglesey	Goulburn Riv.	Mining ...	95	501
Allan and Staghorn Flats gold-workings	Bogong ... ..	...	Mining ...	54	283
Allandale	Talbot ... ..	...	Mining ...	18	139
Allansford	Heytesbury Villiers and	Hopkins River	Agriculture ...	60	296
Alma and adjacent gold-workings	Talbot	Timor Creek...	Mining ...	162	673
Alphington	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	38	191
Amherst (see Talbot). Amphitheatre & gold- workings	Kara Kara	Avoca River	Mining ...	79	244
Apsley	Lowan ... ..	...	Grazing ...	12	81
Ararat (b)	Ripon	Hopkins River	Mining ...	472	2,740
Armstrongs... ..	Borong ... ..	...	Mining ...	126	354
Ascot	Bendigo ... ..	...	Mining ...	26	115
Avenel	Moira, Anglesey, and Delatite	Hughes's Crk.	Agriculture ...	68	346
Avoca	Gladstone and Kara Kara	Avoca River	Mining ...	192	904
Axedale	Bendigo... ..	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	41	208
Bacchus Marsh	Bourke	Werribee Riv.	Agriculture ...	125	674
Baillieston	Rodney	Waranga Riv.	Mining ...	47	165

* Net figures.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Bairnsdale	Tanjil	Mitchell River	Agriculture and commerce	162	854
Ballan	Grant and Bourke	Werribee Riv.	Agriculture ...	112	586
*Ballarat (c)	Grenville	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining and manufacturing	4,151	22,411
*Ballarat East (t)	Grant and Grenville	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining and manufacturing	3,033	14,849
Balmoral	Dundas	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	27	161
Banyena	Borong ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	13	71
Baringhup	Talbot	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	5	44
Barkly	Kara Kara	Heifer Station Creek	Mining ...	63	199
Barkstead	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	19	111
Barnawartha	Bogong	Indigo Creek	Agriculture ...	29	146
Barry's Reef and gold- workings	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	148	714
Batesford	Grant	Moorabool R.	Suburb of Gee- long	30	180
Beaconsfield	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Timber-cutting	9	62
Bealiba	Gladstone	Cochrane's Ck.	Mining ...	94	482
Beaufort	Ripon	Yam-Holes Ck.	Mining ...	205	1,006
Beaumaris	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Market-garden- ing	45	244
Beeac	Grenville	Lake Beeac ...	Agriculture ...	30	151
Beechworth	Bogong	Spring Creek	Mining ...	482	2,399
Belfast (b)	Villiers	Moyne River	Commerce ...	314	1,757
Belmont	Grant	Barwon River	Suburb of Gee- long	75	428
Belvoir (<i>see</i> Wodonga).					
Benalla	Delatite and Moira	Broken River	Agriculture ...	318	1,654
Bendoc	Croajingolong	Bendoc River	Mining ...	14	55
Berwick	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Agriculture ...	74	392
Bet Bet	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek	Agriculture ...	48	243
Bethanga	Benambra	Murray River	Grazing ...	125	558
Beveridge	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	15	60
Birregurra	Polwarth	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	56	297
Bismarck	Borong	Richardson R.	Mining ...	6	31
Blackwood	Bourke	Lerderderg R.	Mining ...	59	242
Blakeville	Bourke	Koiweingu- boora Creek	Timber-cutting	39	197
Boort	Tatchera and Glad- stone	Lake Boort ...	Agriculture ...	52	244
Bowenvale	Talbot ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	132	626
Branxholme	Normanby ... ..	... ..	Grazing ...	56	323
Braybrook	Bourke	Saltwater Riv.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	153
Briagolong	Tanjil ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	16	87
Bridgewater	Gladstone and Bendigo	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	96	514
Bright	Delatite and Bo- gong	Ovens River ...	Mining ...	76	423
Brighton (b)	Bourke	Port Phillip Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	821	4,755
Broadford	Dalhousie	Sunday Creek	Agriculture and mining	30	157

* The population of Ballarat, combined with that of Ballarat East and their immediate suburbs, was 41,540. See table following paragraph 90 *ante*.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	Count ^{y.}	On what Water.			
Broadmeadows ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Agriculture ...	55	309
Browns and Scarsdale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Mining ...	242	1,085
Brunswick (b) ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Brickmaking and potteries	1,200	6,222
Bruthen (<i>see</i> Tambo).					
Buangor ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	16	83
Buchan ...	Tambo ...	Buchan River	Grazing and mining	11	84
Bulla ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater Riv.	Agriculture ...	51	297
Buln Buln ...	Buln Buln ...	Brandy Creek	Agriculture ...	33	204
Bung Bong ...	Talbot and Glad- stone	Bet Bet Creek	Mining ...	19	83
Bunee ...	Mornington ...	Bunyip River	Agriculture and grazing	12	61
Buninyong (b) ...	Grant ...	... ..	Mining ...	293	1,416
Buninyong East (<i>see</i> Yendon).					
Bunguluke ...	Tatchera ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	27	140
Burnt Creek ...	Gladstone ...	Bet Bet and Burnt Creeks	Mining ...	57	210
Burrereo ...	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	17
Bushy Creek ...	Evelyn ...	Bushy Creek	Mining ...	13	42
Bushfield ...	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	23	105
Camberwell ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	39	210
Cambrian Hill ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	53	275
Campbelltown ...	Talbot ...	Joyce's Creek	Agriculture ...	10	49
Camperdown ...	Hampden ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	218	1,243
Cape Clear ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	33	151
Caramut ...	Villiers ...	Burchett's Ck.	Grazing ...	32	171
Carapooee ...	Kara Kara ...	Carapooee Ck.	Agriculture ...	13	47
Carisbrook (b) ...	Talbot ...	Deep Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	232	1,089
Carlsruhe ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	25	130
Carngham ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek	Mining ...	133	611
Cashel ...	Moira ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	17	107
Casterton ...	Follett and Dundas	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	151	812
Castle Donnington (<i>see</i> Swan Hill).					
*Castlemaine (b) ...	Talbot ...	Barker's Crk.	Mining ...	1,279	5,787
Cavendish ...	Dundas ...	Wannon River	Grazing ...	35	223
Ceres ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	58	289
Charlton ...	Gladstone ...	Avoca River ...	Agriculture ...	111	605
Chatsworth ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	9	40
Cheltenham ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Market-garden- ing	62	314
Chetwynd ...	Dundas ...	Chetwynd Riv.	Grazing ...	29	159
Chewton (b) ...	Talbot ...	Forest Creek	Mining ...	461	1,688
Chiltern ...	Bogong ...	Black Dog Ck.	Mining ...	261	1,243
Chilwell (<i>see</i> Newtown).					
Chute ...	Ripon ...	Trewalla Ck.	Mining ...	25	116
Clarendon ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	37	163
Clunes (b) ...	Talbot ...	Tullaroop Ck.	Mining ...	1,083	5,811
Clydebank ...	Tanjil ...	Avon River ...	Commerce ...	23	144
Cobden ...	Heytesbury ...	Curdie's River	Agriculture ...	80	447

* The population of Castlemaine and its immediate suburbs was 7,348. *See* table following paragraph 90 *ante*.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Coburg (outside penal establishment)	Bourke ...	Merri Creek ...	Suburb of Melbourne	297	1,630
Coburg (penal establishment)	Bourke ...	Merri Creek ...	... ..	1	740
Colac	Polwarth ...	Lake Colac ...	Agriculture ...	323	1,687
Coleraine	Dundas ...	Koonong Wootong Creek	Grazing ...	115	667
Collingwood (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Melbourne	4,915	23,829
Corindhap	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Ck.	Mining ...	74	345
Corop	Rodney ...	Lake Cooper	Agriculture ...	53	338
Corryong (see Thowgla Creek)					
Costerfield	Dalhousie ...	Deegay Creek	Mining ...	107	542
Cowes	Mornington ...	Western Port	Agriculture and marine	19	87
Cowwarr	Tanjil ...	Cowwarr Creek	Mining	19	115
Craigie (see Majorca).					
Cranbourne	Mornington ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	29	130
Cressy	Grenville ...	Woody Yallock River	Grazing ...	16	81
Creswick (b)	Talbot ...	Creswick's Ck.	Mining and agriculture	819	3,731
Crowlands	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture ...	8	45
Crusoe Gully and adjacent gold-workings	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	38	136
Cunninghame	Tambo ...	Reeve's River	Fishing ...	5	24
Dandenong	Bourke ...	Dandenong Ck.	Agriculture ...	92	494
Dargo Flat	Dargo ...	Dargo River...	Agriculture ...	38	231
Darley (see Bacchus Marsh).					
Darlingford	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture and mining	10	44
Darlington	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Grazing ...	13	83
Dartmoor	Follett ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	26	126
Daylesford (b) ...	Talbot ...	Wombat Creek	Agriculture and mining	843	3,892
Dennington	Villiers ...	Merri River...	Agriculture ...	34	222
Derby	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	28	146
Dereel	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	21	106
Derrinallum	Hampden ...	... ..	Grazing ...	11	69
Devenish	Moira ...	Broken Creek	Agriculture ...	9	56
Diamond Creek ...	Evelyn ...	Diamond Creek	Agriculture ...	29	134
Digby	Normanby ...	Stokes River	Agriculture ...	40	211
Dimboola	Borong ...	Wimmera Riv.	Grazing ...	22	103
Donald	Kara Kara and Borong	Avon River ...	Grazing ...	105	601
Dookie	Moira ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	30
Doon	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Agriculture and mining	25	119
Dromana	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Timber-cutting	23	124
Drouin	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	77	418
Drysdale	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	63	328
Dunach	Talbot ...	McCallum's C.	Mining ...	47	170
Dunkeld	Villiers ...	Wannon River	Grazing ...	48	279
Dunolly (b)	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek...	Mining ...	379	1,502
Durham	Grant ...	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining ...	63	336

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Bendigo ...	...	Mining ...	1,497	7,362
Echuca (b) ...	Rodney and Gun- bower	Murray River	Agriculture ...	984	4,789
Eddington ...	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	36	186
Edenhope ...	Lowan ...	Lake Wallace	Grazing ...	19	111
Egerton and gold- workings	Grant ...	...	Mining ...	368	1,651
El Dorado ...	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek...	Mining and agri- ture	108	517
Elaine ...	Grant ...	...	Mining ...	94	427
Ellerslie ...	Hampden ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	20	138
Elmhurst ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera Riv.	Agriculture and mining	24	118
Elmore ...	Bendigo ...	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	111	612
Elphinstone ...	Talbot ...	Coliban River	Agriculture ...	18	97
Eltham ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Grazing ...	80	388
Emerald ...	Evelyn ...	Menzies' Crk.	Mining ...	23	98
Emerald Hill (t) ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,827	25,374
Epping ...	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek	Agriculture ...	72	418
Epsom ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Agriculture, mining, and pottery manu- facture	35	167
Essendon and Fleming- ton (b)	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	895	5,061
Euroa ...	Delatite and Moira	Seven Creeks	Agriculture ...	64	321
Evansford ...	Talbot ...	Stony Creek...	Mining ...	16	72
Fernshaw ...	Evelyn ...	Watts River...	Timber-cutting	18	91
Fitzroy (c) ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,421	23,118
Flemington (see Essen- don).					
Flinders ...	Mornington ...	Western Port	Agriculture and grazing	9	45
Footscray (b) ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater Riv.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,132	5,993
Foster ...	Buln Buln ...	Stockyard Ck.	Mining ...	67	277
Framlingham ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	17	70
Franklinford ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Ck.	Agriculture and mining	9	44
Frankston ...	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	29	173
Freeburgh and adja- cent gold-workings	Delatite ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ...	59	269
Fryerstown ...	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek	Mining ...	124	542
Fyansford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Suburb of Gee- long	15	106
Gap ...	Bourke ...	Kororoit Crk.	Agriculture ...	19	100
Garvoc ...	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture ...	23	152
*Geelong (t) ...	Grant ...	Barwon River and Corio Bay	Commerce ...	1,783	9,721
*Geelong West (b) ...	Grant ...	Corio Bay ...	Suburb of Gee- long	1,032	4,845
Germantown ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	71	375
Gipsy Village ...	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	183
Gisborne ...	Bourke ...	Jackson's Crk.	Agriculture ...	39	220
Gisborne, New ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	62	306

* The population of Geelong, combined with that of Geelong West and their immediate suburbs, was 20,149.
See table following paragraph 90 *ante.*

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Glenlogie	Kara Kara Gladstone	and Avoca River	Mining ...	39	113
Glenluce	Talbot	Loddon River	Mining and agri- culture	19	76
Glenlyon	Talbot	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	55	304
Glenorchy	Borong	Wimmera Riv.	Grazing	22	128
Glenrowan	Moira ... ..	... ..	Grazing and agri- culture	31	137
Gobur	Anglesey	Godfrey's Ck.	Mining ...	13	64
Goldsborough	Gladstone	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	174	835
Goornong	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	16	72
Gordons	Grant	Moorabool R.	Mining ...	182	984
Gower	Talbot ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and mining	43	159
Gowerville	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Grazing ...	51	276
Grant	Dargo ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	20	89
Graytown	Dalhousie	Spring Creek	Mining ...	55	161
Great Western	Borong	Concongella Creek	Mining and agri- culture	87	436
Greendale	Bourke	Dale's Creek...	Agriculture and grazing	22	87
Greensborough	Bourke	Plenty River	Agriculture ...	42	188
Guildford	Talbot	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	177	765
Haddon	Grenville	Smythe's Crk.	Agriculture and mining	82	428
Hamilton (b)	Dundas and Nor- manby	Grangeburn Creek	Agriculture and commerce	539	2,967
Happy Valley and adja- cent gold-workings	Grenville ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	138	563
Harcourt	Talbot	Barker's Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	34	183
Harrietville	Bogong	Ovens River...	Mining ...	16	80
Harrow	Lowan	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	47	237
Hastings	Mornington	Western Port	Fishing ...	51	279
Havelock	Talbot ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	76	265
Hawkesdale	Villiers	Tea Tree Crk.	Grazing ...	31	219
Hawthorn (b)	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,045	6,019
Healesville	Evelyn	Watts River...	Agriculture ...	49	207
Heathcote (b)	Dalhousie	McIvor Creek	Agriculture and mining	266	1,203
Heidelberg	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	102	457
Hepburn	Talbot ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and mining	34	121
Hexham	Villiers	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	24	141
Heyfield	Tanjil	Thomson Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	49	231
Heywood	Normanby	Fitzroy River	Agriculture and grazing	28	153
Highton	Grant	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	57	244
Hillsborough	Bogong ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	25	131
Hochkirch	Normanby ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	40	215
Homebush	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	120	457
Horsham	Borong	Wimmera Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	298	1,644
Hotham (t)	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,316	17,839

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Huntly	Bendigo	Bendigo Creek	Mining	127	670
Inglewood (b)	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	Mining	266	1,200
Inglewood, Old	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	Mining	55	270
Inverleigh	Grenville and Grant	Barwon River	Agriculture and grazing	75	364
Irrewillipe	Polwarth ... ..	... ..	Grazing	9	61
Jamieson	Wonnangatta	Goulburn Riv.	Mining	63	328
Jericho and adjacent gold-workings	Tanjil	Jordan River	Mining	130	381
Kangaroo Flat	Bendigo	Bendigo Creek	Mining	247	1,109
Keilor	Bourke	Saltwater Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	41	237
Kensington	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture	73	362
Kerang	Gunbower	Loddon River	Agriculture and grazing	76	387
Kew (b)	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Melbourne	565	4,288
Kewell	Borong	Yarriambiack Creek	Grazing and agriculture	94	488
Kiewa	Bogong	Kiewa River ...	Agriculture and grazing	32	160
Kilmore	Dalhousie ... ..	... ..	Agriculture	216	1,092
Kingower	Gladstone	Kingower Ck.	Mining	73	285
Kingston	Talbot ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and mining	64	335
Kiora	Ripon ... ..	... ..	Agriculture	6	41
Koroit (b)	Villiers ... ..	... ..	Agriculture	268	1,644
Kyneton	Dalhousie	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture	578	3,062
Lake Rowan	Moira	Back Creek ...	Agriculture	16	99
Lal Lal	Grant ... ..	... ..	Mining and grazing	53	281
Lamplough	Gladstone	Rutherford's C.	Mining and grazing	34	95
Lancefield	Bourke	Saltwater Riv.	Agriculture	70	393
Landsborough and gold-workings	Kara Kara	Heifer Creek	Mining	94	391
Lara (see Little River).	Wonnangatta	Gaffney's Crk.	Mining	45	178
Lauraville	Dalhousie	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture and mining	37	215
Lawloit	Lowan ... ..	... ..	Grazing	4	32
Layard	Grant	Thompson's C.	Agriculture	16	102
Lethbridge	Grant	Moorabool R.	Agriculture and grazing	22	120
Lexton	Talbot	Burnbank Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	20	141
Lilydale	Evelyn	Olinda Creek	Agriculture	61	363
Lindenow	Tanjil	Mitchell River	Grazing	18	143
Lindsay	Follett ... ..	... ..	Grazing	11	65
Lintons	Grenville	Springdallah C.	Mining	206	923
Lismore	Hampden	Carringweet C.	Grazing	15	94
Little River	Grant	Little River ...	Grazing and agriculture	25	145
Livingstone Creek gold-workings	Bogong	Livingstone C.	Mining	35	127
Llanelly (see Maident'n)	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Lockwood	Bendigo	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	83	402
Longford	Buln Buln	La Trobe Riv.	Grazing	8	55

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Longwood	Delatite and Moira	Nine-mile Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	42	208
Lorne	Polwarth ...	Loutit Bay ...	Watering place	19	149
Lower Buckland	Delatite ...	Buckland Riv.	Mining ...	213	775
Lubeck	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	13	66
Lucknow	Dargo ...	Mitchell River	Agriculture ...	57	296
Macarthur	Normanby ...	Eumeralla Riv.	Grazing ...	65	307
Macedon	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	123	596
Maddingley	Grant ...	Werribee Riv.	Farming ...	18	86
Maffra	Tanjil ...	Macallister R.	Agriculture and grazing	92	489
Maidentown	Gladstone ...	...	Agriculture and mining	40	178
Maidstone	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Melbourne	38	169
Majorca (b)	Talbot ...	Mt. Greenock Creek	Agriculture and mining	253	994
Maldon	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture and mining	650	2,809
Malmsbury (b)	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	250	1,329
Malvern	Bourke ...	...	Suburb of Melbourne	167	1,012
Mansfield	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek	Agriculture ...	78	402
Marong	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	24	134
Marshall Town	Grant ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	45	225
Maryborough (b)	Talbot ...	Four-mile Ck.	Mining ...	739	3,297
Marysville	Anglesey ...	Stevenson Riv.	Mining ...	12	76
Matlock	Wonnangatta ...	...	Mining ...	27	115
Maude]	Grant and Grenville	Moorabool R.	Agriculture ...	8	47
McIntyre's gold-workings	Gladstone ...	Orville Creek	Mining ...	32	102
*Melbourne (City only) (c)	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Metropolis ...	11,298	65,859
Melton	Bourke ...	Toolern Toolern Creek	Agriculture ...	64	330
Meredith	Grant ...	Coole Barghurk Creek	Agriculture and mining	34	211
Merino	Normanby ...	Merino Creek	Agriculture ...	61	297
Merton	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Mining ...	9	38
Metung	Tambo ...	Lake King ...	Fishing ...	16	41
Miner's Rest	Grenville and Ripon	Burrumbeet Creek	Agriculture ...	71	439
Minyip	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	80	421
Mitchelltown	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Grazing ...	60	350
Mitiamo	Bendigo ...	Mount Hope C.	Agriculture ...	11	68
Mitta Mitta	Bogong ...	Mitta Mitta R.	Mining ...	30	166
Moe	Buln Buln ...	...	Agriculture ...	36	153
Moliagul	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek...	Mining ...	42	97
Moonambel and adjacent gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Mountain Crk.	Mining ...	166	604
Mooroopna	Rodney ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	142	812
Morang	Bourke ...	Plenty River	Agriculture ...	25	144
Mordialloc	Bourke ...	Mordialloc Ck. and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	58	328

* The total population of Melbourne, with its immediate suburbs (Greater Melbourne), was 282,947. See table following paragraph 86 ante.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Mornington ...	Mornington ...	Tanti Creek and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	102	525
Morrison ...	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Mining ...	90	414
Mortlake ...	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ...	125	626
Morwell ...	Buln Buln ...	Morwell River	Agriculture ...	27	162
Mount Clear ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	31	129
Mount Pleasant ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	10	60
Moyston ...	Borong ...	Mt. William C.	Grazing ...	22	104
Muckleford ...	Talbot ...	Muckleford Ck.	Agriculture ...	15	76
Murchison ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	96	464
Murtoa ...	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ...	110	623
Myerstown ...	Bendigo ...	Myer's Creek	Mining ...	93	415
Myrniong ...	Bourke ...	Myrniong Ck.	Agriculture ...	12	81
Myrtleford ...	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining and agri- culture	59	300
Nagambie ...	Moira ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	79	456
Nalinga ...	Moira ...	Broken River	Agriculture ...	2	11
Napoleons ...	Grenville ...	...	Mining ...	92	465
Narracan ...	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Crk.	Agriculture ...	41	190
Natimuk ...	Lowan ...	Lake Natimuk	Grazing ...	21	85
Navarre ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Grazing ...	18	70
Neilborough (see Ray- wood).					
Nelson ...	Normanby ...	Glenelg River	Grazing and agriculture	19	112
Newbridge ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Grazing and min- ing	42	218
Newry ...	Tanjil ...	McAllister R.	Agriculture ...	14	87
Newstead ...	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	61	285
Newtown ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	33	106
Newtown and Chil- well (b)	Grant ...	Barwon River	Suburb of Gee- long	898	4,642
Nhill ...	Lowan ...	...	Grazing ...	14	111
Nicholson Riv ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson Riv.	Mining ...	24	59
Nillumbik ...	Evelyn ...	Arthur's Crk.	Agriculture and mining	34	187
Ninyeunook ...	Tatchera ...	Avoca River	Grazing and agriculture	35	189
Northcote ...	Bourke ...	Merri Merri C.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	250	1,316
Numurkah ...	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ...	18	96
Oakleigh ...	Bourke ...	Kooyong-Koot Creek	Agriculture ...	36	178
Omeo ...	Benambra ...	Mitta Mitta R.	Agriculture and mining	79	355
Ondit (see B ...)					
Orford ...	Villiers ...	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	22	147
Ormond ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	16	94
Osborne's Flats ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ...	54	330
Oxley ...	Delatite ...	King River ...	Agriculture ...	17	81
Palmerston ...	Buln Buln ...	Albert ...	Commerce ...	14	62
Panmure ...	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Crk.	Agriculture ...	32	203
Paynesville ...	Tanjil ...	...	Fishing ...	25	94
Pearsontown (see Wal- halla).					
Penshurst ...	Villiers ...	...	Agriculture ...	117	595

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Percydale	Kara Kara ...	Fiddler's Creek	Mining ...	72	244
Peter's Diggings and adjacent gold-work- ings	Kara Kara ...	... ..	Mining ...	83	323
Porepukah	Bogong	Ovens River	Mining ...	21	104
Port Albert	Buln Buln ...	Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	27	148
Portarlington ...	Grant	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	118	619
Port Campbell ...	Heytesbury ...	Port Campbell	Agriculture ...	48	256
Portland (b)	Normanby ...	Wattle Hill C.	Grazing ...	453	2,265
Portsea	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	13	89
Prahran (c)	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,134	21,168
Preston	Bourke	Merri Merri C.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	106	596
Prinetown	Heytesbury ...	Port Ronald ...	Shipping place	11	55
Pyalong	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Crk.	Agriculture ...	15	62
Queenscliff (b) ...	Grant	Entrance to Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	208	1,216
Queenstown (Caledonia Diggings) and adja- cent gold-workings	Evelyn	Diamond Crk.	Mining ...	287	1,162
Raglan	Ripon	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	27	133
Raywood (b)	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	91	426
Red Hill	Bourke	Lerderderg R.	Agriculture ...	33	135
Redbank and adjacent gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Cherry Tree C.	Mining ...	42	174
Redcastle	Rodney ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	22	126
Redruth	Dundas	Wannon River	Grazing ...	10	62
Reedy Creek gold- workings	Anglesey and Dal- housie	Reedy Creek	Mining ...	126	578
Richmond (c)	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,744	23,405
Rochester	Bendigo and Rod- ney	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	116	599
Rochford	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	50
Rokewood	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Ck.	Agriculture and mining	37	164
Romsey	Bourke	Five-mile Crk.	Agriculture ...	52	313
Rosebud	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Fishing ...	14	49
Rosedale	Buln Buln ...	La Trobe Riv.	Agriculture ...	90	505
Rothwell (see Little River).	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Rowsley	Grant	Parwan Creek	Agriculture ...	25	117
Rupanyup	Borong	Dunmunkle C.	Grazing ...	25	131
Rushworth	Rodney ... ..	... ..	Mining ...	166	653
Russell's Creek ...	Villiers	Russell's Crk.	Mining ...	54	289
Russell's Creek gold- workings	Tanjil	Russell's Crk.	Mining ...	34	76
Rutherglen (b) ...	Bogong ... ..	... ..	Agriculture and mining	98	484
Rye	Mornington ...	Port Phillip Bay	Lime-burning ...	21	65
Sale (b)	Tanjil	Flooding Creek	Agriculture ...	583	3,073
Sandford	Normanby ...	Wannon River	Agriculture ...	34	180
*Sandhurst (c) ...	Bendigo	Bendigo Creek	Mining ...	5,792	28,153
Sandridge (b) ...	Bourke	Hobson's Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,779	8,771
Sarsfield	Dargo	Nicholson Riv.	Agriculture ...	16	87

* The population of Sandhurst and its immediate suburbs was 36,640. See table following paragraph 90 ante.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Scarsdale (<i>see</i> Browns). Schnapper Point (<i>see</i> Mornington) ...					
Seaton	Tanjil ... ..	...	Grazing	18	86
Sebastian	Bendigo ... ..	...	Mining	35	197
Sebastopol (b)	Grenville	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining	485	2,498
Separation	Bourke ... ..	...	Grazing	28	111
Seymour	Anglesey	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture	167	840
Shelbourne	Bendigo	Back Creek ...	Agriculture	20	90
Shelford	Grant	Yarrowee Riv.	Grazing	19	120
Shepparton	Moira	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture	197	1,090
Skipton	Hampden	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture and grazing	17	108
Smeaton	Talbot	Bullarook Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	34	245
Smythesdale (b)	Grenville	Smythe's Crk.	Mining	163	685
Snowy Creek... ..	Bogong	Snowy Creek	Mining	69	201
Sorrento	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	51	246
Springs	Talbot	McCullum's C.	Mining	13	56
St. Arnaud (b)	Kara Kara	St. Arnaud Ck.	Mining	555	2,629
St. Clair	Wonnangatta ... ..	...	Mining	2	10
St. Kilda (b)	Bourke	Hobson's Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,981	11,654
St. Leonards	Grant	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place	28	108
Stanley	Bogong	Nine-mile Crk.	Mining	53	236
Stanley and Stanley Road gold-workings	Bogong ... ..	...	Mining	106	397
Stawell (b)	Borong	Pleasant Creek	Mining	1,468	7,348
Steiglitz	Grant	Sutherland's C.	Mining	73	275
Store Creek	Dargo	Store Creek ...	Mining	3	12
Stradbroke	Buln Buln	Merriman's Ck.	Agriculture	19	103
Strangways	Talbot	Jim Crow Crk.	Mining	21	98
Stratford	Tanjil	Avon River ...	Agriculture	82	424
Strathfieldsaye	Bendigo	Axe, Emu, and Sheepwash Creeks	Agriculture	18	86
Streatham	Ripon	Fiery Creek ...	Grazing	11	62
Stuartmill and adjacent gold-workings	Kara Kara	Strathfillan Ck.	Mining	63	245
Sunbury (exclusive of Lunatic Asylum)	Bourke	Jackson's Crk.	Agriculture	80	459
Sutton Grange	Talbot ... ..	...	Grazing and agriculture	9	55
Swan Hill	Tatchera	Murray River	Grazing	56	288
Swift's Creek gold- workings	Dargo	Swift's Creek	Mining	56	204
Tahara	Normanby	Wannon River	Agriculture	10	48
Talbot (b)	Talbot	Back Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	570	2,318
Talbotville	Dargo	Wongungarra River	Mining	7	34
Tallangatta	Benambra	Tallangatta Ck.	Mining	25	158
Tallarook	Dalhousie	Dabyminga C.	Agriculture and grazing	29	151
Tambo	Dargo	Tambo River	Grazing	21	129
Taradale (old borough)	Dalhousie and Follett	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	339	1,466
Tarnagulla (b)	Gladstone	Loddon River	Mining	213	886

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, AND TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—continued.

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Tarilta	Talbot ... ..	...	Mining	53	179
Tarraville	Buln Buln	Tarra River	Agriculture	56	273
Tarrawingee	Bogong	Hodgson's Crk.	Agriculture	15	79
Tatura	Rodney ... ..	...	Agriculture	41	196
Teesdale	Grant	Native Hut Ck.	Agriculture	37	181
Templestowe	Bourke	Yarra Yarra R.	Agriculture	28	111
Terang	Hampden	Lake Terang	Agriculture and grazing	123	573
Thomastown	Bourke ... ..	...	Agriculture	38	221
Thowgla Creek	Benambra	Thowgla Crk.	Mining	83	193
Timor and Chinaman's Flat gold-workings	Talbot	Timor and Bet Bet Creeks	Mining	183	696
Toolamba	Rodney ... ..	...	Agriculture	7	32
Toongabbie	Tanjil	Rosedale Creek	Grazing	21	137
Towong	Benambra	Murray River	Grazing	16	80
Trafalgar	Buln Buln ... ..	...	Agriculture	37	207
Traralgon	Buln Buln	Traralgon Crk.	Mining	66	338
Trentham	Dalhousie	Branch of Coli- ban River	Mining	55	252
Tylden	Dalhousie	Little Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	35	201
Vaughan	Talbot	Loddon River	Mining	131	390
Violet Town	Delatite and Moira	Honeysuckle C.	Agriculture and grazing	50	284
Waanyarra	Gladstone	Waanyarra Ck.	Mining	29	91
Wabdallah	Grant ... ..	...	Grazing	21	133
Wagra	Croajingolong ... ..	...	Grazing	7	32
Wahgunyah	Bogong	Murray River	Agriculture	79	452
Wallace	Grant	Western Moor- abool River	Agriculture	39	232
Wallan Wallan	Bourke ... ..	...	Agriculture	48	243
Walhalla (b)	Tanjil	Stringer's Crk.	Mining	390	1,614
Walmer	Talbot	Muckleford C.	Agriculture	12	49
Wandiligong	Delatite	Morse's Creek	Mining	251	1,105
Wangaratta (b)	Delatite, Bogong, Moira	Ovens and King Rivers	Agriculture	275	1,331
Warburton	Evelyn	Britannia Crk.	Mining	14	58
Warracknabeal	Borong	Yerriambiack Creek	Agriculture	34	205
Warragul	Buln Buln ... ..	...	Agriculture	156	839
Warrak	Kara Kara	Mount Cole C.	Agriculture	7	35
Warruk Warruk	Tanjil	Thomson Riv.	Agriculture	10	49
Warrantdyte	Evelyn	Yarra Yarra R.	Grazing	67	270
Warrenheip	Grant ... ..	...	Agriculture	52	304
Warrnambool (b)	Villiers	Hopkins River	Agriculture	848	4,839
Waterford	Dargo	Mitchell River ... ..	...	7	27
Waterloo	Buln Buln ... ..	...	Agriculture and grazing	68	311
Waterloo gold-workings	Ripon ... ..	...	Mining	196	679
Wedderburn	Gladstone	Korong Creek	Mining	131	533
Wehla	Gladstone ... ..	...	Mining	39	65
Whipstick	Bendigo ... ..	...	Mining	46	147
White Hills*	Bendigo ... ..	...	Mining	15	69
White Hills	Talbot ... ..	...	Mining	31	94
Whittlesea	Evelyn and Bourke	Plenty River	Agriculture	72	372
Whroo	Rodney ... ..	...	Mining	69	281
Wickliffe	Ripon	Hopkins River	Grazing	22	126
Williamstown (b)	Bourke	Hobson's Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,770	9,034

Portion outside City of Sandhurst.

D

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, AND TOWNSHIPS, ETC.—*continued.*

(c) signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough.

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Popula- tion.
	County.	On what Water.			
Winchelsea	Grant and Grenville	Barwon River	Grazing ...	81	427
Winslow	Villiers	Lake Cartcar- ronge	Agriculture ...	22	103
Winton	Moirra	Seven-mile Ck.	Grazing ...	14	85
Wodonga	Bogong	Murray River	Agriculture and mining	147	788
Woodend	Dalhousie	Five-mile Crk.	Agriculture ...	215	1,148
Woodford	Villiers	Merri River ...	Agriculture ...	63	296
Wood's Point	Wonnangatta	Goulburn Riv.	Mining ...	131	562
Woodside	Buln Buln	Bruthen Creek	Grazing ...	20	141
Woodstock	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	152
Woolsthorpe	Villiers	Spring Creek	Grazing ...	31	182
Wooronooke	Kara Kara	Lake Wooroo- nooke	Grazing ...	14	77
Wyndham	Bourke and Grant	Werribee Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	57	320
Yackandandah	Bogong	Yackandandah Creek	Mining ...	108	482
Yambuk	Villiers	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	48	278
Yan Yean	Evelyn	Plenty River...	Agriculture ...	29	152
Yandoit	Talbot	Jim Crow Crk.	Mining ...	18	77
Yarra Flats	Evelyn	Yarra Yarra R.	Agriculture ...	49	288
Yarram Yarram	Buln Buln ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	112
Yarrowonga	Moirra	Murray River	Agriculture ...	62	366
Yea	Anglesey	Muddy Creek	Agriculture and mining	49	249
Yendon	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	210

Population
and dwell-
ings on

92. The following table gives a statement of the total number of inhabitants and dwellings on the goldfields situated within each mining district at the census of 1881 and the former one, also the decrease of persons and dwellings in the interval between the two periods :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS ON THE GOLDFIELDS, 1871 AND 1881.

Mining Districts.*	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.		
	1871.	1881	Decrease.†	1871.	1881.	Decrease.
Ararat	19,546	15,538	4,008	4,754	3,320	1,434
Ballarat	94,618	76,092	18,526	20,658	14,895	5,763
Beechworth	27,061	27,270	+209	6,565	6,069	496
Castlemaine	38,385	30,006	8,379	9,709	7,140	2,569
Gippsland	5,557	4,410	1,147	1,657	1,149	508
Maryborough	35,892	32,038	3,854	9,786	8,236	1,550
Sandhurst	49,369	45,590	3,779	11,738	9,771	1,967
Total	270,428	230,944	39,484	64,867	50,580	14,287

* This table does not contain a statement of the total population of each mining district, but only of the persons living on or in the immediate vicinity of the gold-workings situated therein.

† Where an increase has taken place the plus sign (+) is placed against the figures. In other cases the figures denote decrease.

93. It will be observed that the goldfield population fell off in all the mining districts except Beechworth, where there was a trifling increase, and the dwellings on the goldfields fell off in all the districts. It has been already shown* in regard to the total population that more persons on the average lived in a dwelling in 1881 than in 1871; and this was found also to be the case on the goldfields, where the proportion in 1871 was 4.17 to the dwelling, or 417 persons to every 100 dwellings, and in 1881 4.57 to the dwelling, or 457 persons to every 100 dwellings.

Population on goldfields 1871 and 1881 compared.

94. Of the habitations on the goldfields, only 717 were tents, the small number indicating an entire change in the habits of the mining population since the days of the early goldfields. This had commenced prior to the census of 1871, when no more than 2,252 were returned in the goldfields districts, as against the very large number of 37,169 at the census of 1861.

Tents on goldfields.

95. Males and females on the goldfields numbered respectively 155,269 and 115,159 in 1871 and 123,344 and 107,600 in 1881. The sexes were much more equal at the latter period than the former, there being as many as 87 females to 100 males in 1881, whereas there were no more than 74 females to 100 males in 1871.

Proportions of sexes on goldfields.

96. The number of gold miners to be shown by the census returns is not yet known, as the tabulation of the occupations of the people has not been completed †; an estimate of the number of miners actually at work is, however, each year made by the Mining Department, and the figures for the end of 1881 are subjoined:—

Gold miners, 1881.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1881.

Alluvial miners	...	21,874	European miners	...	30,195
Quartz miners	...	16,262	Chinese miners	...	7,941
		38,136			38,136
Total	...	38,136	Total	...	38,136

97. According to this estimate, the total number of persons engaged in searching for or raising gold at the end of 1881 was less than in 1880 by 432, but greater than in any other year since 1876. It should be pointed out, however, that the decrease in 1881, as compared with 1880, was in the Chinese miners, who fell off by 545, whereas the Europeans increased by 113. The followers of this occupation were until 1878 falling-off in numbers; but since then there has been a slight revival, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number at the end of each of the last thirteen years:—

Gold miners, 1869 to 1881.

* See paragraph 43 ante.

† A table showing the occupations of the people will be published in an Appendix to this work.

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1869 TO 1881.

1869	...	...	63,787	1876	...	...	41,010
1870	...	...	59,247	1877	...	...	38,005
1871	...	...	58,279	1878	...	...	36,636
1872	...	...	52,965	1879	...	...	37,553
1873	...	...	50,595	1880	...	...	38,568
1874	...	...	45,151	1881	...	...	38,136
1875	...	...	41,717				

98. At the end of 1881 the Europeans employed in quartz mining exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 2,000, the numbers being 16,188 and 14,007 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers occupied in that industry at the same period being only 74, as against 7,867 occupied in alluvial mining.

99. The miners for metals and minerals other than gold are few in number, and, according to estimates of the Mining Department, numbered only 177 in 1880 and no more than 250 in 1881.*

100. The total number of Chinese enumerated amounted to 12,128, viz., 11,869 males and 259 females. According to the census of 1871 the Chinese then in the colony numbered 17,935, viz., 17,899 males and 36 females; therefore the total number has fallen off in the last ten years by 5,807, and the males by 6,030; but during the same period the females have increased by 223.†

101. In 1871, 90 per cent. of the Chinese in Victoria were resident on the goldfields, but in 1881 only 65 per cent. were there resident.

102. A careful examination of the schedules has afforded information of the existence of only 780 Aborigines, viz., 460 males and 320 females. It is probable that a few more exist, as the sub-enumerators sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal after the birthplace entry, and therefore the name, place of residence, &c., rendering it probable he belonged to that race, had to be taken into account, and these did not always supply the desired information. According to a census undertaken by the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in March 1877, the number in the colony was then 1,067, viz., 633 males and 434 females.

103. Brought on from the census figures, by means of the differences between registered births and deaths and the recorded arrivals and departures, the population of Victoria at the end of 1881 and the mean or average population of that year may be set down as follow:—

Population, 31st December 1881.			Mean Population, 1881.		
Males	...	464,222	Males	...	456,107
Females	...	418,010	Females	...	412,835
Total	...	882,232	Total	...	868,942

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

† See also paragraph 135 *post*.

European
and Chinese
miners.

Miners for
metals and
minerals
other than
gold.

Chinese.

Chinese on
goldfields.

Aborigines.

Population
at end and
middle of
1881.

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

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

					Square Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	309,175
Queensland	...	...	...	...	668,224
South Australia	...	...	...	...	903,425†
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	975,920
Total Australia					2,944,628‡
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	26,375
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	104,403
Total Australasia					3,075,406

105. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

* These areas are the same as those given in the last issue of this work, except the estimates for Queensland and New Zealand—the former Mr. Skene has seen reason to increase by 609 square miles, the latter has been reduced by 939 miles in accordance with recent surveys.

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

‡ Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 27,404 square miles than that derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments; but less by only 599 square miles than that calculated planimetrically in the Geographical Establishment at Gotha, as will be observed by the following figures:—

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

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

Population of
Australasian
colonies.

106. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the eight years ended with 1880, are shown in the following table :—

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1873	414,917	357,122	772,039	86·07	8·785
	1874	418,534	364,740	783,274	87·15	8·913
	1875	421,023	370,376	791,399	87·97	9·005
	1876	424,838	376,879	801,717	88·71	9·122
	1877	430,616	384,878	815,494	89·38	9·279
	1878	435,691	391,748	827,439	89·91	9·415
	1879	441,434	399,186	840,620	90·43	9·565
	1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	90·51	9·786
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·812
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·890
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·962
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·037
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·142
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·244
	1879	384,044	319,099	703,143	83·09	2·271
	1880	405,840	333,545	739,385	82·19	2·391
Queensland ...	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·220
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·245
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·272
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·280
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·304
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·315
	1879	130,867	86,984	217,851	66·47	·326
	1880	134,216	91,861	226,077	68·44	·338
South Australia† ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·233
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·250
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
	1879	135,198	124,262	259,460	91·91	·287
	1880	139,175	128,398	267,573	92·26	·296
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·028
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·029
	1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	72·41	·029
	1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	75·25	·030

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

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

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·951
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·950
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·930
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	3·999
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·061
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·169
	1879	59,447	53,022	112,469	89·19	4·264
	1880	60,550	54,212	114,762	89·53	4·351
New Zealand*	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·834
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·274
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·600
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·822
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	4·000
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·143
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·441
	1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	80·67	4·644

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

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

108. At the end of 1880 there were on the continent of Australia over two million one hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two million seven hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, were as follow:—

Population of Australia and Australasia.

* The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 44,097 were enumerated at the census of 1881.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880.*

	Estimated Population, 31st December 1880.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,147,246	974,875	2,122,121	84·98	·721
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,476,160	1,245,587	2,721,747	84·38	·885

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

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

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

110. The following table, showing the area and the ascertained or estimated population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies, has been compiled in this office, principally from official documents. It embodies the latest available information upon the subject :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales	58,311	(c) 1881	25,968,286	445
Scotland	30,463	"	3,734,441	122
Ireland	32,531	"	5,159,839	158
Total United Kingdom ...	121,305	(c) 1881	34,862,566	287
Gibraltar	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	1879	18,014†	9,608
Malta and Goza	119	"	154,198†	1,295
Heligoland	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1871	1,913‡	364
Total	121,431	...	35,036,691	288
ASIA.				
British India §	910,981	(c) 1881	202,275,983	222
Ceylon	24,702	1879	2,558,488	104
Straits Settlements	1,445	(c) 1881	423,384	293
Labuan	30	1871	4,898	163
Hong Kong	31	(c) 1881	155,730‡	5,023
Aden †	8	1872	22,707	2,838
Perim	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ‡	1871	211	47
Cyprus	3,723	(c) 1881	185,916‡	50
Total	940,924	...	205,627,317	218

* Similar information (except as regards the sexes) to the end of 1881 may be found by adding the numbers for that year given in the population column of the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha* (cent-dix-neuvième année) 1882: Justus Perthes.

§ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which cover an estimated area of 546,000 square miles, with a population of 50,265,227.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	713	1879	357,339	501
Seychelles	286	1878	13,344	47
Natal	18,750	1879	361,587	19
Cape of Good Hope (including Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland)	221,950	"	1,006,953	5
St. Helena	47	(c) 1871	6,241	133
Ascension *	34	(c) "	27	·8
Lagos	73	1878	60,221	825
Gold Coast	6,000	(c) 1871	408,070	68
Sierra Leone †	468	(c) 1881	60,546†	129
Gambia	69	(c) "	14,190	206
Total	248,390	...	2,288,518	9·8
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,392	(c) 1881	4,324,810*	1
Newfoundland	40,200	(c) 1874	161,374	4
Bermudas	19	(c) 1881	13,956	734
Honduras	7,562	(c) 1871	24,710	3
British Guiana... ..	76,000	1880	248,110	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	(c) 1871	39,162	7
Turk's Island	50	1878	5,337	106
Jamaica	4,193	"	558,256*	133
St. Lucia	237	1879	37,250	157
St. Vincent	147	(c) 1871	35,688	243
Barbadoes	166	(c) 1881	171,889*	1,035
Grenada	133	1879	42,914	323
Tobago	114	"	18,938	166
Virgin Islands	57	1871	6,651	117
St. Christopher	68	"	28,169	414
Nevis	50	1879	11,680	234
Antigua	170	1877	35,642	210
Montserrat	32	1871	8,693	271
Dominica	291	(c) 1881	28,211	97
Trinidad	1,754	(c) "	153,128	87
Total	3,607,025	...	5,954,568	1·7
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,406	(c) 1881	2,796,553	·9
Fiji	7,740 §	1880	121,884	16·0
Falkland Islands	6,500	1879	1,431	·2
Total	3,089,646	...	2,919,868	·9
Grand Total British dominions	8,007,416	...	251,826,962	31·9

NOTE.—The following are the provisional figures of the Census of 1881 in the colonies named:—Gibraltar, 18,381; Labuan, 6,298; St. Helena, 5,059; Newfoundland, 179,509; Honduras, 27,452; West Indies—Turk's Island, 4,732, Jamaica, 580,804, St. Lucia, 38,551, St. Vincent, 40,548, Grenada, 42,403, Virgin Islands, 5,287, St. Christopher, 29,137, Nevis, 11,864, Antigua, 39,964, Montserrat, 10,083; Fiji, 124,002; Falkland Islands, 413,167.

* Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882: Justus Perthes.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Only 271 of these are whites.

§ This area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles.

Australasia compared with other British possessions

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austro-Hungary *	265,190	(c)1880	37,754,972	142
Belgium	11,370	1878	5,476,668	481
Denmark	14,553	(c)1880	1,969,454	135
„ colonies of	87,124	1870	127,401	1
Total Danish dominions ...	101,677	...	2,096,855	21
France	204,031	(c)1876	36,905,788	181
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	198,960	1877	5,302,600†	27
„ „ others	172,316	...	2,624,006	15
„ protectorates of	34,284	...	1,030,050	30
Total French dominions ...	609,591	...	45,862,444	75
Germany	209,830	1878	43,791,000	209
Greece ‡	19,941	(c)1879	1,679,775	84
Holland	12,718	1877	3,865,456	304
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	51,324	1874	18,125,269	353
„ other colonies	615,376	1872-5	5,195,342	8
Total Dutch dominions ...	679,418	...	27,186,067	40
Italy	114,296	1878	28,209,620	247
Luxemburg	1,592	1880	209,570§	132
Montenegro *	3,550	1879	250,000	70

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

† Including wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,439,974 persons.

‡ Exclusive of portions of Thessaly and Epirus acquired by the convention of the 24th May 1881, which contain an estimated area of 5,160 square miles, with a population of about 388,000. See *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882, page 789.

§ Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882: Justus Perthes.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Portugal	36,510	(c)1878	4,348,551	119
„ possessions of, Azores ...	966	1877	261,746	271
„ „ Madeira and Porto Santo	317	„	121,753	384
„ „ others ...	709,495	1866-73	3,258,140	5
Total Portuguese dominions	747,288	...	7,990,190	11
Roumania*	48,307	1878	5,290,000	110
Russia in Europe*	2,091,544	(c)1870-5	74,285,223	35
„ Asia*	6,280,366	(c)1871	12,723,471	2
Total Russian Empire*	8,371,910	...	87,008,694	10
Servia*	20,850	(c)1874	1,670,000	80
Spain	195,716	(c)1877	16,625,860	84
„ colonies of	113,678	(c) „	6,399,347	56
Total Spanish dominions	309,394	...	23,025,207	74
Sweden and Norway	293,751	1876-9	6,338,763	22
Switzerland	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102†	177
Turkey* (in Europe, Asia, and Africa) ‡	1,116,848	1879	21,000,000	19
„ Bulgaria	24,360	„	1,859,000	76
„ Eastern Roumelia	13,500	„	751,000	56
Total Turkish Empire	1,154,708	...	23,610,000	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) §	1,534,953	1881	362,447,183	236
„ dependencies of	2,387,364	„	20,000,000	8
Total Chinese Empire	3,922,317	...	382,447,183	97
Japan	160,474	(c)1878	34,338,304	214
Persia	648,000	1868	4,400,000	7
Siam	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	175,130	(c)1878	5,602,627 ||	32
„ Nubia, Ethiopia, Darfur, and other annexed districts	1,231,120	1875	11,434,373	9
Total Egyptian territories...	1,406,250	...	17,037,000	12

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

† Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882: Justus Perthes.

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

§ Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. These figures, as well as some others in the table, have been taken from Martin's *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1880. London: MacMillan and Co.

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Liberia	60,000	...	720,000	12
Morocco	219,000	...	2,750,000	23
Tunis... ..	42,000	1877	2,100,000	50
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1,619,463	1880	2,400,000*	1
Bolivia	500,740	1879	2,325,000	5
Brazil	3,287,963	(c)1872	10,608,650†	3
Chili	204,580	(c)1875	2,319,266	11
Columbia	504,773	1871	2,913,343	6
Costa Rica	26,040	...	185,000	7
Ecuador	248,372	1875	1,066,137	4
Guatemala	41,830	1872	1,190,754	28
Haiti	10,204	...	600,000	59
Honduras	39,600	...	250,000	6
Mexico	743,948	1873	9,343,470	13
Nicaragua	49,500	...	350,000	7
Paraguay	57,303	(c)1876	239,844	4
Peru	432,297	(c) „	3,050,000	7
San Domingo	18,045	...	250,000	14
San Salvador	9,594	1870	434,520	45
United States	3,603,884	(c)1880	50,152,866*	14
Uruguay	72,151	1879	438,245	6
Venezuela	402,261	(c)1873	1,784,194	4
OCEANIA.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,565	(c)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,565,794	...	895,847,688	28
Grand Total of British dominions	8,007,416	...	251,826,962	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,573,210	...	1,147,674,650	29

NOTE.—The following are the results of the most recent enumerations in the countries named:—Belgium (1879), 5,536,654; Germany (1880), 45,233,829; Holland (1879), 4,060,586; Servia (1880), 1,700,211.

113. According to this table, the British Empire is in area slightly less than European and Asiatic Russia, but more than twice as large as China, the United States, or Brazil, whilst its population is equal to about two-thirds of that of China, is nearly three times as large as that of Russia, and more than five times as large as that of the United States, France and its possessions, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is more than sixty-five times, and

* Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882: Justus Perthes.

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

the population thereof more than seven times, as great as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

114. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over four hundred and eighty, and the latter over four hundred and forty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and four; next, Italy with two hundred and forty-seven; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and thirty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Japan, Germany, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austro-Hungary, Denmark, and Luxemburg.

Density of population in various countries.

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

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,748,191	315,929,000	84·3
Asia	17,204,889	834,707,000	48·4
Africa	11,545,045	205,679,000	17·8
America	14,818,235	95,495,500	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,456,139	4,031,000	1·2
Polarland	1,744,874	82,000	·05
Total	52,517,373	1,455,923,500	27·7

116. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 112 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and not quite four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

117. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its

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

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

population ; that the Australasian colonies cover between a seventeenth and an eighteenth of its surface, but contain less than a five-hundred and twentieth of its population ; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a seventeen-hundredth of its population.

Imperfections in Immigration returns.

118. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only ; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighboring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and during the last two years virtually complete* railway communication has existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales ; railways also run westward in this colony to within 100 miles of the South Australian border—the journey being continued onwards by means of coaches. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony.

Immigration returns insufficient for estimating population.

119. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by myself ; and I have suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland ; but it seems that difficulties at present supposed to be insuperable stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no other alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of emigration by sea defective.

120. I may observe that, under the present system of ascertaining the numbers arriving and departing by sea, correct results are obtained only as regards the former ; the latter being incomplete, in consequence of account being frequently not taken of persons who leave by the

* The lines have been completed except about three miles between Wodonga and Albury, including the bridge to be constructed over the Murray and its approaches.

intercolonial steamers without taking their passages beforehand. For this reason, even if the arrivals and departures overland should balance each other, the estimates of population, other things being equal, would always overstate the truth. I have strongly urged this upon the Immigration authorities, with the result that steps are, I believe, being taken to remedy the evil, or at any rate to reduce it to a minimum.

121. The arrivals and departures by sea* during 1881, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1881.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ...	41,579	17,487	59,066
Departures by sea ...	35,692	16,052	51,744
Excess of arrivals ...	5,887	1,435	7,322

122. The arrivals in 1881 were more numerous by 2,111, and the departures by 6,450, than in 1880. In both these years, however, the numbers arriving and departing were much above the average—the former being greater than in any previous year since 1857, and the latter than in any other year since the colony was founded.† This circumstance is doubtless owing to large numbers of visitors and others having been attracted to Victoria by the Melbourne International Exhibition, which was opened on the 1st October 1880 and closed on the 30th April 1881; and this inference is borne out by the fact that over two-fifths of the persons who arrived in 1881 came, and nearly half those who departed left, during the first four months of the year, when the Exhibition was open, the excess of the former over the latter being very small. That much of the immigration, however, was of a permanent character appears evident from the result of the last eight months of the year, which were not directly affected by the Exhibition; for the excess of arrivals over departures during that period was at the rate of 10,000 per annum, a number which would compare most favorably with the excess in previous years. The following figures show the numbers who entered the colony and departed therefrom before and after the closing of the Exhibition:—

Arrivals and departures, 1881 and former years.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No account is kept of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. See three preceding paragraphs.

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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1881, BEFORE AND AFTER THE
CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Period of 1881.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of arrivals over departures.
January to April	24,452	23,744	708
May to December	34,614	28,000	6,614
Total	59,066	51,744	7,322

Excess of arrivals over departures, 1860-81.

123. The excess of arrivals over departures in 1881 was less by 4,339 than in 1880, and was also less than in 1864, 1869, 1870, and 1871; it was, however, only slightly less than in 1860, rather greater than in 1868 and 1877, and much greater than in any other of the previous 21 years. This will be seen by the following figures, which show the difference between the recorded immigration and emigration in the 22 years ended with 1881* :—

EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES BY SEA, 1860 TO 1881.

1860 ...	7,348	1868 ...	7,253	1875 ...	3,402
1861 ...	—8,986	1869 ...	11,152	1876 ...	3,820
1862 ...	—367	1870 ...	11,467	1877 ...	7,253
1863 ...	4,183	1871 ...	8,382	1878 ...	4,776
1864 ...	14,377	1872 ...	1,752	1879 ...	5,172
1865 ...	5,684	1873 ...	3,166	1880 ...	11,661
1866 ...	4,549	1874 ...	3,367	1881 ...	7,322
1867 ...	2,100				

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

Net gain by immigration in 22 years.

124. It will be observed that the arrivals exceeded the recorded departures in all the years except 1861 and 1862, in which the excess of the latter resulted in a loss of 9,353 persons. Deducting these from the gains in the other years, viz., 128,186, a balance appears in favor of the colony amounting to 118,833.†

Adults and children arriving and departing.

125. The immigration authorities do not specify the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1881 :—

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

† See also latter part of paragraph 34 *ante* and of paragraph 130 *post*.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1881.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	53,740	4,750	576	59,066
Departures	46,894	4,258	592	51,744
Immigration in excess ...	6,846	492	...	7,322
Emigration „ ...	...	...	16	...

126. The countries the immigrants in 1881 came from and those the emigrants in the same year went to are shown in the following table:—

Countries where from and where to.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	16,798	18,722	...	1,924
South and Western Australia ...	14,300	14,108	192	...
Tasmania	9,864	6,996	2,868	...
New Zealand and South Seas ...	5,586	4,314	1,272	...
The United Kingdom	9,073	5,113	3,960	...
Foreign countries	3,445	2,491	954	...
Total	59,066	51,744	7,322*	...

127. It will be seen that the arrivals exceeded the departures in the case of every colony and country named except New South Wales and Queensland. It may be mentioned that there was an excess of emigrants from Victoria to the last-named colonies in all but two of the last eleven years, viz., 1877 and 1880—the latter being the year of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

Arrivals in excess of departures.

128. In 1881 the arrivals from the United Kingdom were less numerous by 601, and the departures thereto were fewer by 249, than those in 1880. The balance in favor of Victoria of the immigration from the United Kingdom was less during the same year than in 1879 or 1880†; but greater than in any other of the previous ten years.

Immigration from the United Kingdom.

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

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

* Net figures.

† Sydney and Melbourne Exhibition years.

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

Gain to Victoria by Excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea from—								
Years.	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	Total Neighboring Colonies.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1871 (8 months and 28 days)	...	263	1,910	1,495	3,668	3,567	263	7,498
1872 ...	...	700	3,088	1,675	5,463	1,635	...	7,098
1873 ...	...	...	4,007	540	4,547	2,082	...	6,629
1874 ...	...	...	3,769	166	3,935	1,415	108	5,458
1875 ...	...	...	2,780	85	2,865	2,119	57	5,041
1876 ...	...	...	1,972	474	2,446	2,815	310	5,571
1877 ...	410	...	2,681	784	3,875	3,004	475	7,354
1878 ...	...	...	2,967	...	2,967	3,708	169	6,844
1879* ...	...	...	2,761	...	2,761	7,631	878	11,270
1880† ...	1,100	273	3,872	1,714	6,959	4,312	390	11,661
1881 (3 months and 3 days)	...	...	1,187	386	1,573	755	...	2,328
Total ...	1,510	1,236	30,994	7,319	41,059	33,043	2,650	76,752

Loss to Victoria by Excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea to—								
Years.	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	Total Neighboring Colonies.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1871 (8 months and 28 days)	405	...	...	...	405	...	...	405
1872 ...	4,620	...	...	...	4,620	...	726	5,346
1873 ...	1,394	1,916	...	...	3,310	...	153	3,463
1874 ...	1,404	687	...	...	2,091	...	...	2,091
1875 ...	906	733	...	...	1,639	...	...	1,639
1876 ...	903	848	...	...	1,751	...	...	1,751
1877 ...	...	101	...	...	101	...	...	101
1878 ...	376	1,429	...	263	2,068	...	...	2,068
1879* ...	4,158	72	...	1,868	6,098	...	...	6,098
1880† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881 (3 months and 3 days)	597	832	...	...	1,429	...	9	1,438
Total ...	14,763	6,618	...	2,131	23,512	...	888	24,400
Net gain by excess of immigration	...	...	30,994	5,188	17,547†	33,043	1,762	52,352
Net loss by excess of emigration	13,253	5,382	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Year of International Exhibition in New South Wales.

† Year of International Exhibition in Victoria.

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

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

Countries from which Victoria gained population, or vice versa.

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

Arrivals and departures, 1871 to 1881.

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

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

132. In the eleven years 1871 to 1881, 5,545 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to

State-assisted immigration.

* See paragraph 33 ante.

† See paragraph 32 ante.

‡ Net figures.

Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the decenniad. The number has declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 377 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, and not one in 1881, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1881.

Year.	Assisted and Free Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872	468	625	1,093
1873	456	407	863
1874	64	85	149
1875	50	52	102
1876	34	37	71
1877	9	8	17
1878	8	10	18
1879	7	8	15
1880	...	5	5
1881	...	...	...
Total	2,509	3,036	5,545

Chinese immigration.

133. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1881 numbered 1,348, or 401 more than in the previous year, and included 4 females. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1881 of which there is any record is 652 (all but 2 of whom were males), as compared with 114 in 1880; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth.

Chinese, where from and where to.

134. Of the Chinese who arrived, 129 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 53 from New Zealand, 33 from South Australia, 107 from Tasmania, 1,008 from Hong Kong, and 18 from Batavia. Of those recorded as having left, 133 went to New Zealand, 6 to South Australia, 464 to Hong Kong, and 49 to India.

Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1881.

135. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and at the census of 1854 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten

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

pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,370; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed*; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. The official records of the departures of Chinese by sea are of little value, as no account is kept of those who go to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1881.

1861	...	154	1867	...	317	1872	...	385	1877	...	449
1862	...	175	1868	...	300	1873	...	269	1878	...	819
1863	...	80	1869	...	1,121	1874	...	386	1879	...	875
1864	...	978	1870	...	584	1875	...	521	1880	...	947
1865	...	1,085	1871	...	704	1876	...	377	1881	...	1,348
1866	...	974									

136. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 21 years was 12,848, or an average of 612 per annum. It will be observed that only in 1881 and two other years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000, and the highest number reached, viz., 1,348, was in the year under review. Average number of Chinese immigrants.

137. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the eight years ended with 1880. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:— Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

* By the Chinese Immigrants Statute 1868, 28 Vict. No. 259 (9th May 1865). Restrictions on Chinese Immigration were again quite recently imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April 1882. It limits the number of Chinese Immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1873	28,597	863	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,583	149	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,642	102	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,726	71	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,179	17	41,196	33,943	7,253
	1878	42,250	18	42,268	37,492	4,776
	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
New South Wales...	1873	23,882	140	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	28,676	1,080	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	29,994	973	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	31,479	1,463	32,942	21,923	11,019
	1877	32,610	6,018	38,628	20,174	18,454
	1878	34,689	5,190	39,879	22,913	16,966
	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
Queensland	1873	8,237	6,904	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	11,848	8,877	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	19,446	5,363	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	14,825	7,006	21,831	9,695	12,136
	1877	16,811	5,785	22,596	10,408	12,188
	1878	9,226	6,913	16,139	11,890	4,249
	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
South Australia	1873	4,322	226	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	3,405	2,152	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	4,499	2,067	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	6,111	7,730	13,841	4,995	8,846
	1877	9,114	4,947	14,061	8,367	5,694
	1878	10,322	4,250	14,572	8,174	6,398
	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
Western Australia	1873	285	...	285	639	- 354
	1874	660	...	660	601	59
	1875	733	...	733	520	213
	1876	...	409	409	650	- 241
	1877	270	343	613	575	38
	1878	246	76	322	471	- 149
	1879	153	61	214	278	- 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	- 200

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighboring colonies during 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879, and in Victoria in 1880.

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Tasmania	1873	6,759	28	6,787	7,039	— 252
	1874	6,247	18	6,265	7,714	— 1,449
	1875	6,519	16	6,535	8,075	— 1,540
	1876	8,523	48	8,571	8,169	402
	1877	9,710	7	9,717	9,270	447
	1878	9,524	44	9,568	8,483	1,085
	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
New Zealand	1873	4,818	8,754	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	11,847	32,118	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	11,367	20,370	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	8,737	9,677	18,414	6,459	11,955
	1877	7,643	5,344	12,987	6,611	6,376
	1878	9,645	6,618	16,263	5,761	10,502
	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231

138. With an exception in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but the gain to Victoria by excess of immigrants is usually much less than the similar gain to New South Wales or New Zealand, both of which colonies, it will be noticed, subsidize immigration largely. In 1880, however, the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to New Zealand. Victoria and New South Wales are the only colonies of those named in which the net results for 1880 compare favorably with those of previous years. In Queensland, the falling-off in the net immigration during the last three years is very marked. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1880 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1880.

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

139. Whilst immigration receives scarcely any State assistance from Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it is still subsidized by the other four colonies, although less so in 1880 than in former years. In 1880, if the immigrants to all the colonies had been left to find their

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

way there by their own means, the balance of immigrants in favor of New South Wales would have been reduced from 19,300 to 16,200, that in favor of New Zealand from 7,200 to 4,500, that in favor of South Australia from 1,800 to 1,000, whilst the gain of 3,047 to the population of Queensland would have been changed to a loss of 103. The positions of the colonies on the list would also have been somewhat altered: Tasmania rising from the sixth to the fifth place, and Queensland descending from the fourth place to the sixth. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to excess of unassisted immigrants over emigrants, or the contrary, in that year, the figures showing the gain or loss to the population being placed against each colony:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED
IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1880.*

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Emigrants over Unassisted Immigrants.	
1. New South Wales	...	16,177	...	...
2. Victoria	...	11,656	...	...
3. New Zealand	...	4,542	...	...
4. South Australia	...	955	...	...
5. Tasmania	...	334	...	...
6. Queensland	103
7. Western Australia	200

Disturbances
to Aus-
tralian immi-
gration
returns.

140. None of the other colonies on the Australian continent, any more than Victoria, attempt to take account of arrivals or departures overland, so that the remarks† made on the absence of such information in the case of this colony are applicable in a greater or less degree to all the others, except Western Australia, with which there is no overland communication. It will, therefore, be readily understood that, with this exception, the immigration returns of the continental colonies are liable to an error which is apt to increase from year to year, for which reason the figures given in the last table should not wholly be relied on. If the arrivals and departures by sea are correctly recorded, there ought, however, obviously be no such inaccuracy as regards the Australian continent taken as a whole, or as regards the insular colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand.

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

141. According to the figures in the last table, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1880 by excess of immigration over emigration was 35,582; the net gain from the same source to the population of the whole of the Australasian colonies was 43,199. Although these figures, for reasons given in the concluding portion of the preceding paragraph, ought to be tolerably correct, the results of the recent census show that they are not so reliable as was

* Year of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

† See paragraphs 118 to 120 *ante*.

supposed, but that a large number of unrecorded departures by sea must have taken place in some or all of the colonies.

142. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1881, numbered 24,093, which was less than in any year since 1872. The following are the figures for the last eleven years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the eight years ended with 1880:—

Emigrants from United Kingdom to Australasia.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1881.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	23,109	14,105
1879	42,178	23,131	19,047
1880	25,438	9,838	15,600
1881	24,093	...	...
Total in eleven years	337,199	...	...

143. During the same eleven years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America numbered 266,774; to the United States, 1,839,824; and to all other places, 177,113; thus making, with the numbers to Australasia, already shown to have been 337,199, a grand total of 2,620,910.

Imperial emigration returns.

144. The emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia was very small in both 1880 and 1881, as compared with previous years, whilst the total emigration from the United Kingdom, on the contrary, was unusually large, and unequalled in any other years since the Irish famine. The emigrants to all places in 1880 numbered 332,294, which shows an increase on the number in the previous year of 115,131, or 53 per cent.; and in 1881 they amounted to 392,514, showing an increase over the number in 1880 of 60,220, or 18 per cent. The increase in 1880 was chiefly in persons of Irish birth, who formed 41 per cent. of the emigrants of British origin, as compared with an average of only 25 per cent. in the four previous years, but the proportion of such emigrants again decreased to 31 per cent. in 1881.

Decreased emigration to Australasia.

It appears, moreover, that of the excess of emigrants over immigrants more than three-fourths in the last two years were attracted to the United States, but less than 10 per cent. to Australasia, whereas in some previous years, notably 1877 and 1878, Australasia absorbed as much as two-thirds of such net emigration. The explanation of this circumstance is probably to be found in the partial withdrawal of State aid to immigrants, as shown in the last table.

Sex and birthplace of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

145. Of the 24,093 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1881, 14,290 were males and 9,803 were females. Of both sexes, 22,682 were of British origin, viz.:—15,704 English, 2,433 Scotch, and 4,545 Irish; and 1,411 were foreigners.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

146. The adults (*i.e.*, persons over 12 years) included in such emigrants numbered 19,537, of whom 2,622 were married and 9,329 were single males, and 2,579 were married and 5,007 were single females. Of the 11,951 adult males, the following are the occupations:—Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,203; farmers and graziers, 443; general laborers, 1,003; miners, 100; carpenters, joiners, &c., 309; other artisans and mechanics, 756; bootmakers and tailors, 102; dealers in food, 98; shopkeepers, &c., 289; clerks and agents, 348; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c., 1,155; other trades and professions, 529; not stated, 4,616. Of the 7,586 adult females, 2,257 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c., 30 gentlewomen and governesses, 80 milliners, &c., 52 of other occupations, and 5,167 unspecified.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

147. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 6,290 in 1880 and 6,308 in 1881. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 19,148 in the former and 17,785 in the latter year.

Municipalities.

148. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 inhabitant householders, are designated, according to their gross revenues, cities, towns, or boroughs. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land, &c.

Number of municipalities.

149. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 57, and the shires 117, both in 1880 and 1881.

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

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

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

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Name.	Estimated Area.*	On the 3rd April 1881.		In the Financial Year 1880.†		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat ...	3,840	2,740	555	144,426	14,500	2,025
Ballarat ...	4,090	22,411	4,232	829,713	115,238	23,929
Ballarat East ...	4,331	14,849	3,098	522,320	52,232	10,059
Belfast ...	5,902	1,757	367	161,355	10,757	1,711
Brighton ...	3,288	4,755	873	455,530	45,553	4,729
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	1,085	264	14,762	2,952	398
Brunswick ...	2,722	6,222	1,259	436,830	43,683	5,785
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,416	313	60,305	6,031	952
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,089	254	46,000	5,392	842
Castlemaine ...	5,760	5,787	1,335	215,884	30,841	4,765
Chewton ...	5,760	1,688	505	36,575	7,315	824
Clunes ...	5,760	5,811	1,111	163,910	16,391	3,647
Collingwood ...	1,139	23,829	5,085	1,199,600	119,960	17,773
Creswick ...	4,760	3,731	865	70,998	11,833	2,097
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,892	908	151,290	15,129	3,038
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,502	412	80,056	10,007	1,736
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,362	1,597	258,500	25,850	3,562
Echuca ...	4,308	4,789	1,072	441,720	36,810	4,458
Emerald Hill ...	2,311	25,374	5,019	1,751,460	175,146	27,397
Essendon & Flemington	5,088	5,061	916	455,000	45,875	5,811
Fitzroy ...	923	23,118	4,612	1,590,710	159,071	19,966
Footscray ...	4,525	5,993	1,171	460,500	46,050	5,645
Geelong ...	3,012	9,721	2,035	707,210	70,721	13,527
Geelong West ...	859	4,845	1,118	183,070	18,307	2,772
Hamilton ...	5,100	2,967	593	223,308	18,609	2,972
Hawthorn ...	2,389	6,019	1,075	705,924	58,827	5,251
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,203	289	47,498	5,937	837
Hotham ...	565	17,839	3,397	996,790	99,679	13,382
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,200	306	31,200	7,091	1,275
Kew ...	3,533	4,288	598	375,285	37,529	3,855
Koroit ...	5,599	1,644	278	156,888	13,074	1,756
Majorca ...	5,005	994	276	31,888	3,986	668
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,329	265	71,900	7,190	1,429
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,297	817	159,000	15,900	4,336
Melbourne ...	5,020	65,859	11,795	9,586,730	958,673	126,586
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,642	980	224,150	22,415	2,898
Portland ...	2,860	2,265	537	220,544	19,212	2,577
Prahran ...	2,320	21,168	4,370	2,085,941	189,631	19,141
Queenscliff ...	2,123	1,216	235	70,350	7,035	1,503
Raywood ...	5,760	426	95	19,580	2,145	368
Richmond ...	1,430	23,405	4,933	1,497,587	119,807	22,527
Rutherglen ...	1,280	484	104	15,000	2,411	655
Sale ...	5,442	3,073	605	215,930	21,593	3,033

* These areas have been carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, specially for this work.
 † The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	On the 3rd April 1881.		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Sandhurst ...	7,900	28,153	6,169	1,644,910	164,491	24,173
Sandridge ...	2,366	8,771	1,844	468,225	52,025	8,295
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,498	502	25,965	5,193	1,492
Smythesdale ...	1,440	685	190	12,490	2,498	312
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,629	595	150,770	15,077	3,887
Stawell ...	5,996	7,348	1,671	237,489	33,927	4,995
St. Kilda ...	1,886	11,654	2,110	1,512,444	126,037	10,678
Talbot ...	5,578	2,318	603	45,870	9,174	1,326
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	886	232	36,000	5,162	587
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,614	402	44,692	9,594	1,481
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,331	327	100,000	9,426	1,732
Warrnambool ...	3,450	4,839	894	316,107	28,737	6,983
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,034	1,815	528,515	46,389	8,776
Wood's Point ...	2,560	562	134	12,100	2,420	248
Total ...	218,816*	434,467	88,012	32,308,794	3,206,538	457,462

Shires.

151. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area ; the population and number of dwellings according to the census of 1881; and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1881 :—

SHIRES.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.†	On the 3rd April 1881.		In the Financial Year 1880.‡		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	2,907	653	300,000	30,000	3,407
Alexandra ...	724	2,530	565	205,000	20,853	3,353
Ararat ...	1,461	5,214	1,248	1,725,980	86,299	9,960
Avoca ...	437	5,450	1,573	232,230	23,223	4,105
Avon ...	318	1,738	311	307,077	22,724	3,362
Bacchus Marsh ...	182	2,243	412	166,178	16,618	2,958
Bairnsdale ...	3,321	5,544	1,223	700,000	46,691	9,462
Ballan ...	365	7,390	1,716	379,755	37,976	5,177
Ballarat ...	182	4,531	771	386,600	38,660	5,507
Bannockburn ...	139	2,108	379	230,000	18,008	2,591
Barrabool ...	191	2,327	452	250,000	21,900	3,173
Beechworth ...	303	7,956	1,792	399,350	39,935	6,622
Belfast ...	200	3,055	500	668,720	33,436	5,176
Bellarine ...	124	4,098	827	240,000	23,294	4,325
Benalla ...	1,181	6,249	1,232	514,220	51,422	8,833
Berwick ...	397	3,477	806	580,250	33,000	4,183
Bet Bet ...	345	4,725	1,330	200,000	24,180	2,988

* Or 342 square miles.

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

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

SHIRES—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	On the 3rd April 1881.		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
Square Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	
Boroondara ...	12	1,525	276	150,072	18,759	2,209
Braybrook ...	89	1,107	242	208,360	20,836	2,720
Bright ...	833	4,847	1,205	123,153	24,631	3,587
Broadford ...	223	1,537	367	130,335	8,689	903
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,751	324	186,540	18,654	1,768
Bulla ...	105	1,978	246	249,990	24,990	1,822
Bulleen ...	33	1,562	337	184,500	12,279	1,633
Buln Buln ...	682	3,829	876	654,000	32,700	4,266
Bungaree ...	89	4,981	985	417,142	27,809	5,238
Buninyong ...	304	9,535	2,024	449,380	44,938	6,207
Caulfield ...	9	2,488	415	524,136	32,759	4,391
Chiltern ...	89	1,976	447	50,050	10,015	1,505
Coburg ...	7	2,659	398	123,915	12,392	2,594
Colac ...	1,090	5,175	1,030	879,288	73,274	9,990
Corio ...	237	2,300	434	300,000	28,842	3,626
Cranbourne ...	228	1,420	286	224,000	22,400	2,756
Creswick ...	202	6,647	1,337	759,520	37,976	5,166
Dandenong ...	58	1,414	295	167,754	13,979	2,637
Darebin ...	79	1,304	218	140,200	14,020	1,961
Dundas ...	1,364	3,250	651	1,483,450	74,172	9,197
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,349	921	993,888	49,386	6,589
East Loddon ...	455	1,701	374	320,600	32,060	3,695
Echuca ...	1,458	8,917	2,021	1,300,000	100,000	10,596
Eltham ...	208	2,344	537	250,000	14,900	2,127
Euroa ...	887	4,890	1,009	556,500	37,100	3,704
Flinders & Kange- rong	176	1,727	411	185,460	15,455	2,200
Gisborne ...	100	2,617	555	294,160	14,708	2,721
Glenelg ...	1,264	4,219	829	811,520	81,152	10,611
Glenlyon ...	127	2,631	606	286,920	14,346	2,019
Goulburn ...	348	2,495	446	424,200	21,210	3,267
Grenville ...	310	6,026	1,509	278,200	34,080	4,904
Hampden ...	1,738	6,487	1,291	2,245,650	112,283	14,826
Heidelberg ...	41	2,775	395	320,000	18,100	2,433
Howqua... ..	842	1,270	352	28,560	7,143	1,063
Huntly ...	321	3,764	766	305,410	30,541	5,891
Jika ...	15	2,994	555	308,100	20,540	2,970
Keilor ...	53	689	140	128,550	12,855	1,206
Kilmore... ..	86	2,442	506	177,575	17,751	2,590
Korong ...	1,113	7,751	2,022	934,000	60,700	7,741
Kowree ...	1,448	2,277	435	700,040	35,002	3,709
Kyneton ...	273	8,725	1,685	1,077,480	58,874	13,795
Leigh ...	379	1,905	424	375,030	37,504	7,040
Lexton ...	297	2,131	495	420,000	25,499	3,348
Lilydale ...	223	2,543	532	253,800	21,150	2,943
Lowan ...	9,400	3,927	875	593,344	44,101	4,997
Maffra ...	1,064	3,242	638	714,840	35,742	6,279
Maldon ...	215	5,116	1,206	379,000	30,892	4,588
Malvern ...	6	1,797	306	496,000	24,800	3,196
Mansfield ...	864	2,658	596	261,000	21,000	3,760
Marong ...	566	8,746	2,093	696,600	69,660	9,021
Melton ...	104	1,038	227	169,642	16,964	1,758

SHIRES—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	On the 3rd April 1881.		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
Square Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	
Meredith ...	169	1,530	343	135,620	13,562	1,796
Merriang ...	123	1,253	240	162,030	16,203	1,732
Metcalfe ...	204	3,725	853	263,468	26,347	3,884
Minhamite ...	542	1,802	359	934,250	37,371	4,995
Moorabbin ...	31	3,733	743	296,712	24,726	3,913
Mornington ...	107	2,058	436	422,750	21,137	2,667
Mortlake ...	915	2,863	515	800,300	80,030	9,694
Mount Alexander ...	52	4,521	1,338	97,404	16,234	2,478
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	901	147,700	15,559	3,300
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	454	950,000	61,175	7,747
McIvor ...	570	3,424	845	297,390	23,792	3,332
Narracan ...	890	2,184	563	89,680	17,936	2,263
Newham ...	105	2,859	575	275,270	15,925	2,746
Newstead ...	105	2,674	641	174,190	17,419	2,261
North Ovens ...	234	2,126	437	145,662	12,139	2,806
Nunawading ...	23	1,573	323	128,050	12,805	2,251
Oakleigh ...	29	1,697	348	122,470	12,247	2,498
Omeo ...	1,674	1,630	426	245,475	12,274	2,790
Oxley ...	967	2,983	586	273,270	27,327	3,238
Phillip Island and Woolamai	366	1,444	324	135,000	10,720	1,649
Portland ...	1,607	5,498	1,059	600,840	60,084	6,844
Pyalong ...	216	1,122	219	236,480	11,824	1,429
Ripon ...	587	5,292	1,216	637,500	63,750	9,125
Romsey ...	91	1,913	403	490,000	24,500	2,970
Rosedale ...	810	3,113	624	405,710	40,571	7,437
Rutherglen ...	212	2,389	457	125,000	17,000	2,091
Seymour ...	335	2,804	597	176,672	22,084	2,817
Shepparton ...	764	6,574	1,407	606,720	60,672	5,563
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	389	126,960	12,696	1,906
Springfield ...	113	881	150	253,056	15,816	2,602
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	12,816	2,777	2,113,340	105,667	13,225
Stawell ...	1,001	4,060	1,059	563,147	43,319	6,359
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,035	934	224,560	22,456	2,909
Swan Hill ...	11,078	9,116	2,186	1,588,493	119,137	13,650
Talbot ...	183	2,750	652	177,810	17,781	2,288
Towong ...	2,545	3,310	855	313,620	26,135	4,198
Traralgon ...	441	1,742	381	180,880	18,088	3,907
Tullaroop ...	219	5,042	1,384	184,730	26,390	4,565
Wannon ...	753	2,670	499	1,277,520	63,876	8,133
Waranga ...	1,076	9,993	2,008	1,719,600	85,980	12,410
Warrnambool ...	610	9,064	1,551	1,974,000	98,752	14,787
Whittlesea ...	138	1,859	383	160,000	16,000	2,242
Wimmera ...	1,819	8,231	1,651	938,902	93,890	16,196
Winchelsea ...	609	2,708	506	560,000	39,331	5,657
Wodonga ...	97	1,568	325	189,360	9,468	2,466
Wyndham ...	302	1,456	296	818,300	40,915	5,297
Yackandandah ...	836	4,205	923	544,140	27,207	4,626
Yarrowonga ...	830	6,169	1,337	720,000	57,361	6,197
Yea ...	593	1,085	265	152,420	15,242	2,617
Total ...	81,839	420,061	90,683	55,333,665	3,968,751	557,498

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

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

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

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

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	434,467
Shires	420,061
Total	854,528

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

156. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1881 :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	98,611
Shires	100,493
Total	199,104

157. By comparing these figures with those showing the enumerated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·3 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

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

MALE RATEPAYERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING, 1880.

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

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

Female ratepayers.

159. The difference between the net total of male ratepayers and the number given for 1880—viz., 194,945—may be supposed to represent the female ratepayers, which, according to that assumption, would number 15,814.

Freeholders and ratepayers under £20.

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

Dwellings in municipalities.

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

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	88,012
Shires	...	...	...	90,683
Total	...	...	...	<u>178,695</u>

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

162. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned as 179,816. Thus all of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

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

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

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

164. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column. It will be observed that no municipality in any year was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound, the lowest being 9d.; also, that not one municipality levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. :—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877 TO 1881.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
0s.	9d.	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	5	5	6
1	0	...	24	26	21	22	22	99	95	102	103	103
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	7	8	8	7	8	3	3	3	2	2
1	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
1	6	...	15	13	16	12	13	3	6	3	5	4
1	6½	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	2	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	5	3	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	4	4	5	4	4	...	2	1	1	2
Not stated			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total			59	59	57	57	57	111	112	115	117	117

165. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 37 per cent. in 1874, 49 per cent. in 1875, 47 per cent. in 1876, 41 per cent. in 1877, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, and 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1874, 87 per cent. in 1875, 91 per cent. in 1876, 89 per cent. in 1877, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, and 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, were rated at the same amount.

166. In 1874, 7; in 1875, 10; in 1876, 8; in 1877, 4; in 1878 and 1879, 5; and in 1880 and 1881, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1874, 43; in 1875, 32; in 1876, 33; in 1877, 42; in 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; and in 1880 and 1881, 43 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

167. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the eight years ended with 1881, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1881, as com-

pared with 1880, the increase of the whole number of properties was 5,063, of which 3,336 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1,727 in shires. Nearly the whole of the increase was in properties rated at under £50; there being a slight decrease under some of the other heads in the urban municipalities, and under all the other heads in the shires :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	108,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061

Increase in seven years.

168. In the seven years ended with 1881 the total increase in the number of properties was 34,019, of which 13,404 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 20,615 in shires.

Total value of rateable property.

169. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eight years ended with 1881, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1881, as compared with 1880, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £3,795,040, made up of an

increase of £1,109,311 in urban, and of £2,685,729 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459

170. According to the above table, during the seven years ended with 1881, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £4,984,189, and in shires to £20,436,631. Increase in seven years.

171. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1881, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £71,590 in the urban, but a decrease of £14,247 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a net increase in the two kinds of districts of £57,343. The increase in the urban districts is in the annual value of all properties rated at under £200 ; whilst Annual value of rateable property.

the decrease in the shires was spread over properties rated at £50 and upwards—those rated at less than £50 showing increase :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289

Increase in
seven years.

172. During the seven years ended with 1881, the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £350,056 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £829,756 in shires.

Increase in
number
and value of
properties
rated.

173. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual value, during the seven years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1881, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1881.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Seven Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	29,282	£ 13,114,975	£ 645,434
£50 to £100	3,395	4,704,464	210,807
£100 to £200	891	2,626,475	110,234
£200 and upwards	451	4,974,906	213,337
Total increase	34,019	25,420,820	1,179,812

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

Largest increase in small properties.

175. Letters of naturalization are granted to aliens residing in Victoria upon their taking an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, as prescribed by the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256); but, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1881 and the previous ten years:—

Naturalization.

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1881.

Native Countries.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.
France	27	2
Belgium	6	...
Holland	8	2
Austria	18	4
Germany	490	26
Italy	23	2
Spain	3	1
Portugal	1	...
Russia	12	3
Other European countries	242	19
United States	16	1
South and Central American States	1	...
China	49	42
Other countries	5	1
Total	901	103

Chinese naturalized.

176. It will be observed that nearly as many Chinese were naturalized in 1881 as during the whole of the previous ten years. This sudden increase was no doubt in anticipation of the restrictions to be imposed under the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

177. Of the 103 persons naturalized in 1881, 18 were storekeepers, 13 merchants, 14 miners, 9 farmers, 2 vigneron, 5 importers, 5 watchmakers and jewellers, 3 carpenters, 4 publicans, 4 dealers in food, 3 agents, 2 sailors, 2 cooks, 3 laborers, 3 described as gentlemen, 1 was a clothing manufacturer, 1 doctor, 1 dentist, 1 teacher of music, and 9 were of other occupations.

Number of electoral districts and members.

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

Members to each district.

179. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member. After the elections provided for in November 1882, each electoral province for the Council will be uniformly represented by 3 members.

Electors on the rolls.

180. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, in 1880-1 and 1881-2, is shown in the following table. Under the Legislative Council Act 1881 it is estimated that the rate-paying electors of the Council will be increased to 110,000.§ The

* See footnote to paragraph 135 *ante*.

† These changes come into effect in November 1882, when the first election under the new Act takes place.

‡ Paragraphs 262 to 270.

§ See table following paragraph 158 *ante*.

reason why such an increase is not shown below, notwithstanding the Act came into force in November 1881, is that the first rolls under the Act will not be completed until about October 1882—in time for the biennial election, which is to take place in the following month :—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Ratepayers' Roll	31,027	30,608	161,707	164,687
General Roll	2,078	1,250	45,410	22,606
Total	33,105	31,858	207,117	187,293

181. It will be noticed that a considerable decrease took place in the number of electors on the general rolls in 1881-2. This is accounted for by the fact that the old rolls expired and the new rolls were made out in that year, and the non-ratepayers did not at once renew their electoral rights. It is found, however, that when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are always taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling-off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears.* Non-ratepaying electors formed about $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in 1880-1, but scarcely 4 per cent. in 1881-2, of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council ; whilst the same description of electors formed nearly 22 per cent. in 1880-1, but only 12 per cent. in 1881-2, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly.

Decrease of non-rate-paying electors.

182. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1880, the seat was contested in two out of the six provinces, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors, also the number of electors on the rolls in 1881-2 :—

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

* Fresh rolls are made out every three years, and the name of an elector who takes out a right at any time during that period remains on the roll until its expiration.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ELECTORS, 1880 AND 1882, AND VOTES
POLLED, 1880.

Electoral Provinces (Old).	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls, 1881-2.
	At Biennial Election, 1880—			
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.		Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Central	11,056	*	*	10,921
South	3,878	*	*	3,848
South-Western	3,407	2,029	59·55	3,235
Western	2,911	*	*	2,811
North-Western	7,391	*	*	6,779
Eastern	4,230	2,338	55·27	4,264
Total	32,873	...	...	31,858
Deduct for uncontested provinces ...	25,236			
Net result	7,637	4,367	57·18	

Electors and
voters for
the Assem-
bly.

183. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 14th July 1880 all the seats were contested except seven. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that nearly 66 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 28th February 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, 66½ per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the total population and the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census, together with a statement of the number of electors in each district according to the rolls, 1881-2 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated popula- tion on the 3rd April 1881 (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).		At the General Election, July 1880, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1881-2.
	Of both Sexes all Ages.	Males over 21 years of age.	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat	6,031	1,651	1,433	1,005	70·13	1,442
Avoca	21,059	6,255	5,378	3,395	63·11	5,013
Ballarat East	18,126	4,252	5,052	3,410	67·50	4,777
Ballarat West	31,416	7,199	7,025	3,938	56·06	6,916
Barwon	10,171	2,360	2,133	1,610	75·48	1,984
Belfast	4,811	1,017	1,108	875	78·97	997
Benambra	7,141	1,962	1,582	902	57·02	1,881
Boroondara	11,780	2,698	2,208	*	...	2,012
Bourke, East	8,012	2,094	1,750	*	...	1,482
Bourke Boroughs, East	11,431	3,287	2,286	1,648	72·10	2,155
Bourke, South	9,546	2,344	2,119	1,639	77·34	2,105
Bourke, West	20,561	5,267	4,982	3,734	74·95	4,577

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population on the 3rd April 1881 (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).		At the General Election, July 1880, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1881-2.
	Of both Sexes all Ages.	Males over 21 years of age.	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Brighton	7,614	1,730	1,638	1,232	75·21	1,569
Carlton	13,589	3,042	3,376	2,332	69·07	3,017
Castlemaine	14,860	3,551	3,871	2,635	68·07	3,388
Collingwood	22,360	5,058	5,005	2,958	59·10	4,586
Creswick	28,433	6,928	6,320	4,578	72·44	6,073
Dalhousie	7,940	1,871	1,834	*	...	1,621
Delatite	9,622	2,567	2,418	1,386	57·32	2,342
Dundas	6,437	1,623	1,710	1,082	63·27	1,515
Emerald Hill	25,357	6,104	5,559	3,560	64·04	5,135
Evelyn	7,007	1,890	1,708	1,067	62·47	1,565
Fitzroy	24,159	6,067	5,162	3,478	67·38	4,998
Footscray	6,778	1,551	1,655	1,136	68·64	1,707
Geelong	19,203	4,106	4,542	2,979	65·58	4,276
Gippsland, North	20,400	5,484	4,515	2,929†	64·87	4,338
Gippsland, South	9,952	2,868	3,325	1,564	47·03	2,654
Grant	14,810	3,563	3,258	2,034	62·43	3,155
Grenville	12,925	2,903	3,429	2,243	65·23	3,049
Kara Kara	12,258	3,415	3,008	2,187	72·70	3,032
Kilmore and Anglesey	9,277	2,667	2,263	1,241	54·84	2,050
Kyneton Boroughs	6,073	1,329	1,375	*	...	1,164
Maldon	5,974	1,494	1,533	*	...	1,429
Mandurang	33,941	8,878	9,023	5,587	61·92	8,290
Maryborough and Talbot	16,077	4,090	4,197	2,803	66·78	3,684
Melbourne, East	15,593	5,517	4,601	3,126	67·94	4,040
Melbourne, North	29,143	7,200	6,423	4,237	65·95	5,785
Melbourne, West	17,451	5,940	6,028	4,265	70·75	4,543
Moira	32,161	9,007	7,409	4,886†	65·95	7,543
Mornington	11,457	3,146	3,414	*	...	3,318
Normanby	8,015	1,985	1,809	1,163	64·29	1,744
Ovens	15,338	3,880	3,892	2,637	67·75	3,765
Polwarth and South Grenville	8,023	1,970	1,879	1,332	70·89	1,748
Portland	6,974	1,586	1,558	875	55·00	1,429
Richmond	27,987	6,548	6,523	4,452	68·25	6,012
Ripon and Hampden	9,826	2,774	2,016	1,361	67·51	1,895
Rodney	21,971	5,884	5,301	*	...	4,735
Sandhurst	29,278	6,615	6,483	4,543	70·07	6,236
Sandridge	8,771	2,183	2,001	1,515	75·71	1,994
St. Kilda	36,524	7,778	7,007	4,834	68·98	6,707
Stawell	8,903	1,944	2,180	1,386	63·58	1,846
Villiers and Heytesbury	18,426	4,611	4,119	2,594†	62·97	3,726
Warrnambool	7,434	1,613	1,610	1,108	68·82	1,405
Williamstown	9,027	2,035	2,176	1,335†	61·35	1,961
Wimmera	28,216	7,982	6,575	3,951	60·09	6,884
Total	845,649	213,363	200,784	...	...	187,293
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which returns were not furnished	...	...	17,415	...	...	...
Net result ... ..	...	...	183,369	120,749	65·85	...

* No contest.

† Approximate returns.

Proportion of electors and members to population.

184. At the time of the last census, excluding the Chinese and the Aborigines, 25 per cent. of the population were males over 21 years of age, and of these 94 per cent. were electors. The proportion of electors to the population was nearly 1 to every 4; the proportion of members to the population was 1 to every 9,833; the proportion of members to the males over 21 years of age was 1 to every 2,481; and the proportion of members to the electors was 1 to every 2,335.

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

185. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to the population; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named:—

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-1.		Electors on Rolls 1880-1.		Electors who Voted.*		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	52·44	1880†	120,749	65·85
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	54·71	„	90,655	64·36
Queensland ...	55	25·2	45,669	21·39	1878	24,785	59·50
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	52·24	1878	11,230	43·61
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	52·85	1877	7,557	71·13
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·4	83,851‡	55·03	...	...	...

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

186. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and fewer electors than either New South Wales, Tasmania, or New Zealand. Of the four colonies of which the records are at hand, the colony in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise was Tasmania; but the proportion who exercised the franchise in Victoria exceeded that in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

187. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly, would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales,

* In those contested districts only from which returns were received.

† General election of 14th July.

‡ In New Zealand 4 of the members and 830 of the electors are Maoris.

126 ; as South Australia, 138 ; as Queensland, 217 ; as New Zealand, 142 ; as Tasmania, 238.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

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

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

PART II.—FINANCE.

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

Public finance accounts.

Finance
account,
1880-1.

191. The financial year 1880-1* commenced with the large debit balance of £388,000; but the revenue of the year exceeded the expenditure by £77,000, and thus the deficiency was reduced to £311,000. The following are the exact figures:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1880-1.†

	£	s.	d.
Receipts ‡	5,186,011	7	7
Expenditure	5,108,642	3	2
<hr/>			
Receipts in excess of expenditure	77,369	4	5
Debit balance of 1879-80 brought forward	388,654	5	7
<hr/>			
Debit balance	311,285	1	2
<hr/>			

Treasury
bonds.

192. This debit balance, which had been accumulating for years past, but had been most largely added to in the years of commercial depression, 1878-9 and 1879-80, it was deemed desirable to discharge, together with other anticipated liabilities, by means of Treasury bonds; and accordingly, on the 19th October 1880, such bonds were issued to the extent of £500,000, divided into three nearly equal portions, repayable in one, two, and three years respectively.§ If the amount thus raised be set against the deficit at the end of 1880-1, there would remain a net credit balance of nearly £189,000, or much more than sufficient for the repayment of the first instalment of the bonds, thus:—

Actual debit balance at end of 1880-1	£311,285
Treasury bonds	500,000
<hr/>	
Apparent credit balance	£188,715
<hr/>	

Excess of
receipts and
contrary.

193. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £77,369. If, however, recoups, &c.—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted, the actual surplus will be reduced to £11,769. This was only the second occasion during the last eight years in which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in

* Year ended 30th June 1880.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not yet audited, the revenue of 1881-2 was £5,592,362, and the expenditure was £5,617,661. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 880,280; so that the revenue per head was £6 7s. 1d., and the estimated expenditure per head £6 7s. 8d.

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

§ For further particulars relating to these bonds, see paragraphs 296 to 298 *post*.

each of those years — the advances to be recouped and the recoups* being left out of the account :—

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1880-1.

	Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
	£	£
1873-4	...	80,485
1874-5	...	126,949
1875-6	...	84,131
1876-7	177,599	...
1877-8	...	50,400
1878-9	...	274,504
1879-80	...	205,310
1880-1	11,769	...

194. According to these figures, the transactions of the octennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £632,411. Debit
balance in
eight years.

195. During the financial year under review the general revenue was augmented by the imposition, on the 1st November 1880, of tobacco and beer duties, which realized about £84,400; whilst stamp duties, which had only been in force for about 6½ months of 1879-80, produced £32,800 more than in that financial year. An increase, as compared with 1879-80, of £117,200 is thus directly attributable to the sources of revenue having been augmented by legislation.† Changes
effected by
legislation,
&c. In addition to this amount, accidental or exceptional increases occurred under the following heads—an increase of £40,000 in the revenue from estates of deceased persons, of £42,400 in that from the irregularly-paid land tax, and also a new item of £6,400 derived from the premium upon the sale of Treasury bonds. Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 44 miles over and above the extent open for traffic in the previous year; and if £1,250‡ per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derived therefrom would be £55,000. The revenue of 1880-1 is thus shown to have increased £117,200 by fresh legislation, £88,800 through accidental or exceptional causes, and £55,000 on account of the extension of railways—which together make a total of £261,000. It may be mentioned that the only exceptional item of any importance which appeared in the revenue of 1879-80 was £43,700, being the net revenue on account of 1878-9 derived from the Hobson's Bay Railways.

196. The total revenue raised in 1880-1 was £564,729 in excess of that in the previous year, but by making allowances for receipts from Revenue,
1879-80 and
1880-1 com-
pared.

* See paragraphs 205, 207, and 210 post.

† See also paragraph 237 post.

‡ See Part Interchange post.

sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the increase is reduced to £299,024, as shown below :—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1879-80 AND 1880-1.

			1879-80.	1880-1.
			£	£
Total revenue ...	...	...	4,621,282	5,186,011
Deduct recoups*	...	...	23,302	71,707
Revenue proper ...	...	...	£4,597,980	£5,114,304
Deduct amounts from sources not com- mon to both years †			43,700	261,000
Comparative amounts ...	...	...	£4,554,280	£4,853,304

197. The revenue of 1880-1 was by far the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1876-7, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by nearly half a million sterling (£462,134), and exceeded the revenue of 1879-80, as already stated, by considerably more than half a million (£564,729).‡

198. The expenditure of 1880-1 was also far greater than that of any previous year.‡ Prior to 1853 the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling ; from 1853 to 1872-3 it usually fluctuated between two and three millions ; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions ; and in the year under review, for the first time, it exceeded five millions. As compared with 1879-80, the increase in the total expenditure was £233,613 ; but the expenditure proper (*i.e.*, excluding amounts to be recouped) increased by as much as £299,245. This increased expenditure is more than accounted for by the payment of £200,000 due annually to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account,§ but which had not been paid in the previous year ; an increase of £110,000 in the interest on the Public Debt, and of £47,000 under the head of Railways ; or, in all, £357,000. This exceeds by £57,000 the amount by which the expenditure was above that of the previous year, therefore this sum may be considered as representing a saving in the ordinary branches of expenditure.

199. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1880-1 will be found in the following table :—

* See paragraphs 205 and 207 *post*.

† See last paragraph.

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

§ See footnote (‡) on page 105 *post*.

Revenue,
1880-1 and
previous
years.

Expenditure
1880-1 and
former
years.

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1851 to
1880-1.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1880-1.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months) †	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80... ..	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-1	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10

200. The revenue per head in 1880-1 was greater by 10s. 8d., and the expenditure by 2s. 10d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1859; and the latter, larger than in any since 1860. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1880-1 and former years.

201. In the seventeen and a half years ended with 1880-1 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on ten occasions, or by £1,561,245; and was less than that estimate on eight occasions, or by £1,417,664. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £143,581. The following table shows the revenue estimated and

Revenue estimated and raised.

* For amounts per head in 1881-2, see first footnote to paragraph 191 ante.

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

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1880-1.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.*
	£	£	£
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867	3,379,078	3,216,317	— 162,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,529,100	3,261,883	— 267,217
1871 (6 months) ...	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,236,423	— 22,712
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9	4,855,666	4,621,520	— 234,146
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,621,282	— 587,546
1880-1	5,093,647	5,186,011	+ 92,364

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

202. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1876-7, viz., by £338,161, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £587,546.

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

203. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the seventeen and a half years ended with 1880-1 :—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (6 months) ...	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945

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

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED—continued.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1871-2 ...	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3 ...	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4 ...	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5 ...	3,226,289	2,869,488	356,801
1875-6 ...	3,074,198	2,917,422	156,776
1876-7 ...	2,996,676	2,815,361	181,315
1877-8 ...	3,369,151	3,040,060	329,091
1878-9 ...	3,423,656	3,186,240	237,416
1879-80...	3,699,552	3,499,089	200,463
1880-1 ...	3,775,604	3,628,061	147,543

204. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the seventeen and a half years amounted to four millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,003,295. Amount unexpended, 1864-81.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.			TAXATION—continued.		
		£			£
Customs ...	1874-5	1,628,235	Licenses (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	1,487,448†		1877-8	17,150§
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	21,761
	1880-1	1,474,778		1880-1	23,906
Excise ...	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928
	1880-1	136,661‡		1880-1	78,141
Ports and harbors	1874-5	19,935	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191||
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-1	20,577		1880-1	23,807

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

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

‡ Including revenue from beer and tobacco duties, amounting to £84,429. The duties were first imposed on the 1st November 1880.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1880-1—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— continued.			PUBLIC WORKS— continued.		
		£			£
Land tax * ...	1874-5	...	Water supply ...	1874-5	88,556
	1875-6	...		1875-6	92,947
	1876-7	...		1876-7	100,219
	1877-8	50,227		1877-8	104,819
	1878-9	202,251		1878-9	115,287
	1879-80	87,553		1879-80	117,871
	1880-1	129,990		1880-1	119,562
Stamp duty ...	1874-5	...	Public works (ex- clusive of tolls, railways, and water supply)	1874-5	5,897
	1875-6	...		1875-6	5,845
	1876-7	...		1876-7	5,638
	1877-8	...		1877-8	5,190
	1878-9	...		1878-9	5,879
	1879-80	83,005†		1879-80	4,142
	1880-1	115,844		1880-1	2,470
Tolls ...	1874-5	937	OTHER SOURCES.		
	1875-6	197	Post & telegraphs	1874-5	198,326
	1876-7	52		1875-6	209,213
	1877-8	...		1876-7	226,597
	1878-9	...		1877-8	239,002
	1879-80	...		1878-9	244,761
1880-1	...	1879-80		249,414	
LAND REVENUE.				1880-1	272,316
Land sales (includ- ing rents counting towards purchase money)	1874-5	767,624	Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	7,659
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	7,512
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	7,247
	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	7,906
	1879-80	694,321		1879-80	10,158
	1880-1	701,276		1880-1	10,197
Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1874-5	173,601	Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299
	1875-6	184,776		1875-6	10,695
	1876-7	208,872		1876-7	7,104
	1877-8	186,337		1877-8	447
	1878-9	163,207		1878-9	6,624
	1879-80	147,994		1879-80	6,350
	1880-1	133,913		1880-1	5,628
Penalties under Land Acts	1874-5	5,528	Fines, fees, and for- feitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1874-5	111,304
	1875-6	53,167		1875-6	112,664
	1876-7	54,232		1876-7	121,676
	1877-8	14,704		1877-8	119,632
	1878-9	3,774		1878-9	113,177
	1879-80	1,749		1879-80	110,639
	1880-1	1,281		1880-1	113,736
PUBLIC WORKS.			Rents (ordinary)...	1874-5	749
Railways ...	1874-5	921,714		1875-6	674
	1875-6	983,033		1876-7	730
	1876-7	1,078,082		1877-8	824
	1877-8	1,202,280		1878-9	935
	1878-9	1,222,241		1879-80	799
	1879-80	1,468,909‡	1880-1	921	
	1880-1	1,578,432			

* The amount of land tax payable annually varies in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit are due to the irregular payment of the tax.

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

‡ Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—recently purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consists of £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9 and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— continued.		£	SUMMARY— continued.		£
Reimbursements in aid *	1874-5	28,981	Total public works revenue	1874-5	1,106,167
	1875-6	37,619		1875-6	1,081,825
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	1,183,939
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	1,312,289
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	1,343,407
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	1,590,922
	1880-1	31,290		1880-1	1,700,464
Interest and exchange	1874-5	75,025	Total revenue from other sources	1874-5	391,958
	1875-6	48,086		1875-6	442,927
	1876-7	95,106		1876-7	512,699
	1877-8	78,080		1877-8	502,459
	1878-9	43,483		1878-9	473,690
	1879-80	46,196		1879-80	472,071
	1880-1	98,454		1880-1	573,666
Miscellaneous receipts	1874-5	55,770†	TOTAL REVENUE PROPER	1874-5	4,169,700
	1875-6	16,317		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	19,602		1876-7	4,513,738
	1877-8	20,449		1877-8	4,485,412
	1878-9	28,167		1878-9	4,516,420
	1879-80	24,655		1879-80	4,597,980
	1880-1	41,124		1880-1	5,114,304
SUMMARY.			Recoups‡ from loans and assets realized	1874-5	66,723
Total taxation ...	1874-5	1,724,822		1875-6	...
	1875-6	1,780,392		1876-7	210,139
	1876-7	1,770,685		1877-8	19,001
	1877-8	1,712,953		1878-9	105,100
	1878-9	1,730,088		1879-80	23,302
	1879-80	1,690,923		1880-1	71,707
	1880-1	2,003,704			
Total land revenue	1874-5	946,753	GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	1874-5	4,236,423
	1875-6	1,020,012		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	1,046,415		1876-7	4,723,877
	1877-8	957,715		1877-8	4,504,413
	1878-9	969,235		1878-9	4,621,520
	1879-80	844,064		1879-80	4,621,282
	1880-1	836,470		1880-1	5,186,011

206. The amount of £41,124 set down under the head of "Miscellaneous receipts" for 1880-1 consists of the following items:—Sale of Government property, £7,550; transfers from trust funds to revenue, £17,725; Melbourne City Council, on account of park lands, £3,000; premium on Treasury bonds, £6,404; sale of debentures, £954; Harbor Trust, for collection of wharfage, £938; Customs overtime receipts, £699; income from Government Experimental Farm, £1,805; other receipts, £2,049.

Miscellaneous receipts, 1880-1.

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

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

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

207. Of the amount recouped during 1880-1, £18,945 was received from other Governments on account of steam postal communication; £737 from mining companies on account of moneys advanced to assist in the development of the mining industry*; £51,945 was from loans; and £80 from other sources.

208. The following is a comparative statement for the last six financial years of the Customs revenue received under the principal heads. The table is supplemented by a column showing the rates of duty prevailing at the end of the period, all former changes in the tariff being referred to in footnotes :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1875-6 TO 1880-1.

Heads of Revenue.	Rate of duty in June 1881.	Amounts Received.					
		1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits... ..	10s. gal.	520,557	499,568	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909
Wine—							
Sparkling	†8s. „	37,716	39,139	37,893	31,462	†34,095	43,171
Other	†6s. „						
Beer and cider	9d. „	27,096	30,352	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721
Tobacco—							
Manufactured	‡3s. lb.	100,001	97,034	82,830	75,161	59,384	‡53,379
Unmanufactured	1s. „						
Snuff	‡3s. „						
Cigars	§6s. „	14,295	16,929	17,639	17,818	16,404	§21,691
Tea	3d. „	74,225	69,907	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540
Sugar and molasses	3s. cwt.	90,038	90,394	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, & chocolate	3d. lb.	17,069	15,622	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882
Opium... ..	||20s. „	17,021	15,520	14,214	13,988	||18,877	21,645
Rice ... ..	||6s. cntl.	16,657	13,489	13,681	12,434	||15,555	23,136
Hops ... ..	||6d. lb.	6,412	9,934	7,586	8,277	||9,364	7,805
Malt ... ..	||3s. bsh.	16,810	14,129	12,870	12,710	||10,907	3,371
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	2d. lb.	42,863	42,994	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312
Live stock—							
Horses & cattle	5s. each	}	}	¶28,270	¶30,115	43,056	39,167
Sheep	¶6d. „						
Pigs... ..	2s. „						
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	vari's**	301,575	329,617	**268656	248,622	**273835	334,296
All other articles	„ **	268,126	238,167	**244810	205,391	**218053	222,800
Wharfage rates ... ..	...	107,327	109,037	††27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641
Export duty on timber	...	...	...	69	9	...	...
Grand total ... ..	...	1,657,788	1,631,832	1,487,448	1,378,384	1,377,781	1,474,778

* The total amount voted and advanced with this object was £19,550, viz., £500 in 1879-80, £18,800 in 1878-9, and £250 in 1877-8.

† Prior to 30th July 1879 the duty on wine was 6s. per gallon for sparkling and 4s. per gallon for other. ‡ The duty on manufactured tobacco prior to 27th October 1880, and on snuff prior to 25th February 1881, was 2s. per lb.

§ The duty on cigars prior to 4th November 1880 was 5s. per lb.

|| Prior to 30th July 1879 only half the present duties were chargeable on opium, rice, and hops, and that on malt was 2s. per bushel.

¶ The stock tax was imposed on the 17th August 1877. The rate for sheep, which was formerly 9d., was reduced to the present rate on the 26th October 1878.

** Extensive changes took place in the *ad valorem* duties and those on "all other articles" on the 17th August and the 30th July 1879, the tendency being at the former period towards reduced, and at the latter period towards increased, rates. See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix.

†† Wharfage rates for the port of Melbourne transferred to Harbor Trust.

209. It will be observed that the Customs revenue was about £100,000 more in 1880-1 than in either of the two previous years, slightly less than in 1877-8, and much less than in the other years shown. Of the increase, as compared with the previous year, over £60,000 was in *ad valorem* duties: £9,000 under the head of wine, nearly £3,000 under the head of opium, £7,500 under the head of rice, and nearly £5,000 under the items embraced in "all other articles," which increases are probably to be attributed to the largely increased rates of duty imposed in the previous year; but similarly increased rates on hops and malt, especially in the case of the latter, appear to have had a prohibitive tendency, as shown by the falling-off in the amounts received. The only items on which the rates of duty were altered within the year under review were cigars and manufactured tobacco (including snuff), in consequence of which the revenue from the former shows a satisfactory increase, but that from the latter continued, as in former years, to fall off, notwithstanding the increased rate. Spirits, which is by far the largest revenue-yielding item in the tariff—producing nearly a third of the entire Customs revenue—shows an improvement of £10,000 on the previous year; but, with this exception, an uninterrupted decrease occurred in this item since 1875-6—amounting in 1880-1, as compared with that year, to no less than £90,000.

Customs
revenue,
1880-1, and
former
years.

210. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last seven financial years and the amounts expended under each head, distinguishing the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament from that voted annually. The expenditure of amounts subsequently to be recouped has been kept separate from the ordinary disbursements, and appears at the end of the table:—

Heads of ex-
penditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Legislature ...	1874-5	15,739	40,813	56,552
	1875-6	15,909	41,612	57,521
	1876-7	14,889	43,913	58,807
	1877-8	15,878	48,162	64,040
	1878-9	16,502	42,710	59,212
	1879-80	16,502	44,306	60,808
	1880-1	16,964	45,664	62,628

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 205 ante.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Civil list * ...	1874-5	...	70,984	70,984
	1875-6	...	71,227	71,227
	1876-7	...	29,604	29,604
	1877-8	...	29,564	29,564
	1878-9	...	29,636	29,636
	1879-80	...	27,728	27,728
	1880-1	...	24,509	24,509
Civil establishment † ...	1874-5	103,681	...	103,681
	1875-6	100,130	...	100,130
	1876-7	102,444	...	102,444
	1877-8	101,175	...	101,175
	1878-9	101,451	...	101,451
	1879-80	104,867	...	104,867
	1880-1	101,022	...	101,022
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	156,558	16,417	172,975
	1875-6	154,469	16,125	170,594
	1876-7	154,932	16,750	171,682
	1877-8	154,498	16,567	171,065
	1878-9	158,056	14,000	172,056
	1879-80	157,664	14,000	171,664
	1880-1	142,444	15,047	157,491
Public instruction, science, &c. ‡	1874-5	405,662	9,000	414,662
	1875-6	463,776	9,000	472,776
	1876-7	481,409	9,000	490,409
	1877-8	510,175	9,000	519,175
	1878-9	560,673	9,000	569,673
	1879-80	557,579	11,250	568,829
	1880-1	572,477	9,000	581,477
State school buildings § ...	1874-5	181,440	...	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. || ...	1874-5	273,537	...	273,537
	1875-6	270,318	...	270,318
	1876-7	278,970	...	278,970
	1877-8	281,509	...	281,509
	1878-9	277,016	...	277,016
	1879-80	272,539	...	272,539
	1880-1	241,907	...	241,907

* Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, and expenses of Executive Council, in all the years; also Public Worship until the middle of 1875-6, when State Aid was abolished.

† Including cost of the following departments:—Chief Secretary, Government Statist, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Inspector of Stock, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

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

§ Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans. See table following paragraph 213 *post*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Mining	1874-5	27,153	3,500	30,653
	1875-6	34,653	3,500	38,153
	1876-7	34,043	3,500	37,543
	1877-8	24,780	3,500	28,280
	1878-9	30,082	3,500	33,582
	1879-80	24,204	3,500	27,704
	1880-1	27,406	3,500	30,906
Police	1874-5	198,312	...	198,312
	1875-6	199,738	...	199,738
	1876-7	197,371	...	197,371
	1877-8	207,119	...	207,119
	1878-9	209,041	...	209,041
	1879-80	233,732	...	233,732
	1880-1	207,674	...	207,674
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	60,469	...	60,469
	1875-6	61,051	...	61,051
	1876-7	60,008	...	60,008
	1877-8	58,132	...	58,132
	1878-9	58,442	...	58,442
	1879-80	56,636	...	56,636
	1880-1	53,565	...	53,565
Mint *	1874-5	...	20,000	20,000
	1875-6	...	20,000	20,000
	1876-7	...	18,333	18,333
	1877-8	...	20,000	20,000
	1878-9	...	20,000	20,000
	1879-80	...	20,000	20,000
	1880-1	...	20,000	20,000
Crown lands and survey ...	1874-5	140,246	...	140,246
	1875-6	139,070	...	139,070
	1876-7	164,011	...	164,011
	1877-8	150,248	...	150,248
	1878-9	149,976	...	149,976
	1879-80	155,951	...	155,951
	1880-1	117,189	...	117,189
Railways	1874-5	437,931	...	437,931
	1875-6	489,751	...	489,751
	1876-7	562,517	...	562,517
	1877-8	616,207	...	616,207
	1878-9	662,178	...	662,178
	1879-80	771,527	...	771,527
	1880-1	818,601	...	818,601
Water supply	1874-5	17,013	...	17,013
	1875-6	17,192	...	17,192
	1876-7	18,099	...	18,099
	1877-8	22,621	...	22,621
	1878-9	28,501	...	28,501
	1879-80	26,053	...	26,053
	1880-1	32,339	...	32,339

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 205 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Public works * ...	1874-5	339,855	315,640	655,495
	1875-6	332,465	347,754	680,219
	1876-7	242,283	310,704	552,987
	1877-8	252,505	310,000	562,505
	1878-9	276,401	310,000	586,401
	1879-80	476,593†	155,000†	631,593
	1880-1	587,593	...	587,593
Customs ...	1874-5	57,364	...	57,364
	1875-6	56,311	...	56,311
	1876-7	56,186	...	56,186
	1877-8	64,058	...	64,058
	1878-9	59,467	...	59,467
	1879-80	62,226	...	62,226
	1880-1	58,621	...	58,621
Harbors and lights ...	1874-5	35,035	...	35,035
	1875-6	34,703	...	34,703
	1876-7	29,980	...	29,980
	1877-8	29,017	...	29,017
	1878-9	28,876	...	28,876
	1879-80	29,272	...	29,272
	1880-1	23,448	...	23,448
Defences ...	1874-5	53,507	...	53,507
	1875-6	58,233	...	58,233
	1876-7	74,020	...	74,020
	1877-8	121,266	...	121,266
	1878-9	118,122	...	118,122
	1879-80	93,779	...	93,779
	1880-1	78,732	...	78,732
Post and telegraphs ‡	1874-5	294,726	63,164	357,890
	1875-6	280,981	20,928	301,909
	1876-7	298,467	42,930	341,397
	1877-8	312,958	31,091	344,049
	1878-9	333,120	33,329	366,449
	1879-80	338,088	38,243	376,331
	1880-1	375,533	40,851	416,384

* Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne included under this head prior to 1st January 1877 has since been paid out of the Harbor Trust fund; see next table.

† The provision of the Local Government Act 1874 authorizing the subsidy to municipalities having lapsed on the 31st December 1879, amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes.

‡ In the years 1876-7 to 1879-80 the amounts under the head of Special Appropriations, which represent the expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), show the net charge on account of the service of each year—the arrears paid by other Governments in each succeeding year on account of the previous one being deducted, and added at the foot of the table as an amount to be recouped. The expenditure for 1880-1 will be probably reduced from this circumstance by about £1,430.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Retiring allowances and pensions*	1874-5	2,587	26,529	29,116
	1875-6	2,426	27,423	29,849
	1876-7	4,725	26,214	30,939
	1877-8	5,587	28,370	33,957
	1878-9	9,153	33,952	43,105
	1879-80	9,336	35,202	44,538
	1880-1	12,499	36,817	49,316
Gratuities, compensations, &c.*	1874-5	10,884	3,078	13,962
	1875-6	5,963	1,752	7,715
	1876-7	7,187	3,478	10,665
	1877-8	7,146	42,582	49,728
	1878-9	33,444	13,159	46,603
	1879-80	19,416	2,544	21,970
	1880-1	34,085	12,970	47,055
Redemption of loans ...	1874-5	...	35,000	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-1	...	...	...
Interest	1874-5	...	742,008	742,008
	1875-6	...	793,600	793,600
	1876-7	1,867	816,803	818,670
	1877-8	...	920,911	920,911
	1878-9	3,842	914,698	918,540
	1879-80	...	1,002,722	1,002,722
	1880-1	43,927†	1,068,223	1,112,150
Aborigines	1874-5	6,209	...	6,209
	1875-6	6,100	...	6,100
	1876-7	7,500	...	7,500
	1877-8	7,464	...	7,464
	1878-9	10,499	...	10,499
	1879-80	7,500	...	7,500
	1880-1	7,499	...	7,499
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account ‡	1874-5	...	100,000	100,000
	1875-6	...	300,000	300,000
	1876-7	...	200,000	200,000
	1877-8	...	100,000	100,000
	1878-9	...	200,000	200,000
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-1	...	200,000	200,000

* Extensive reductions in the public service were made in the years 1877-8 to 1879-80, which caused an increase in the amount of retiring allowances, gratuities, and compensations.

† Interest and expenses in connection with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

‡ This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1881, all of which had been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway, was £2,157,959 7s. 8d., viz., £2,000,000 paid in accordance with these provisions, and £157,959 7s. 8d. advanced from time to time under the Railway Loan Act 1876 (39 Vict. No. 581), section 11, and the Railway Loan Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 608), section 11, which provide that advances to this fund out of the railway loans may be made in anticipation of the whole sum of money accruing and becoming available, viz., £2,200,000, up to the expiry of that clause of the Principal Act, on the 31st December 1880.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1880-1—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous services * ...	1874-5	30,108	2,500	32,608
	1875-6	30,627	2,500	33,127
	1876-7	21,497	2,500	23,997
	1877-8	31,222	2,500	33,722
	1878-9	39,598	2,500	42,098
	1879-80	32,831	2,500	35,311
	1880-1	68,429	4,000	72,429
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	2,848,016	1,448,633	4,296,649
	1875-6	2,753,866	1,655,421	4,409,287
	1876-7	2,812,405	1,523,7 4	4,336,139
	1877-8	2,973,565	1,562,247	4,535,812
	1878-9	3,164,440	1,626,484	4,790,924
	1879-80	3,446,295	1,356,995	4,803,290
	1880-1	3,621,954	1,480,581	5,102,535
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c....	1874-5	21,472	...	21,472
	1875-6	163,556	...	163,556
	1876-7	2,956	19,001	21,957
	1877-8	66,495	32,042	98,537
	1878-9	21,800	20,655	42,455
	1879-80	52,794	18,945	71,739
	1880-1	6,107	...	6,107
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1874-5	2,869,488	1,448,633	4,318,121
	1875-6	2,917,422	1,655,421	4,572,843
	1876-7	2,815,361	1,542,735	4,358,096
	1877-8	3,040,060	1,594,289	4,634,349
	1878-9	3,186,240	1,647,139	4,833,379
	1879-80	3,499,089	1,375,940	4,875,029
	1180-1	3,628,061	1,480,581	5,108,642

Votes more, appropriations less, than in other years.

211. It will be observed that in the last two years the total expenditure from Votes was much greater, but that from Special Appropriations much less, than in most of the preceding years. This is partly accounted for by the subsidy to local bodies having latterly been paid out of Votes, as explained in a footnote to the item "Public Works." The small expenditure from Special Appropriations in 1879-80 is also attributable to the non-payment in that year of the £200,000 due to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account.

Expenditure of loans, &c.

212. The following table shows the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans during each of the seven years ended with the year under review; also the expenditure on the Port of Melbourne during each of the five years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Harbor Trust on 1st January 1877. This is intended to supplement the foregoing table by exhibiting those items which, having never

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

been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS AND OF THE HARBOR TRUST FUND, 1874-5 TO 1880-1.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*						
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water supply ...	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165	45,787	101,968	107,171
Railways ...	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842	1,082,781	1,240,668	618,427
Public buildings ...	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217	85,370	78,403	66,740
State school buildings	†	99,899	168,320	240,386	91,427	66,514	85,395
Alfred gravings-dock	31,411	1,406	2,442	225	...	...	...
Total from Loans	890,273	964,044	593,984	926,835	1,305,365	1,487,553	877,733
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne†	†	†	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890
Grand total ...	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,018,971	1,396,379	1,591,093	971,623

213. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies, are shown in the following table for the eight years ended with 1880. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for nine years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies except Queensland, in which the financial year also now ends on the 30th June, so the returns of it are twelve months behind those of Victoria and six months behind those of all the other colonies :—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1872-3	3,644,135	4 16 0	3,504,953	4 12 4
	1873-4	4,106,790	5 6 5	4,177,338	5 8 3
	1874-5	4,236,423	5 8 2	4,318,121	5 10 3
	1875-6	4,325,156	5 9 4	4,572,844	5 15 7
	1876-7	4,723,877	5 17 10	4,358,096	5 8 8
	1877-8	4,504,413	5 10 6	4,634,349	5 13 8
	1878-9	4,621,520	5 11 8	4,833,379	5 16 10
	1879-80	4,621,282	5 9 11	4,875,029	5 16 0
	1880-1	5,186,011	6 0 7	5,108,642	5 18 10

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

† The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6, and that on the Port of Melbourne prior to the middle of 1876-7, were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the last table.

‡ The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbor Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 276 post.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	1873	3,324,713	6 0 11	2,333,166	4 4 10
	1874	3,509,966	6 2 8	2,939,227	5 2 9
	1875	4,121,996	6 18 5	3,341,324	5 12 3
	1876	5,033,828	8 2 10	4,749,013	7 13 8
	1877	5,748,245	8 17 11	4,627,979	7 3 3
	1878	4,983,864	7 7 0	5,672,154	8 7 4
	1879	4,475,059	6 5 4	5,839,150	8 3 7
	1880	4,904,230	6 16 0	5,560,078	7 14 2
Queensland	1873	1,120,034	7 19 10	956,335	6 16 6
	1874	1,160,947	7 9 8	1,121,710	7 4 8
	1875	1,261,464	7 6 4	1,404,198	8 2 11
	1875-6	1,263,268	6 19 4	1,283,520	7 1 7
	1876-7	1,436,582	7 13 7	1,382,806	7 7 10
	1877-8	1,559,111	7 13 6	1,543,820	7 12 0
	1878-9	1,461,824	6 18 10	1,678,631	7 19 6
	1879-80	1,612,314	7 8 0	1,673,695	7 13 8
South Australia...	1873	937,648	4 16 1	839,152	4 6 0
	1874	1,003,820	4 19 8	1,051,622	5 4 5
	1875	1,143,312	5 10 2	1,176,412	5 13 4
	1876	1,320,204	6 1 1	1,323,337	6 1 4
	1877	1,441,401	6 4 8	1,443,653	6 4 10
	1878	1,592,634	6 11 2	1,620,310	6 13 5
	1879	1,662,498	6 10 10	1,847,256	7 5 5
	1880	2,027,963	7 13 11	1,923,605	7 6 0
Western Australia	1873	134,832	5 4 9	114,270	4 8 9
	1874	148,073	5 13 11	143,266	5 10 3
	1875	157,775	5 19 3	169,230	6 7 11
	1876	162,189	6 0 1	179,484	6 12 10
	1877	165,412	5 19 11	182,959	6 12 8
	1878	163,344	5 16 8	198,243	7 1 7
	1879	196,315	6 18 2	195,812	6 17 10
	1880	180,050	6 4 10	204,338	7 1 8
Tasmania	1873	324,257	3 2 7	303,947	2 18 8
	1874	333,732	3 4 0	325,195	3 2 5
	1875	342,606	3 5 11	388,090	3 14 8
	1876	327,017	3 2 6	341,889	3 5 4
	1877	366,118	3 8 11	352,461	3 6 4
	1878	385,936	3 11 1	379,232	3 9 11
	1879	375,570	3 7 6	481,216	4 6 6
	1880	439,780	3 17 5	423,745	3 14 7
New Zealand	1873	2,776,388	9 13 0	2,119,524	7 7 4
	1874	3,063,811	9 12 2	3,035,711	9 10 4
	1875	2,813,928	7 16 10	3,431,973	9 11 3
	1876	3,580,294	9 4 10	4,305,337	11 2 3
	1877	3,916,023	9 11 9	3,822,426	9 7 2
	1878	4,167,889	9 17 8	4,365,275	10 7 1
	1879	3,134,905	6 19 11	3,845,036	8 11 7
	1880	3,283,396	6 18 5	4,019,850	8 9 6

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

214. In the last year but one to which the table refers there was a considerable deficit in all the colonies except Western Australia, and in the last year there was also a deficit in all except Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. The large deficits in New South Wales and New Zealand during the past three years are very striking, the annual average deficit during the trienniad having amounted in the former colony to over £900,000 and in the latter to nearly £550,000. In explanation of the apparently lavish expenditure in New South Wales, it should be mentioned, however, that that colony had large surpluses remaining from previous years, which much more than counterbalanced the deficiencies of later ones. During the past eight years there has been a deficit thrice in New South Wales and Tasmania, four times in Queensland, five times in Western Australia and New Zealand, and six times in South Australia and Victoria.

Expenditure greater than revenue in colonies.

215. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue was raised in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania than in any previous year, whilst in New South Wales and New Zealand, although less was raised than in the years 1876 to 1878,* the amounts were much greater than in 1879. As regards expenditure, the only colonies in which it was greater in the last than in any previous year are Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1880 and former years.

216. The revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia it was below the average of the later years ; and in New Zealand the average in the last two years was much below that of the previous ones. The expenditure per head was greater in 1880 than in any previous year in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

217. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year shown. In that year the revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by nearly £300,000, but the expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria by over £450,000. These are the only colonies which occupy different positions in the two groups. All the others follow the same order both in regard to revenue and to expenditure :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

* The unusually large figures in these years are due to land sales, the revenue from which fluctuates considerably from year to year. In New South Wales, for example, the amounts received from absolute and conditional land sales (exclusive of interest) has varied during the last six years from £1,177,393 in 1880 to £2,841,203 in 1877. Irrespective of this item, the revenue in that colony increased steadily from £2,441,653 in 1875 to £3,726,837 in 1880.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1880.

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

218. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied in the last year the same place she had held in the five previous years, viz., the sixth. South Australia was first in point of revenue per head, but in point of expenditure per head New Zealand headed the list. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

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

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

219. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1880, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to over 13½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to nearly 14¼ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 17 millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 18½ millions sterling. The deficit on the year's transactions was thus nearly a million sterling for Australia, and over 1½ millions for Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	13,345,839	6 7 11	14,236,745	6 16 6
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	17,069,015	6 7 8	18,680,340	6 19 9

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australasia.

220. It will be observed that the large revenue and expenditure of New Zealand more than counterbalanced the small revenue and expenditure of Tasmania, and hence the amounts per head for Australia were below those for all Australasia. It will also be noticed that in Victoria in 1880-1 the revenue per head was about 7s., and the expenditure per head was about £1 1s., less than the average of Australasia.

Revenue, &c., of Victoria and Australasia compared.

221. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received under various heads of revenue in New South Wales and Victoria during the last year for which the total revenues were given in a previous table. The figures for New South Wales were derived from the Treasurer's annual statement respecting public accounts for the year 1880:—

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales.

REVENUE OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES COMPARED.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1880-1.	New South Wales, 1880.
TAXATION—	£	£
Customs	1,474,778	1,188,930
Excise	136,661	43,864
Ports and harbors	20,577	26,038*
Stamp duties †... ..	217,792	72,303‡
Licenses	23,906	112,197
Land tax	129,990	...
Total taxation	2,003,704	1,443,332§
LAND REVENUE—		
Alienation in fee simple or progressive	701,276	1,382,026||
Temporary occupation	133,913	242,877
Miscellaneous	1,281	21,533
Total land revenue	836,470	1,646,436
OTHER SOURCES—		
Railways	1,578,432	1,185,564
Post office and telegraphs	272,316	286,134
Mint receipts	10,197	11,576¶
Rents (exclusive of lands)	921	37,337
Public school fees ... ..	...	27,552
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	113,736	65,298
Miscellaneous	370,235	201,001
Total revenue	5,186,011	4,904,230

222. It will be observed that the land revenue is almost twice as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, but that this is the only item of importance from which a larger amount is derived in the former than in

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

* The head of revenue under which this is received is "Pilotage, Harbor and Light Rates and Fees."

† Including duties on estates of deceased persons, duties on bank notes, &c.

‡ For portion of the year only. In 1881, stamp duties produced £192,500.

§ The taxation of New South Wales here given is greater by £26,039 than that furnished by the colony and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 252 post), since the item "Ports and Harbors" is not generally reckoned as taxation in New South Wales.

|| Including interest on land sold on credit.

¶ Including receipts for "Gold Escort," amounting to £1,363.

the latter colony. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £560,000, and the revenue from railways greater by about £400,000—or about a third more in both cases. Although under the head of taxation, the “Ports and Harbors” of New South Wales produced £5,400 more, and their “Licenses” £88,000 more, than the same items in Victoria, yet the Victorian Customs revenue was greater by about £300,000, excise by £93,000, and stamp duties by £145,000 (which, however, were only just re-imposed in New South Wales), whilst the Victorian land tax, which has no parallel in the neighboring colony, brought in a further sum of £130,000. Under other heads, the revenue from posts and telegraphs, the Mint, and especially rents (exclusive of lands), preponderated in favor of New South Wales, but “Fines, fees, and forfeitures” and miscellaneous sources in favor of Victoria.

Revenues of
British
dominions.

223. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1880-1	£ 84,041,288	£ 2 8 3
Gibraltar	1879	47,391	2 12 7
Malta	”	183,795	1 3 10
ASIA.			
India	1878-9	65,199,602	0 6 5
Ceylon	1879	1,382,688	0 10 1
Straits Settlements	”	387,313	0 18 4
Labuan	”	7,542	1 10 10
Hong Kong	”	200,853	1 5 9
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	1879	763,729	2 2 9
Seychelles	1878	15,569	1 3 4
Natal	1879	473,478	1 6 2
Cape of Good Hope	1878-9	5,661,160	4 17 2
St. Helena	1879	14,155	2 5 4
Lagos	”	54,940	0 18 3
Gold Coast	”	90,432	0 4 5
Sierra Leone	”	75,790	1 5 0
Gambia	”	28,505	2 0 2

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 110 *ante*.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AMERICA.			
Canada	1879	£ 4,691,121	£ 1 1 7
Newfoundland	"	261,865	1 12 5
Bermudas	"	30,813	2 4 2
Honduras	"	40,324	1 12 8
British Guiana	"	395,741	1 11 11
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	44,853	1 2 11
Turk's Island	"	6,334	1 3 9
Jamaica	1878-9	547,003	0 19 7
St. Lucia	1879	31,872	0 17 1
St. Vincent	"	32,203	0 18 1
Barbadoes	"	121,751	0 14 2
Grenada	"	36,034	0 16 10
Tobago	"	11,891	0 12 7
Virgin Islands	"	1,589	0 4 9
St. Christopher	"	32,817	1 3 4
Nevis	"	11,187	0 19 2
Antigua	"	41,084	1 3 1
Montserrat	"	6,991	0 16 1
Dominica	"	19,380	0 13 9
Trinidad	"	425,094	2 15 6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	1880	17,069,015	6 7 8
Fiji	1879	67,771	0 11 1
Falkland Islands	"	9,611	6 14 4
Total ... ..	...	182,564,574	0 14 6

224. By this table it will be noticed that, out of the 183 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 91 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being about one-half, one-third, and one-eleventh. Of the total amount, 46 per cent. is raised in Europe, $36\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Asia, 4 per cent. in Africa, $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in America, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Australasia.

225. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue from all sources, amounting to less than £10,000 per annum, bears an exceptionally high proportion to the population, which numbers only 1,400—the only colonies which raise a larger amount of revenue per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, and Gibraltar.

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 110 *ante*.
See table following paragraph 213 *ante*.

Land revenue
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

226. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple. This will be more readily observed by reference to the following table, which shows the receipts from those sources and their proportion to the total revenue in each of the Australasian colonies during 1880:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
		Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation.	Total.	
		£	£	£	Per Cent.
Victoria † ...	1879-80	694,321	147,994	842,315	18·23
New South Wales ...	1880	1,319,575	229,861	1,549,436	31·58
Queensland ...	1879-80	272,828	5,072	277,900	17·24
South Australia ...	1880	604,745	84,950	689,695	34·01
Western Australia ...	„	12,493	23,259	35,752	19·85
Tasmania ...	„	35,636	17,777	53,413	12·14
New Zealand ...	„	211,705	141,927	353,632	10·77
Total ...	...	3,151,303	650,840	3,802,143	17·48

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

227. It will be noticed that over a sixth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1880 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion reached a maximum of about a third in New South Wales and South Australia; approximates to a fifth in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia; whilst in Tasmania it falls to less than an eighth, and in New Zealand to less than a ninth. When, moreover, it is considered that in several of the colonies nearly all the land revenue is received for alienation in fee-simple, it is evident that in the course of a few years the rapid diminution of the public estate will necessitate a resort either to other modes of sustaining the revenue or to a considerable reduction in the expenditure.

Decrease of
land re-
venue in
Australasia.

228. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, but in 1879 to only £3,565,349, and in 1880 to £3,802,143; in the first named year the proportion to the total revenue

* See table following paragraph 213 *ante*.

† In Victoria, in 1880-1, the land revenue was:—Alienation in fee-simple, £701,276; temporary occupation, £133,913; total, £835,189. The proportion to the total revenue was 16·10.

was 33 per cent., in the second 22½ per cent., and in the last only 17½ per cent. The large decrease in 1879 as compared with 1878 is almost entirely confined to New South Wales and New Zealand, in which colonies the falling-off amounted to £1,000,437 and £1,190,520 respectively.

229. In countries out of Australasia, calculations respecting the land revenue (revenue from domains and forests) appear to be generally made in connection with the total expenditure instead of the total revenue; but as these totals in most countries vary but little from each other, the result would probably be about the same as if the calculations were made according to the principle adopted for the Australian colonies, as shown in the last table. In the following statement, taken from *l'Almanach de Gotha*,* the proportion of the revenue from domains and forests to the total expenditure is given for some of the principal States of the world:—

LAND REVENUE IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Net Revenue from Domains and Forests in proportion to Total Expenditure.	Countries.	Net Revenue from Domains and Forests in proportion to Total Expenditure.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Bavaria	15·9	Spain	2·2
Württemberg	9·9	Italy	2·0
Germany	9·1	France	1·9
Saxony	8·9	Holland... ..	1·3
Prussia	7·5	Belgium	·9
Denmark	4·6	Great Britain	·7
Sweden	4·5	Norway	·7
Baden	3·9	United States	·7
Greece	3·4	Russia	·4
Hungary	2·7	Austria	·2
Chili	2·3	Portugal	·2

230. According to these figures, the Empire of Germany, and some of the States it embraces within its dominions, are the only communities mentioned which derive more than 5 per cent. of their revenue (expenditure) from the public estate, and of these only Bavaria obtains as high a proportion as even New Zealand, which of all the Australian colonies is the one in which the land revenue bears the smallest proportion to the total revenue. Many of the countries named, and amongst them Great Britain, and—strange to say—the United States and Russia, do not obtain even 1 per cent. of their revenue from their lands.

* See *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1880, page 1041. Gotha, Justus Perthes.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

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

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE.			
Austro-Hungary	1880	£ 63,635,†	£ 1 14 1
Belgium	1880	11,457,†	2 1 11
Denmark	1879-80	2,587,	1 6 4
France	1878	126,942,	3 8 4
Germany ... ..	...	84,018,§	1 18 5
Greece	1878	1,334,	0 15 11
Holland	1879	9,652,	2 9 11
Italy	1878	51,955,	1 16 10
Portugal	1879-80	5,850,	1 8 11
Roumania	1878	4,855,	0 18 5
Russia	1878	92,374,	1 1 3
Spain	1879-80	31,139,	1 17 6
Sweden and Norway	1881	6,209,||	0 19 7
Switzerland	1879	1,643,	0 11 6
Turkey ... ..	...	12,000,¶	0 11 5
ASIA.			
Japan	1879-80	11,130,	0 6 6
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1880	8,562,	1 10 7
Tunis	1874-5	273,	0 2 7
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1879	3,378,	1 8 1
Brazil	1874-5	10,508,	0 19 10
Mexico	1874-5	3,741,	0 8 0
Peru	1875	10,220,	3 7 0
United States	1878-9	57,047,	1 2 9

* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 112 *ante*. The quotations of revenue are sometimes for later dates than those of population. The averages per head will not, however, be much affected thereby.

† This amount is made up of £40,000,000, revenue of Austria; £23,635,000, revenue of Hungary.

‡ Including local revenue.

§ This amount is made up of the revenue of the Empire, 1879-80, £22,521,257 (exclusive of contributions by the States), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,986,758 in 1878-9; Anhalt, £451,150 in 1879; Baden, £1,709,921 in 1879; Bavaria, £11,243,609 in 1878-9; Bremen, £505,385 in 1879; Brunswick, £375,300 in 1879; Hamburg, £1,384,630 in 1879; Hesse, £1,011,762 in 1879; Lippe, £46,023 in 1878; Lübeck, £129,981 in 1879; Oldenburg, £347,790 in 1881; Prussia, £35,575,037 in 1879-80; Reuss-Greiz, £27,177 in 1878; Reuss-Schleiz, £36,480 in 1878; Saxe-Altenburg, £113,722 in 1879; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £292,833 in 1879; Saxe-Meiningen, £211,182 in 1879; Saxe-Weimar, £338,340 in 1879; Saxony, £3,071,571 in 1878-9; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,236 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £88,613 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £108,237 in 1879; and Würtemberg, £2,416,239 in 1877-8.

|| This amount is made up of £4,166,000 revenue of Sweden, and £2,043,000, revenue of Norway.

¶ This is merely a rough estimate, very little being known about the finances of Turkey.

232. According to this table and that following paragraph 223 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, next Russia, next the United Kingdom, and next Germany. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in British India, Austro-Hungary, the United States, Italy, and Spain. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, Tunis, The Argentine Confederation, or Mexico, and is nearly as large as that of Portugal.

Countries raising largest revenue.

233. France and Holland are the only European countries named in the last table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom; not one of the countries raises so much per head as any of the Australasian colonies, and in only two countries (*viz.*, France and Peru) does the amount per head approximate even to that raised in Tasmania. In Victoria, more than half as much again is raised per head as in either of those two countries, and more than twice as much as in Holland or the United Kingdom.

Countries raising largest amounts per head.

234. The amounts of which revenue is made up are of two classes, *viz.*, those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consisted in 1880-1 of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties.* The latter class comprised amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labor of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

Taxation.

TAXATION, 1880-1.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	2,003,703	17	4
„ otherwise ...	3,182,307	10	3
Total ...	5,186,011	7	7

235. The amount raised by taxation divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 860,067, gives an average of £2 6s. 7d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1852:—

Taxation per head.

* For amount under each of these heads during the last six years, see table following paragraph 280 *post.*

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1880-1.*

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

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

Comparison of taxation 1880-1, with former years.

236. It will be observed that a large increase took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1880-1, as compared with previous years. This amount was greater by £312,781 than in 1879-80, and by £106,862 than in 1873-4; the latter being the year in which the sum raised by taxation was next in amount to that in the year under review. The taxation per head was greater in 1880-1 than in any previous year since 1860, except 1867, 1872-3, and 1873-4; and the proportion of taxation to revenue was higher than in any year since 1875-6.

Taxes repealed and imposed.

237. Of the increase of £313,000 in the total taxation 1880-1 as compared with the previous year, not less than £117,200† was derived from the operation of new imposts, viz., £84,400 from excise duties on beer and tobacco, and £32,800 being the increased amount yielded by stamp duties, first levied about the middle of the previous year; § £82,400 was through accidental causes; § and about £100,000 was from increased Customs revenue, which is probably the deferred result of increasing the rates of duty in the previous year. || Numerous difficulties lie in the way of estimating the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last six years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direc-

* According to the Treasurer's figures, made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1881-2 amounted to £2,317,706 or £2 12s. 8d. per head of the estimated mean population (880,280) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 199 ante.

‡ An increased duty on cigars, which is estimated to have realized £2,300, is not taken into account, as it is counterbalanced by a decrease in the revenue from tobacco, notwithstanding the increased rates levied on manufactured tobacco and snuff. See paragraphs 208 and 209 ante.

§ See paragraph 195 ante.

|| If this be the case—which there is no means of verifying—this amount also should be considered as “newly imposed taxation.” See paragraph 209 ante.

tion and extent in which the burdens of the people have been added to or reduced during the period :—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1880-1.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties— <i>Increased.</i> —From 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000	*	*
				Tax on bank notes imposed... ..	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbor Trust ...	85,000	85,000	Land tax imposed...	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' license, fees from municipal bodies ...	4,600	4,800
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed	28,300	37,000
1880	... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Stamp duties imposed	83,005	120,000
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Duties increased on — Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of increased duties, about	47,800	53,000†
				Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased	(Revenue decr'sed) 2,300	*
				Cigars increased		3,500
				Excise— Tobacco duty imposed	21,872	65,000
				Beer ,, ,,	62,557	100,000

* Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the Tariff. See table following paragraph 208 *ante*.

Duty on bank notes.

238. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year.

Land tax.

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

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

Extent of land assessed for land tax.

240. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1881 to nearly seven million acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, less than an eighth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

241. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation is estimated to amount to about 33,200,000 acres,* of which 19,800,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation† when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 21 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 35 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of estates assessed.

242. The number of estates assessed was 951. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 833. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed.

243. The average size of all the estates assessed is 7,238 acres, which is slightly above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, and in Class IV. nearly 13,000 acres.

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

244. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such

* See Part Production *post*.

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

estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor:—

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1882.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors.*	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	100	112	339,120	4·95	3,391	3,028
II.	194	212	816,602	11·85	4,209	3,852
III.	325	371	2,499,479	36·32	7,690	6,737
IV.	214	256	3,227,614	46·88	15,082	12,608
Total	833	951	6,882,815	100·00	8,263	7,238

245. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is about twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to less than ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estate. Valuation of estates assessed.

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

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1882.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,356,480	250,000	1,106,480	81·57
II.	2,449,806	485,000	1,964,806	80·20
III.	4,998,958	812,500	4,186,458	83·75
IV.	3,227,614	535,000	2,692,614	83·42
Total	12,032,858	2,082,500	9,950,358	82·69

247. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4½d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £149, ranging from an average of £161 in Class III. to one of £127 in Class II.; and the amount Amount of land tax payable.

* See paragraph 242 ante.

payable for each estate averaged £131, and ranged from an average of £141 in Class III. to one of £116 in Class II. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1882.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,831	9·788	138·3	123·5
II.	24,560	7·218	126·6	115·8
III.	52,331	5·025	161·0	141·1
IV.	33,657	2·502	157·3	131·5
Total	124,379	4·337	149·3	130·8

Difference in payments in each class.

248. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III. about $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and between III. and IV. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is about 7 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, about double that in the former.

Cost of administering Land Tax Act. Stamp duties.

249. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1880-1 amounted to £1,621, as against £5,451 in the previous year.

250. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions:—

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.	£	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each...	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			

For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100

For every additional £50 or fraction thereof 0 1 0

The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	£	s.	d.
...	0	0	1

III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	£	s.	d.
... ..	0	5	0

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

£ s. d.

Fire, Fidelity Guarantee, or Marine Assurance or Insurance Company—

For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence fee per annum of 1 10 0

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, &c., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

251. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1880–1 was £115,844 as compared with £83,005 in the previous year, which was, however, for a period of only 6½ months. During the calendar year 1881, according to the last report of the Post Office, the duty stamps issued or impressed on documents numbered 9,575,298, of a total value of £134,629. Of these as many as 9,044,637, valued at £37,686, were penny stamps—the remainder being of higher denominations. The expenses connected with the manufacture and issue of duty stamps during 1881 amounted to about £5,000.

252. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last nine financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the eight years ended with 1880 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria*	1872–3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
	1873–4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
	1874–5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
	1875–6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
	1876–7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
	1877–8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
	1878–9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
	1879–80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
	1880–1	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64

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

TAXATION IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales	1873	1,382,752	2 10 4	41·59
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6	34·68
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3	27·63
	1876	1,161,406	1 17 7	23·07
	1877	1,235,021	1 18 3	21·49
	1878	1,309,717	1 18 8	26·28
	1879	1,272,721	1 15 8	28·44
	1880	1,417,293	1 19 3	28·90
Queensland*	1873	546,732	3 14 6	48·81
	1874	552,758	3 11 3	47·61
	1875	562,227	3 5 3	44·57
	1875-6	568,776	3 2 9	45·02
	1876-7	609,861	3 5 2	42·45
	1877-8	694,062	3 8 4	44·52
	1878-9	631,289	3 0 0	43·19
	1879-80	600,236	2 15 1	37·23
South Australia	1873	362,246	1 17 1	38·63
	1874	370,440	1 16 9	36·90
	1875	339,103	1 12 8	29·66
	1876	445,548	2 0 10	33·75
	1877	499,885	2 3 2	34·68
	1878	519,254	2 2 9	32·60
	1879	526,366	2 1 5	31·66
	1880	529,450	2 0 2	26·11
Western Australia	1873	71,625	2 15 8	55·35
	1874	82,275	3 3 4	55·56
	1875	80,645	3 0 11	51·11
	1876	85,177	3 3 1	52·52
	1877	81,286	2 18 11	49·14
	1878	75,849	2 14 2	46·44
	1879	88,329	3 2 2	44·19
	1880	101,257	3 10 2	56·24
Tasmania	1873	199,480	1 18 6	61·52
	1874	215,126	2 1 4	64·46
	1875	212,336	2 0 10	61·98
	1876	216,405	2 1 5	66·18
	1877	236,777	2 4 6	64·67
	1878	247,583	2 5 7	64·15
	1879	236,404	2 2 6	62·95
	1880	304,546	2 13 7	69·25
New Zealand	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4	38·01
	1874	1,294,276	4 1 2	42·24
	1875	1,350,296	3 15 3	47·98
	1876	1,350,025	3 9 8	37·71
	1877	1,343,945	3 5 10	34·32
	1878	1,533,393	3 12 9	36·79
	1879	1,441,838	3 4 4	45·99
	1880	1,535,700	3 4 9	46·77

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* Since 1875 the financial year in Queensland has ended on the 30th June.

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

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

254. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly seven-tenths of her revenue by taxation, Victoria and Queensland raised less than four-tenths, New South Wales less than three-tenths, and South Australia little more than a fourth. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

255. If the gross totals of taxation in the different colonies raised in the last year of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to over four and a third millions sterling ; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over six millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.*
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	4,339,159	2 1 7	32·51
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	6,179,405	2 6 3	36·20

* For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph, 219 ante.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
traliasia.

256. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population is about the same, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is somewhat greater, than the same items in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole.

Taxation
in British
possessions.

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

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom... ..	1880-1	69,814,000	2 0 0	83·07
India	1877-8	24,715,392	0 2 7	41·91
Mauritius	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Cape of Good Hope	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos	1878	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia	1878	22,971	1 12 5	89·27
Canada	1875-6	3,723,324	1 0 3	79·87
Newfoundland	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermudas	1877	23,267	1 13 8	86·48
West Indies—				
Jamaica	1878-9	386,293	0 13 10	70·57
Barbadoes	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98
Grenada	1878	29,175	0 13 10	85·61
Virgin Islands	1876	1,463	0 4 5	95·19
Antigua	1878	35,723	1 0 0	94·85
Dominica	1879	14,939	0 10 7	73·68
Trinidad	1877	205,913	1 17 7	43·76
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	1880	6,179,405	2 6 3	36·20
Fiji	1880	46,544	0 7 8	68·65

Taxation in
Austral-
asia and
other
British
possessions
compared.

258. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation in Australasia is about a fourth of that raised in India, and nearly an eleventh of that raised in the United Kingdom, but is greater by nearly two-thirds than that in Canada. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 36 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or by far the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head is even greater by 6s. 3d. than in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation,

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 110 ante.

† For figures of revenue, see paragraph 223 ante.

‡ For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 255 ante.

and which is moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any other of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

259. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is somewhat more than half that in Canada, the average per head is 6s. 7d. higher than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being only a little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available. Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

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

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Austro-Hungary ...	1880	£ 44,403,‡	£ s. d. 1 3 1	69·78
Belgium ...	1880	8,081,§	1 9 6	70·53
Denmark ...	1879-80	1,953,	0 19 10	75·49
France ...	1878	109,611,	2 19 5	86·35
Greece ...	1878	1,069,	0 12 9	80·13
Holland ...	1879	7,551,	1 19 1	78·23
Italy ...	1878	40,929,	1 9 0	78·78
Japan ...	1879-80	10,020,	0 5 10	90·03
Portugal ...	1879-80	5,030,	1 4 10	85·98
Russia ...	1878	75,685,	0 17 5	81·93
Spain ...	1879-80	29,377,	1 15 4	94·34
Switzerland ...	1879	790,	0 5 6	48·08
United States ...	1878-9	53,658,	1 1 5	94·06

261. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that Russia comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom || follows; then the United States, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, || taken as a whole, is somewhat greater than that levied in Portugal, but not so great as in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much greater than that in Switzerland or Greece, about Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 112 ante. The figures of taxation are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 231 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £27,578,000 taxation in Austria and £16,825,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1880.

§ Including local taxation.

|| See table following paragraph 257 ante.

the same as that levied in Denmark, but considerably less than that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation per head in various countries.

262. The average amount of taxation per head is larger in France than in any other independent country, and that in the United Kingdom stands next. The taxation per head, however, in New Zealand and Western Australia, but in no other Australasian colony,* is larger than in France. The taxation per head in South Australia is only slightly more, and in New South Wales slightly less, than in the United Kingdom; but in Victoria and all the other Australasian colonies it is much higher than in the United Kingdom.†

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

263. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies,* on the other hand, with two exceptions—Tasmania and Western Australia—raise less than half from that source. The revenues of Spain and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation, and although the United Kingdom raises five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as five of the countries named raise a higher proportion. Tasmania and Western Australia are the only Australasian colonies in which the proportion is larger than in Switzerland.

Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian colonies.

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

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Victoria	1880-1	£ 1,450,137	72·37	9·96
New South Wales	1880	1,182,604	83·45	8·48
Queensland	1879-80	483,753	80·59	16·65
South Australia	1880	517,631	97·77	9·27
Western Australia	1880	93,218	92·06	26·36
Tasmania	1880	219,148	71·96	16·00
New Zealand	1880	1,264,807	82·36	20·52

265. It will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania, during 1880, 72 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

* See table following paragraph 252 ante.

† See table following paragraph 257 ante.

this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The colonies in which the proportion was largest were South Australia and Western Australia, in the former of which all but $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the latter all but 8 per cent., was levied through the Customs.

266. It will, moreover, be noticed that, in proportion to the imports, Victoria collected considerably less through the Customs than any other Australasian colony, except New South Wales and South Australia, in the former of which the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, this is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than many of the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material.

267. In the United Kingdom a very much smaller proportion of the taxation is raised through the Customs than in any Australasian colony; but in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope the proportion is about the same as in Victoria and Tasmania, but below that in any other Australasian colony. As compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom is about half that in Victoria, whilst in Canada, Jamaica, the Cape Colony, and Mauritius it is much greater than in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. The following are the figures for these and other British possessions respecting which the information is at hand :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ...	1880-1	19,184,000	27·4	4·7
India ...	1878	2,622,290	10·6	4·5
Mauritius ...	1878	270,821	52·2	12·0
Cape of Good Hope ...	1878-9	923,597	75·9	14·0
Canada ...	1876	2,671,633	71·8	14·2
Barbadoes ...	1878	78,197	65·5	7·1
Jamaica ...	1878-9	232,285	60·10	15·6

268. Of six foreign countries respecting which information is available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appear to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportion even in these is much less than in any of the Australasian colonies. The proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports is higher than in Victoria in two out of the six countries, and in four it is higher than in New South Wales, whilst in one, viz., the

United States, it is higher than in any Australasian colony. The following are the particulars of the foreign countries alluded to:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austro-Hungary ...	1879	2,396,900	5·40	2·31
Denmark ...	1878-9	1,019,700	52·18	8·95
France ...	1878	12,443,000	11·35	5·47
Italy ...	1878	4,338,900	10·60	9·42
Russia ...	1878	12,552,547	16·58	12·95
United States ...	1878	28,593,760	53·29	29·39

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

269. It has been already stated* that, in connection with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure, the revenue, taxation, and expenditure of local bodies should be considered. There are at present two such bodies in Victoria, viz., the municipalities and the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

270. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1881, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment ...	...	47,369	282,710	330,079†
	{	Other receipts	...	13,148	20,136	33,284
„ rates	...	...	...	218,313	199,329	417,642‡
„ licenses	...	...	...	65,771	29,487	95,258
„ registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,039	5,272	10,311
„ market dues	...	...	...	37,199	2,096	39,295
„ other sources	...	...	...	70,623	18,468	89,091
Total	...	...	...	457,462	557,498	1,014,960
EXPENDITURE.						
Public works	...	...	...	249,268	374,747	624,015
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	42,397	61,690	104,087
Other expenditure	...	...	...	142,645	67,563	210,208
Total	...	...	...	434,310	504,000	938,310

* See paragraph 190 ante.

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

‡ Of this amount £30,648 was levied as special rates.

271. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 to the endowment of municipalities under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, equivalent amounts were voted by Parliament for the years 1880 and 1881. Endowment of municipalities.

272. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.* Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during the first six months of 1881 was at the average annual rate of £1 7s. 4½d. to shires, and 13s. 8¼d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with annual averages payable in the preceding six months of £1 9s. 4d. and 14s. 8d. respectively. Rate of endowment.

273. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue in 1880 by 11 per cent., and in 1881 by 4 per cent.; or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 17 per cent. in 1880, and by 5 per cent. in 1881; and that of shires by 20 per cent. in 1880, and by 17 per cent. in 1881. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

274. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 33 of the 57 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in as many as 88 of the 117 individual shires, in 1880; but in no more than 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 32 shires, in 1881. Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

275. Payments for salaries formed nearly 9 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1880, and nearly 10 per cent. in 1881. The same item formed 13 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in the former, and 12 per cent. in the latter year. Salaries in municipalities.

276. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust† during the five years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:— Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 164 *et seq. ante*.

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1881.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
NET RECEIPTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	43,106*	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493
Leases	55	143	126	94	103
Licenses	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738
Interest	82	687	1,116	445	...
Sundries	120	45	191	224	308
Total	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642
EXPENDITURE.					
Plant	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603
Harbor improvements and maintenance	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128
Dredging, landing, and de- positing silt	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513
Wharves and approaches ...	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527
Special survey by Sir John Coode ... ..	...	4,635	3,005	...	...
Timber	371	3,412	764	218	8,698
General expenses	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485
Contingent expenses	838	1,770	1,547	2,418	2,255
General management	2,940	5,720	6,322	6,744	7,066
Commissioners' fees ... ..	...	2,980	1,500	1,500	1,500
Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,061
Sundries ... ..	...	...	947	425	54
Total	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

277. In the five years the Trust has been in existence the receipts have amounted to £367,600, and the expenditure to £397,520, thus showing an apparent deficiency of £29,920. It will be observed that the total revenue and the revenue from wharfage rates, both of which underwent considerable diminution in 1879 and 1880, rose in 1881 to nearly the same amounts as were reached in 1878. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the five years the Trust has been in existence, £106,046 has been laid out, or rather more than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being Improvement and Maintenance of Harbor, Wharves and Approaches, on which £243,887 has been laid out, or upwards of three-fifths of the whole expenditure; and the third being Management, on which £47,585 has been expended, or nearly an eighth of the whole amount.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

278. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities during the last six years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the five years that body has been in existence, will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted:—

* Wharfage rates did not form part of the revenue of the Trust until after the 30th June 1877.

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1876 TO 1881.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.					
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Government ...	4,325,156	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011
Municipalities ...	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681	616,132	651,597
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642
Total ...	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674	5,924,250
EXPENDITURE.						
General Government ...	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642
Municipalities ...	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476	771,054	574,947
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890
Total ...	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623	5,777,479

279. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head in the same six years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to over 17s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to nearly £7 per head:—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1876 TO 1881.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †					
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Government ...	5 9 4	5 17 10	5 10 6	5 11 8	5 9 11	6 0 7
Municipalities ...	0 17 4	0 16 10	0 15 8	0 15 1	0 14 8	0 15 2
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 2 0
Total ...	6 6 8	6 15 9	6 8 3	6 8 9	6 6 4	6 17 9
EXPENDITURE.						
General Government ...	5 15 7	5 8 9	5 13 8	5 16 10	5 16 0	5 18 10
Municipalities ...	0 16 5	0 15 9	0 17 6	0 14 1	0 18 4	0 13 4
Melbourne Harbor Trust ...	...	0 0 5	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 2
Total ...	6 12 0	6 4 11	6 13 5	6 13 2	6 16 10	6 14 4

280. The amount of taxation under the General and Municipal Governments, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in each

General and local taxation.

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

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 199 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies very slightly, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

case. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1876 TO 1881.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.					
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.						
Customs duties ...	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137
Wharfage rates ...	107,327	109,037	‡ 27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641
Ports and harbors	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577
Excise :—						
Spirits ...	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232
Beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,557
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,872
Licenses (not territorial) ...	10,712	11,688	§ 17,150	20,116	21,762	23,906
Duties on estates of deceased persons	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141
Duties on bank notes	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807
Land tax ...	...	...	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990
Stamp duty ...	...	...	...	...	83,005	115,844
Toll receipts ...	197	52	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.						
Rates ...	359,266	381,580	401,208	398,303	401,096	417,642
Toll receipts ...	61,055	57,078	|| 13,895	...	...	...
Licenses ...	108,753	108,367	§ 102,732	98,441	94,713	95,258
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,783	10,843	10,293	10,521	10,370	10,311
Market dues ...	31,248	32,742	32,776	32,095	37,451	39,295
Total ...	571,105	590,610	560,904	539,360	543,630	562,506
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.						
Wharfage rates ...	...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493
Total general & local taxation }	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703

* See paragraph 234 ante.

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

‡ Decrease caused by transfer of four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the port of Melbourne to the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

§ Owing to a proportion of certain license fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licenses will be observed in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.

|| The diminution under this head was due to the abolition of tolls on the 1st January 1878.

281. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1876, a proportion of £2 19s. 5d. to each individual in the community; in 1877, £3 0s. 0d.; in 1878, £2 17s. 10d.; in 1879, £2 16s. 8d.; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; and in 1881, £3 1s. 7d. General and local taxation per head.

282. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties.* The proportion from that source had been gradually decreasing from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, 87 per cent. in 1875-6, 86 per cent. in 1876-7, 81 per cent. in 1877-8, to 78 per cent. in 1878-9, and, although it rose in 1879-80 to 80 per cent., it again fell to as low as 72 per cent. in the year under review. Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in each of the last three years, as against 71, 65, 61, and 63 per cent. respectively in the four previous years, was derived from rates. Chief sources of taxation.

283. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1881 † to £22,593,102, ‡ and consisted of— Public debt.

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	21,450,220	0	0
Stock	642,881	18	0
Treasury Bonds	500,000	0	0
Total	£22,593,101	18	0

284. The debentures are repayable at the following dates and places. It will be observed that the amount of £7,817,220 falls due within the next three years :— Repayment of debentures.

REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.	Amount Repayable.		
	In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	£	£	£
1st October 1883	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
" 1884 ... ..	...	812,500	812,500
" 1885	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
" 1888	130,000	...	130,000
" 1889	276,100	...	276,100
1st January 1891 ... ..	...	850,000	850,000
" 1894	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July 1899 ... ..	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
" 1901 ... ..	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
1st January 1904 ... ..	...	5,457,000	5,457,000
Total	1,536,220	19,914,000	21,450,220 †

* See also paragraph 264 ante.

† On the 30th June 1882 the public debt amounted to £22,121,202.

‡ This is exclusive of a liability of £291,500 (originally £465,300), incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway for debentures falling due between 1st July 1881 and 1st January 1897; and a liability of £60,000 incurred in February 1873 upon the purchase of the Bendigo Water Works, to redeem, on the 31st March 1882, debentures to that amount issued by the City Council of Sandhurst, under Act No. 406. The interest on these debentures is 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September. For particulars of the former liability, see Part V. Interchange post.

Rates of interest. 285. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the debt is composed. It may be remarked that all debentures falling due up to 1891 bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; those repayable in 1894 bear 5 per cent., and the remainder 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* :—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.		
					£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	2,919,900	0	0†
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000	0	0
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,599,881	18	0
Total ...					£22,593,101	18	0

Purposes for which loans were incurred. 286. The public debt was authorized for the following purposes :—

					£	s.	d.
Railways	...	...	...	...	17,728,366	12	2‡
Water supply	}	Melbourne and suburbs (Yan Yean)			1,415,771	14	5
		Country waterworks			1,905,532	11	3§
Defences	...	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
Public works and buildings	...	...	...	...	587,663	0	5
State schools	...	...	...	...	800,000	0	0
Alfred graving dock	...	...	...	...	348,766	1	9
Melbourne and Geelong improvements ||	...	...	...	...	735,000	0	0
To make good deficiency on sale of stock	...	...	...	...	62,000	0	0
Increase by conversion of debentures into stock	...	...	...	...	13,101	18	0
In aid of ways and means...	...	...	...	...	500,000	0	0
					24,196,201	18	0
Deduct amounts repaid	...	...	...	...	1,603,100	0	0
Total ...					£22,593,101	18	0

Victorian stock. 287. Under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), 5 per cent. debentures to the value of £287,000, and 4 per cent. debentures to the value of £100,000, were converted into stock, but the whole was subsequently reconverted into debentures under Act 42 Vict. No. 611. Victorian Government stock was also authorized to be erected under the Public Works Loan Act 1872, and originally amounted to £1,113,000. On the 30th June 1881, however, it had become reduced to £642,882, as particularized below :—

* See paragraph 284 *ante*.

† Including £500,000 Treasury bonds.

‡ For detailed particulars of railway loans, see Part Interchange *post*.

§ Of this amount £620,306 is re-lent to municipal bodies, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue.

|| This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony. The whole has since been repaid.

VICTORIAN STOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Stock erected under Act 36 Vict. No. 428	1,113,000	0	0
Converted into stock under Act 36 Vict. No. 439 :—			
Six per cent. debentures	£76,680	0	0
Five ditto ditto	10,100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	86,780	0	0
Increase by conversion	13,101	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,212,881	18	0
Deduct stock converted into debentures :—			
Under Act 39 Vict. No. 531	£500,000	0	0
Under Act 42 Vict. No. 611	70,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	570,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total on 30th June 1881	£642,881	18	0

288. Of the total amount of Victorian stock on the 30th June 1881 about two-fifths (£252,872) was held by the Treasurer, and the remaining three-fifths (£390,009) was held by the public. Stock held by Treasurer and public.

289. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The debentures into which portion of the stock was converted bear interest at the same rate. Interest on stock.

290. At the end of June 1881 there was a total balance of £1,255,886 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £709,872, or 56 per cent., was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund :— Trust funds, 1881.

TRUST FUNDS, 1880-1.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June 1881.			Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£	s.	d.	
Assurance fund	66,502	2	4	50,000
Suitors' fund	46,872	10	2	34,140
Police superannuation fund	72,885	12	5	70,000
Intestate estates	88,871	12	9	46,062
Municipalities	33,331	19	1	33,332
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	9,338	0	0	9,338
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- pany	10,000	0	0	10,000
Exhibition Commissioners	646	15	8	...
Volunteers' ammunition fund	1,972	16	0	...
Post Office Savings Banks	894,129	10	10	} 457,000
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	3,160	1	9	
Customs officers' and goods overtime	1,203	10	4	
Loan redemption account	18,403	11	1	
Education result fund	7	0	1	
Sundries	45,755	15	0	...
	<hr/>			
	1,293,080	17	6	709,872
Deduct remittances and advances	37,194	14	5	...
	<hr/>			
Total	1,255,886	3	1	709,872

Trust funds,
1870 to 1881.

291. The next table shows the amount at credit of trust funds, together with the manner of its investment on the 30th June in each of the last twelve years. It will be noticed that the amount at credit has nearly trebled during the period :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1881.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886

Indebted-
ness per
head.

292. On the 30th June 1881 the estimated population of Victoria was 867,078. If the amount of debt at the same period (£22,593,102) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £26 1s. 2d. †

Increase of
debt, 1880-1.

293. The increase of the public debt during the year 1880-1 amounted to £2,536,502 2s. 1d., which was made up of a loan of £2,000,000, being the balance of the £5,000,000 authorized to be borrowed under the Railway Loan Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 608); of the sum of £500,000 raised by means of Treasury bonds; and of £36,502 2s. 1d. resulting from the sale of Government stock. The increase of indebtedness per head of population was £2 9s. 5d. †

Floating of
£5,000,000
loan

294. The loan of £5,000,000 just referred to was raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and falling due on the 1st January 1904. The first portion of this loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was floated on the 13th March 1879, and the balance, viz., £2,000,000, on the 29th September 1880. The tenders for the latter numbered 872, and the amount tendered was £10,786,900. Eighteen tenders were accepted, of which the highest

* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," and "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

† On the 30th June 1882 the public debt was £22,121,202. At the same date the estimated population was 892,245. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £24 15s. 10d.

was at the rate of £103 11s. 6d. per £100, and the lowest at the rate of £103 2s. The gross proceeds amounted to £2,063,709, which gives an average of £103 3s. 8½d.; and the net proceeds—after deducting all expenses, which amounted to £17,801, or 17s. 9½d. per cent.—were £2,045,908, or an average of £102 5s. 11d. per £100 debenture. The following is a comparison of these particulars with the corresponding ones for the loan floated in the previous year. The quotations are, in all cases, exclusive of accrued interest :—

PARTICULARS OF FLOATING LOAN OF 1879 AND 1880.

Particulars.	First Portion— £3,000,000.	Remaining Portion— £2,000,000.
When floated	13th March 1879	29th September 1880
Minimum price fixed per £100 £	96 16 1	100 0 0
Number of tenders	1,407	872
Amount tendered £	8,503,200	10,786,900
Number of tenders accepted	427	18
Highest tender per £100 £	101 1 1	103 11 6
Lowest tender accepted per £100 £	97 14 7	103 2 0
Gross proceeds, average per £100 £	97 17 5½	103 3 8½
Deduct expenses, ditto £	0 18 3	0 17 9½
Net proceeds, ditto £	96 19 2½	102 5 11

295. The following is a statement of the purposes for which this loan was authorized. It will be observed that about 4¼ millions sterling was set down for Railways, and nearly the whole of the remainder for Water Supply and other Public Works :—

Purposes
for which
raised.

LOAN OF 1879 AND 1880.—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED.

Purposes for which authorized.	Amount authorized.
RAILWAYS :—	£
Towards purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway	1,043,520
Construction of railways already authorized... ..	150,000
Rolling stock for railways	180,000
Railway station at Melbourne, &c.	150,000
Repaying to revenue certain sums expended and to be expended on railways, &c.	229,480
Construction of railways to be authorized	2,500,000
Total railways	£4,253,000
WATER WORKS :—	
Towards works in connection with Yan Yean water supply	125,000
For loans to Municipal Corporations for water supply	100,000
Total water works	£225,000

LOAN OF 1879 AND 1880.—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED—
continued.

Purposes for which authorized.	Amount authorized.
PUBLIC WORKS :—	£
Towards construction of Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, and public offices	200,000
Erection of State school buildings	200,000
Bridge across Yarra in line of Swanston street, Melbourne	60,000
Total public works	£460,000
For repaying deficiency on sale of Victorian Government stock converted into debentures	£62,000
Grand Total	£5,000,000

296. In order to provide for a temporary deficit in the public finances,* Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £500,000 were issued towards the close of the year 1880. These bonds were legalized under Act 44 Vict. No. 663. Each bond was of the value of £100, and bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds were divided into three lots of £166,600, £166,700, and £166,700, redeemable in one, two, and three years respectively, and were successfully disposed of on the 19th October 1880. The tenderers numbered 35, the tenders 78,† and the total amount tendered was £1,228,900. The whole of the bonds, however, with the exception of 291 of those for three years, were obtained by one Sydney firm. The price obtained for the one year's bonds was £101 5s. 2d.; for the two years', £101 10s. 2d.; and the average for the three years' was £101 2s. 4d. The proceeds of the first was £168,696; of the second, £169,215; and of the third, £168,564; or a total of £506,475. The money was thus obtained at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. per annum for the one, two, and three years' bonds respectively.

297. The bonds for one year (£166,600) were redeemed in due course on the 1st November 1881, and subsequently, on the 13th February 1882, the revenue being in a flourishing condition, the sum of £166,700 representing the whole of the bonds for two years, and the sum of £137,000, being portion of those for three years—or in all £304,300—was paid off. The balance outstanding was thus reduced to £29,100, which the Treasurer is prepared at any time to discharge.

* See paragraph 192 ante.

† There were 36 tenders for the one-year, 10 for the two-year, and 32 for the three-year bonds.

Issue of
Treasury
bonds.

Redemption
of Treasury
bonds.

298. As the Government receive only 3 per cent. from the banks for balances lying to their credit, but would have to pay the bondholders 5 per cent., there is evidently a saving on redemption of 2 per cent. The total amount saved by the transaction for the remaining period of 21 months may, therefore, be reckoned as follows :—

Saving of 2 per cent. on—

£137,600 for 21 months	...	...	£4,816	0	0
£166,700 for 9 months	...	...	2,500	0	0
			<hr/>		
Gross saving ...	...	...	...	...	£7,316 0 0
Less premium paid on redemption	...	...	...	...	3,804 0 0
			<hr/>		
Net saving	...	...	...	...	£3,512 0 0
			<hr/>		

299. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the indebtedness per head in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the eight years ended with 1880; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1873	12,445,722	16 2 5	3·42
	1874	13,990,553	17 17 4	3·41
	1875	13,995,093	17 13 8	3·30
	1876	17,011,382	21 4 5	3·60
	1877	17,018,913	20 17 5	3·78
	1878	17,022,065	20 11 5	3·78
	1879	20,050,753	23 17 0	4·34
	1880*	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0	3·25
	1874	10,516,371	18 0 0	3·00
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2	1·78
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5	2·34
	1877	11,724,419	17 14 1	2·04
	1878	11,688,119	16 16 11	2·35
	1879	14,937,419	20 6 10	3·34
	1880	14,903,919	20 3 2	3·04
Queensland ...	1873	4,782,850	32 12 1	4·27
	1874	5,249,350	32 2 1	4·52
	1875	6,435,250	35 9 11	5·10
	1876	6,435,250	34 7 11	5·09
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10	5·35
	1878	8,935,350	42 8 11	5·73
	1879	10,192,150	46 15 8	6·97
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56

* For the figures on the 30th June 1882, see footnote to paragraph 293 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
South Australia ...	1873	2,174,900	10 19 7	2·17
	1874	2,989,750	14 12 3	2·98
	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·85
	1876	3,837,100	17 0 1	2·91
	1877	4,737,200	20 0 0	3·29
	1878	5,329,600	21 8 5	3·35
	1879	6,605,750	25 9 2	3·97
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
Western Australia	1873	35,000	1 7 2	·26
	1874	119,000	4 10 10	·80
	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1876	135,000	4 18 10	·83
	1877	161,000	5 15 8	·97
	1878	184,556	6 11 0	1·13
	1879	361,000	12 11 10	1·84
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
Tasmania ...	1873	1,477,600	14 3 7	5·03
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6	4·50
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·33
	1876	1,520,500	14 8 3	4·64
	1877	1,589,705	14 16 10	4·39
	1878	1,747,400	15 17 10	4·57
	1879	1,786,800	15 17 9	4·76
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
New Zealand * ...	1873	10,913,936	36 17 7	3·93
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0	4·36
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·19
	1876	18,678,111	46 16 1	5·22
	1877	20,691,111	49 10 11	5·28
	1878	22,608,311	52 5 5	5·42
	1879	23,958,311	51 13 3	7·64
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

300. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, and next to it Queensland. Victoria was much less heavily indebted than either of these, and also less so than South Australia, but more so than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first. The order is the same as in the previous three years :—

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

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

* New Zealand has as a set-off against the debt an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December 1880 to £2,000,000.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

301. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1880 from an amount equal to $8\frac{3}{4}$ years' revenue in New Zealand and $7\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue in Queensland to a sum equal to 2 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a central position amongst the colonies, her debt being equal to her revenue for $4\frac{3}{4}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

Proportion of revenue to debt in Australasian colonies.

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

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

302. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was over fifty-nine millions, being about seven millions more than in 1879, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly ninety millions sterling, being about twelve millions greater than in 1879. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by over £5 than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that whilst Tasmania is one of the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group :—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	59,383,318	27 19 8	4·45
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27

303. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this

Public debts of British dominions.

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 108 ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 219 ante.

colony ; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number and fraction of a number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied with in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1881	768,703,692	22 1 0	9·15
Malta	1879	325,616	2 2 3	1·77
ASIA.				
India	1878-9	150,995,962	0 14 5	2·31
Ceylon	1879	671,437	0 5 3	·48
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1879	799,100	2 4 8	1·05
Natal	"	1,631,700	4 10 1	3·44
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	10,017,409	8 12 0	1·77
Lagos	"	288	0 0 1	·005
Sierra Leone	"	104,000	1 14 2	1·37
AMERICA.				
Canada	1878-9	30,725,223	7 1 2	6·50
Newfoundland	1879	302,352	1 11 3	1·15
Bermudas	"	11,484	0 16 5	3·73
Honduras	"	1,111	0 0 11	·027
British Guiana	"	304,518	1 4 6	·77
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1879	61,000	1 11 1	1·36
Turk's Island	1875	1,000	0 3 9	·16
Jamaica	1879	718,609	1 5 9	1·25
St. Lucia	"	39,500	1 1 2	1·24
St. Vincent	"	3,000	0 1 8	·10
Barbadoes	1878	25,130	0 2 11	·21
Grenada	1879	13,500	0 6 3	·37
St. Christopher	"	4,200	0 2 11	·12
Nevis	"	Nil.	...	...
Antigua	"	60,687	1 14 0	1·40
Dominica	"	7,624	0 5 4	·39
Trinidad	"	264,380	1 14 6	·62
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	1880	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
Fiji	"	210,000	1 14 5	2·63
Total ... ..	...	1,055,912,771	4 4 0	5·81

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 110 ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 223 ante.

‡ For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 299 ante.

304. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies exceeds a thousand millions sterling, and that nearly three-fourths of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself. Indebtedness of British dominions.

305. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is half as large again as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any other of her dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand is more than, and that of Queensland is nearly, two and a half times as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of South Australia is about two-thirds larger, and that of Victoria is larger by nearly a sixth. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world. Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

306. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of its dependencies. Canada is the only one of these in which the debt is a greater multiple of its revenue than the united debt of the Australasian colonies is of their united revenues. Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

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

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary	1878-9	342,131,000‡	8 17 6	5·38
Belgium... ..	1878	50,165,000	9 3 2	4·38
Denmark	"	9,710,000	4 18 7	3·75
France	"	794,481,000	21 10 7	6·26
Germany ... ..	...	229,008,000§	5 4 7	2·73
Greece	1879	11,557,000	6 17 8	8·66
Holland... ..	1878	79,548,000	20 11 8	8·24
Italy	1877	389,473,000	13 16 2	7·49
Portugal	1879	89,289,000	22 1 0	15·26

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 112 ante.

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 231 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £298,731,000, debt of Austria Proper, including debt of the whole empire; and £43,400,000, special debt of Hungary.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, £17,110,809, in 1879, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Anhalt, £372,270 in 1878; Baden, £17,006,739 in 1879; Bavaria, £58,367 in 1878; Bremen, £4,519,276 in 1878; Brunswick, £4,593,722 in 1878; Hamburg, £6,283,926 in 1878; Hesse, £1,269,100 in 1879; Lippe, £70,000 in 1878; Lübeck, £1,284,214 in 1876; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £2,100,000 in 1877; Oldenburg, £1,857,917 in 1878; Prussia, £62,317,573 in 1879; Reuss-Greiz, £65,475; Reuss-Schleiz, £100,027; Saxe-Altenburg, £249,331 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £535,905 in 1878; Saxe-Meiningen, £526,416 in 1878; Saxe-Weimar, £531,800 in 1878; Saxony, £29,665,631 in 1878; Schaumburg-Lippe, £70,000 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £154,000; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £180,216; and Würtemberg, £17,774,060 in 1878. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire" there exist various invested funds amounting to £43,274,396.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
<i>EUROPE—continued.</i>				
		£	£ s. d.	
Roumania	1878	24,398,000	4 12 3	5·02
Russia	"	405,803,000 *	4 13 4	4·39
Spain	1880	430,367,000	25 17 9	13·82
Sweden and Norway	1879	17,774,000 †	2 16 1	2·86
Switzerland	1878	1,344,000 ‡	0 9 5	0·82
Turkey	"	257,982,000 §	12 5 9	21·50
<i>ASIA.</i>				
Japan	1880	72,666,000	2 2 3	6·53
<i>AFRICA.</i>				
Egypt	1880	97,953,000 ||	17 9 9	11·44
Tunis	"	5,000,000 ¶	2 7 8	18·31
<i>AMERICA.</i>				
Argentine Confederation	1878	21,468,000	8 18 11	6·36
Brazil	1879	78,612,000	7 8 3	7·48
Mexico	"	85,100,000	9 2 2	22·75
Peru	1872	53,010,000	17 7 7	5·19
United States	1879	422,335,000 **	8 8 5	7·40

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

308. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £25,800,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, the United States, Russia, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Germany, and British India, in the order named. Besides these, Egypt is the only country which has a larger debt than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.††

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

309. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect only slightly in advance of Victoria and far behind the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.‡‡ Besides Spain, Portugal, and the last-named colonies, no country has as large a debt per head as the United Kingdom, which is, however, in this respect, closely approached by France.

* Including the debt bearing no interest (probably forced paper currency, estimated at £162,000,000), the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, and Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

† This amount is made up of £12,239,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,535,000, debt of Norway.

‡ There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,400,000.

§ Consisting of foreign debt, £182,981,783, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

|| Not including floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

¶ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £320,000.

** Exclusive of paper money, estimated at over £7,000,000.

†† See table following paragraph 303 *ante*.

‡‡ See table following paragraph 299 *ante*.

310. Mexico and Turkey are more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Mexico, Turkey, Tunis, Portugal, Spain, and Egypt are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The debts of the Australasian colonies † are much smaller in proportion to their respective revenues than the debts of most of the foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

311. Rather more than half of the interest on the public debt of Victoria is payable in October and April, and nearly all the remainder in July and January. Eight-ninths is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June 1881 :—

Interest on debt.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1881-2.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—								
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	July and January	...			51,000	0	0	51,000	0	0
5	” ”	15,645	0	0	105,350	0	0	120,995	0	0
4½	” ”	...			225,000	0	0	225,000	0	0
4	” ”	...			180,000	0	0†	180,000	0	0
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	561,350	0	0	576,995	0	0
6	October and April	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0	493,399	4	0
4	” ”	25,715	5	6	...			25,715	5	6
	Total ...	99,114	9	6	420,000	0	0	519,114	9	6
5	May and November	20,835	0	0	...			20,835	0	0
	Grand Total ...	135,594	9	6	981,350	0	0	1,116,944	9	6

312. The total sum payable annually as interest is £1,116,944, as shown by the table; but as a portion of the debt only bore interest for part of the year 1880-1, and the interest on debentures held by the Government was left unpaid, the amount actually paid in that year was only £1,032,491.

Interest payable and paid.

313. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London and commission—viz., ½ per cent.

Expenses of debt.

* See table following paragraph 303 ante.

† See table following paragraph 299 ante.

‡ Exclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government.

on interest payable thereat—amounted to £11,044 in 1880-1, as against £11,822 in the previous year.

Interest on
debt per
head.

314. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1880-1 to £1,043,535, being in the proportion of £1 3s. 0½d. per head of population, and equal to about a fifth of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book** it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—is the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Municipal
debt.

315. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act† to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September 1881, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the Municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £652,850, of which £18,404 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony‡:—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1881.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total Amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs... ..	32	£ 609,375
Shires	29	118,718
Total... ..	61	728,093

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

316. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 6 to 8 per cent., except in the case of two shires, in which the rate on portion of the loan and two in which the rate on all the loan was 5 per cent., and in one city (Melbourne), where the rates on portions of the loan

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, paragraph 255 *et. seq.*

† 38 Vict. No. 505.

‡ See paragraph 286 *ante.*

were 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; and of one borough, in which it was as high as 9 per cent.

317. If the municipal debts, as shown above, be added to the debt of the General Government, viz., £22,593,102,* it will appear that the total liability of the colony in 1881 was £23,321,195, or a proportion of £27 8s. 6d. per head of population.

General and
municipal
debt.

318. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January 1873, and since that date five millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a fourth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings ; and the remainder, with the exception of £30,000, expended on pensions and gratuities, represented the cost of education. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year, from 1872-3 to 1880-1, also the total for the period :—

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1872-3 TO 1880-1.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	112,599	536,848
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	178,337	620,215
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	248,649	720,956
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	98,944	624,623
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	82,413	596,702
1880-1 ...	515,644	6,726	105,189	627,559
Total ...	3,805,319	29,904	1,181,306	5,016,529

319. It will be observed that the annual cost of instruction has been fast increasing, and amounted to over half a million sterling in each of the last three years—the cost for the last year being, however, less by £3,901 than that for 1878-9. During the same three years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. I may remark that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

320. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote much money to this object, little more than £10,000 having been spent on immigration during the

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

* The debt of the General Government has since been increased to £22,121,202.

last nine years, and only £104 in the year ended with the 30th June 1881. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1880-1.*

		£			£
1851	...	116,363	1868	...	32,549
1852	...	206,552	1869	...	50,637
1853	...	209,925	1870	...	33,313
1854	...	390,352	1871 (six months)		14,840
1855	...	187,355	1871-2	...	21,808
1856	...	115,716	1872-3	...	4,094
1857	...	115,877	1873-4	...	2,251
1858	...	59,023	1874-5	...	1,583
1859	...	48,809	1875-6	...	760
1860	...	6,948	1876-7	...	500
1861	...	63,739	1877-8	...	366
1862	...	115,209	1878-9	...	342
1863	...	50,081	1879-80	...	28
1864	...	47,887	1880-1	...	104
1865	...	41,808			
1866	...	35,813			
1867	...	38,402			
			Total ...		<u>£2,013,034</u>

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

321. The expenditure on immigration in each of the Australasian colonies, together with the amount so expended per head of population, for 1879, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that Tasmania is not mentioned, as that colony does not now spend any money on the introduction of immigrants :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on Immigration.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	s. d.
Victoria	1878-9	342	0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
New South Wales	1879	103,766	2 11
Queensland	1878-9	95,139	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia	1879	58,894	4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Western Australia	"	1,163	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Zealand	"	176,630	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ... ..	...	435,934	...

Expenditure on immigration in Australasia.

322. It will be observed that four of the colonies still expend considerable amounts on immigration, and that nearly £436,000 was so expended by the whole group in a single year ; also that, per head of the population, the expenditure on immigration is over 9s. in Queensland, but amounts to only a small fraction of a penny in Victoria.

* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connection with immigration, but from that date onwards it has not been possible to include the amounts for salaries and contingencies, in consequence of the Immigration Department having been amalgamated with the departments of Mercantile Marine and Distilleries.

323. During the last thirty-one years over forty millions sterling have been expended by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly one and a quarter million were spent in 1881. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne,* since the 1st January 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1881 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways	19,727,933	782,134	20,510,067
Roads and bridges	6,930,984	31,631	6,962,615
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,611,517	39,929	1,651,446
„ country	1,876,225	40,267	1,916,492
Other public works	8,905,235	317,352	9,222,587
Total	39,051,894	1,211,313	40,263,207

324. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £1,651,446, consists of £1,572,385 for “construction” and £79,061 for repairs. And from a return presented to Parliament in November 1881 ‡ it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £153,449; and the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 amounted to £1,634,750; also that if the net proceeds (*i.e.*, gross revenue, less expenses of management and repairs) had been invested at 4½ per cent. compound interest, instead of being paid annually into the consolidated revenue, they would have accumulated at the end of June 1881 to a sum of £2,258,969.

325. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as I have pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

* See table following paragraph 276 *ante*.

† The Railway returns are brought down to the 31st December; those of the other works to the 30th June of the year named.

‡ See Parliamentary Paper C. No. 4, Session 1881.

Age an element in certain cases only.

326. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service, and the number of years served.

Pensions.

327. Of pensions there were in 1880-1 four in all, embracing allowances to two officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,933.

Superannuation allowances.

328. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 238. They consisted of three former judges of County Courts, of an ex-Surveyor-General, and 223 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 10 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £33,166, or an average of £139 7s. 1d. to each recipient.

Pensions, &c., 1880 and 1881.

329. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 241, or 46 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £35,266, or £3,060 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £146 6s. 7d., or £18 16s. 7d. less than in 1879-80.

Pensions, &c., 1880-1.

330. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1880-1, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1880-1.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1880-1.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,833	6	8	916	13	4
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

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

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1880-1—
continued.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1880-1.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	223	28,855	0	9	129	10	7
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	10	227	4	6	22	14	6
	Total ...	241	35,265	11	11	146	6	7

331. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which consists of an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock. This is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by fines imposed on, and penalties and damages awarded to, members of the force by magistrates; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Police pensions, how granted.

332. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1880-1 was 110, the gross amount payable was £9,411 14s. 10d., or an average of £85 11s. 3d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 20 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £5,738 0s. 5d., or an average of £286 18s. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1880-1.

333. In the year under review, for the fourth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realised £4,189. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having gradually dwindled away, it became necessary for Parliament in 1880-1 to vote a sum of £2,600 in aid of the fund.

Deduction from pay of police.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

334. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 26 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 55 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

335. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; and in addition, for the first time in 1880-1, pensions were voted to the widows of two constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. Over two-thirds of the retired public servants referred to were prior to their retirement connected with the Education Department, chiefly as State school teachers. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1880-1, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1880-1.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.					
		Total Amount Paid.			Average to each Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
Railways	10	2,300	17	9	230	1	9
Public Works and Water Supply ...	15	1,559	1	5	103	18	9
Education	82	5,173	13	11	63	1	11
Chief Secretary	6	273	18	5	45	13	1
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs	3	266	14	4	88	18	1
Crown Lands	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
PENSIONS.							
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	152	5	10*	76	2	11
Total	120	9,899	1	8	82	9	10

* This is in addition to amounts paid out of the Police Superannuation Fund.

336. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1880-1 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE * FROM THE REVENUE, 1880-1.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,833	6	8
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
" Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
" officers of the Civil Service	28,855	0	9
" Lunacy department	227	4	6
" police	4,600	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	9,899	1	8
Total	£49,764	13	7

PART III.—DEFENCES.

337. The paid Artillery Corps‡ having been disbanded on the 31st December 1880, the Land Forces of Victoria at present consist only of Volunteers, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December 1881 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service (all Volunteers).	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	4	4	21	...	29	13	42
Kyneton "	4	2	38	2	44	...	42
Sandhurst "	5	5	32	...	42	...	42
Ballarat "	5	5	45	13	55	...	42
Southern "	4	4	29	...	37	5	42
Castlemaine "	4	3	42	7	49	...	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps	7	12	97	...	116	109	225
St. Kilda "	7	14	128	...	149	1	150
Metropolitan "	5	13	127	...	145	5	150
Williamstown "	10	9	141	...	160	40	200
Geelong "	5	12	99	...	116	34	150

* The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 330 ante.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £2,600 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 332 ante.

‡ This corps has recently been re-established with a total strength of 125 men.

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

Branch of Service (all Volunteers).	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Estab-lishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernu-merary.			
<i>Artillery—continued.</i>							
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	27	...	33	} 27	100
Drysdale „	2	3	35	...	40		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	60	...	69	} 41	225
Belfast „	3	5	48	...	56		
Warrnambool „	3	2	54	...	59		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	8	9	116	...	133	17	150
Engineer Corps ...	6	9	155	...	170	30	200
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	7	...	26	3	33	...	30
<i>Rifles—</i>							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	10	122	...	138	37	175
Carlton „	5	8	136	...	149	26	175
Collingwood „	6	5	120	...	131	19	150
E. Collingwood „	5	6	122	...	133	17	150
Richmond „	5	6	121	...	132	18	150
Southern „	5	5	100	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat „	9	11	178	...	198	102	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	73	5	80	...	75
Clunes „	3	3	66	...	72	3	75
Bendigo Corps ...	5	10	140	...	155	20	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	7	7	115	...	129	21	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	60	...	67	8	75
Kyneton „	1	4	40	...	45	5	50
Malmsbury „	2	4	50	6	56	...	50
Total ...	158	209	2,763	36	3,130	638	3,732
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	61	22	...	...	83	...	...
„ Bands ...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
Grand Total ...	219	231	2,775	...	3,225	638	3,732

Strength and
estab-lish-
ment.

338. It will be observed that, at the end of 1881, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,732, which is 171 less than at the end of 1880; also that the total strength amounted to 3,130, or 602 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 638; but as against this must be set 36 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 602, as stated.

Rifles of land
forces.

339. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribu- tion amongst the various corps at the end of 1881 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use :—

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.					
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	Long Enfield.	Lancaster Large Bore.	Lancaster Reduced Bore.	General Hay.
Cavalry ...	256	16	240	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	958	878	80	...	...	...	...
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	30	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,757	1,738	...	8	2	7	2
Total ...	3,151	2,782	350	8	2	7	2

340. The following statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces has been furnished by the Acting Commandant:—

Guns of land forces.

	Number.	
Garrison guns ...	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" 80-pr. ...	6
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ...	23
	" 32-pr. ...	19
Guns of position	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ...	33
	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ...	6
Field guns ...	" 6-pr. ...	6
	Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr. ...	6
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. ...	1
	" 12-pr. ...	9
	Guns, 6-pr. ...	2
Total ...	117	

341. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1881 were as follow. Only 5 were wanted to complete the establishment:—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	12	90	14	116	4	120
Naval Reserve...	10	215	...	225	1	226
Torpedo Corps ...	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total ...	23	311	14	348	5	353

342. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1881 :—

Guns of
naval
forces.

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

343. The rifles and revolvers in possession of the naval forces at the same period were as follow. It will be seen that the former numbered 358, and the latter 193 :—

Small arms
of naval
forces.

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	50
” ” Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading	...	74
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	75
” ” Revolvers, pattern undescribed	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	219
” ” Sea service	...	14
		—
Total small arms	...	551
		—

344. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1880-1. The expenditure under the heads “ Artillery Corps,” “ Volunteer Force,” and “ Naval Reserve,” give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £83 16s. 4d., £4 5s. 1d., and £16 7s. 3d.* :—

Expenditure
on defences,
1880-1.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1880-1.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	
Artillery Corps †—Salaries	...	...	...	...	3,712		
” Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,359		
							5,071
Volunteer Force—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	8,148		
” Pay of instructors, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,626		
” Horse allowance for mounting officers	...	...	...	...	696		
							13,470
In aid of Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Repair of war material, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		2,328
Expenses for engineering	...	...	...	...	...		20
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...		1,345
Ammunition for volunteers	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Military buildings, roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	9,323		
Defence works	...	...	...	...	19,760		
							29,083
Total	...	...	...	...	...		57,117

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1880, viz., 5,121 Victorian artillery, 3,167 volunteers, and 226 naval reserve.

† For six months only.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1880-1—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	£
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	13,590	
„ Contingencies...	...	...	...	...	4,040	17,630
Naval Reserve—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	2,666	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,032	3,698
Torpedo Corps—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	228	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	60	288
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,616
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	78,733

345. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last twenty-seven years and a half will be found in the following table:—

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1881.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1881.

Year.	Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£
1854 and 1855	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-1	57,117	21,616	78,733
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	1,859,340	571,597	2,430,937
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally	...	...	47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre	...	...	139,683
Grand Total ...	...	...	2,618,028

346. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay is estimated by Colonel Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony. These troops were withdrawn in 1870. It will be observed that in 1880-1 the military expenditure was less than in the three preceding years but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in the three preceding years, but in no other year since 1864.

Defence works.

347. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but those at Williamstown and Sandridge were set aside by Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.,* who visited the colonies in 1877, as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to defend Port Phillip at the Heads. He therefore suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

Small progress of works.

348. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Colonel P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G. Small progress, however, was made, which Colonel Scratchley states is entirely due to "the absence of necessary authority from the Government to proceed with the works during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and to the insufficiency of the amounts voted during the years 1879-80, 1880-1, and 1881-2."†

Present state of works.

349. Colonel Scratchley sums up the state of affairs at present as follows :—

"(1.) *Point Nepean*.—No steps taken or funds provided for commencing permanent work. Temporary battery for four 80-pounders quite unserviceable.

"(2.) *Queenscliff*.—(a.) Two batteries (to be armed with three 9-inch and four 80-pounder rifled guns) nearly completed. 80-pounders mounted. Waiting for gear and ironwork from England for the 9-inch gun platforms; platforms could be altered in a month after receipt of gear and guns mounted. (b.) Defensible wall and barrack keep not provided for in the estimates; work could be commenced at once.

"(3.) *Swan Island*.—(a.) Battery partly completed; right-face ready for two 9-inch and one 80-pounder rifled guns. Waiting for gear for platforms, as in the case of 9-inch guns at Queenscliff. Contract in progress for works to mount one additional 9-inch and two 80-pounder rifled guns, and for completion of earthworks of battery. (b.) Stockade, blockhouse barrack, and torpedo depôt, can be proceeded with at any time.

"(4.) *South Channel Fort*.—Stone rubble ring deposited round site selected for fort. No further progress.

"(5.) *Torpedo Defences for South and West Channels*.—No progress."

* Sir William Jervois is now Governor of South Australia.

† See Memorandum of Colonel Scratchley in "Reports and Suggestions relative to the Defences of Victoria," Parliamentary Paper No. 34, Session 1882.

350. Pending the construction of a fort in the South Channel upon a modified design, now being prepared by Colonel Scratchley, at the suggestion of Sir William Jervois, it is proposed to provide additional floating defences in the shape of gun-boats and fast torpedo-boats of the latest designs, to act in conjunction with the *Cerberus*. It is also proposed to organize a system of defensive torpedoes, to be laid in the West and South Channels as occasion may arise, the torpedoes to be in charge of a corps under the control of the military commander. Colonel Scratchley strongly urges that the works be proceeded with at once.

Further proposition for defence.

351. The Acting Commandant, Colonel T. B. Hutton,* suggests (1), the re-establishment of a permanent Artillery Corps, to consist of 125 men of all ranks ; and (2), the establishment of a Volunteer Militia as follows :—

Proposition respecting land forces.

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Designation of Corps.	Where to be raised.	Proposed Number of Rank and File.
Field Artillery—2 batteries ...	Melbourne and suburbs ...	200
Engineers—1 company ...	” ” ...	100
Infantry—6 companies ...	” ” ...	600
” 2 ” ...	Ballarat ...	200
” 1 ” ...	Sandhurst ...	100
” 1 ” ...	Castlemaine ...	100
Garrison Artillery—1 battery ...	Emerald Hill ...	100
” ” 1 ” ...	Williamstown ...	100
” ” 1 ” ...	Footscray ...	100
” ” 2 ” ...	Geelong ...	200
” ” 1 ” ...	Queenscliff and Drysdale	100
	Total ...	1,900

352. Colonel Hutton proposes that a due proportion of officers and sergeants should be attached to each corps of Volunteer Militia, by which the total strength will be made up to 2,110.

Proposed strength of militia.

353. He further suggests that the rank and file of the permanent Artillery be paid at the rate of 4s. per diem, and the Volunteer Militia at the rate of £10 per annum, conditionally upon a certain number of drills and parades being attended, and a certain amount of training gone through. Both corps to be enrolled under the Discipline Act 1870 (34 Vict. No. 389).

Payment of artillery and militia.

* See Report by Colonel Hutton in “Reports and Suggestions, &c.” Parliamentary Paper No. 34, Session 1882.

Volunteers.

354. The present Volunteer Corps in places at which Volunteer Militia are raised, he suggests, should be disbanded ; but that in other places they should be retained, so as not to exceed 680 in all.

Proposed
cost of land
forces.

355. The total cost of the land forces, including stores and incidentals, Colonel Hutton estimates at £64,257 per annum, viz., £3,026 for the Head-Quarters Staff, £12,500 for the Permanent Artillery, £2,135 for the Torpedo and Signal Corps, £33,762 for the Volunteer Militia, £2,750 for the Volunteers, £5,084 for the Ordnance Store Department, and £5,000 for other expenses.

Government
proposals
for land
defences.

356. The Honorable the Treasurer (Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.), in his financial statement, delivered on the 30th May 1882, said that the Government intended to introduce a Bill for a total expenditure of £300,000 "to complete the defences, and to put the Port of Melbourne in an impregnable position"; the amount to be advanced from the Treasury, and paid out of the revenue of 1882-3 and the next two years. Of this sum, £80,000 is to be spent on the South Channel fort, £79,500 for works and guns at Swan Island, Queenscliff, and Point Nepean; £20,000 for torpedo defences, £5,000 for completing reserves of ammunition, £18,000 for batteries at the Western Ports, £2,500 for a battery of field guns, and £10,000 for contingencies; making a total of £215,000 to complete the land batteries, the defensive works necessary to protect the batteries from any sudden surprise, the defences at Queenscliff, Point Nepean, and Swan Island, and to construct a torpedo store, and all the necessary appliances connected with the shore defences; the balance of the £300,000 to be expended on contingencies and supplies.

Government
proposals
for sea
defences.

357. In addition to the land defences, the Government propose to supplement the present Victorian war vessels by two gun-boats to be procured from England, one to be a 10-knot boat, to cost £25,270, and the other a 12-knot boat, to cost £39,520; also 3 torpedo-boats, one to cost £10,500, and the others £3,300 each. The expense of bringing out the gun and torpedo boats will raise their total cost to about £88,000; so that the total expenditure on military and naval coast defences will amount to nearly £390,000.

Estimate for
defences,
1882-3.

358. The whole amount set down for defences on the estimates of 1882-3 is £189,823, of which £57,285 is for the maintenance of the military, and £22,538 of the naval, forces; £100,000 is to go towards the erection of forts in or near the entrance of Port Phillip Bay; and £10,000 is for a new boiler and other works for H.M.V.S. *Cerberus*.

Military
cadetships

359. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This

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

360. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

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

Naval
cadetships.

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

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

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

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

362. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 268, records are kept of all marriages, births, and deaths which are known to occur in Victoria. The marriages are recorded by registrars of marriages or clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the deputy registrar, lay registrar, or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

363. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

364. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1881 numbered 5,896, as against 5,286 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1881 was thus 610.

365. More marriages took place in 1881 than in any previous year. The number solemnized annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1881, as has been already stated, the marriages numbered within 104 of 6,000; in only three previous years did the number reach as high as 5,000.*

366. The number of marriages compared with the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years had been

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

Marriages, 1881.

Marriages, 1881 and former years.

Marriage rate.

declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98, in 1879, revived in 1880 to 6·22, and further advanced in 1881 to 6·79, this being the highest rate recorded during the past twelve years. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-two years ended with 1881 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1881.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1861	8·21	16·42
1862	8·26	16·52
1863	7·51	15·02
1864	7·77	15·54
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
Average of twenty-two years...	6·78	13·56

367. The frequency of marriage in a community depends primarily upon the number of single males at marriageable ages existing therein, modified by the extent to which such males find themselves in prosperous circumstances ; therefore, as has been shown in previous issues of this work,* marriage rates calculated upon a comparison of the marriages with the total population, which is the ordinary method pursued in all countries which compile vital statistics, and is the principle on which those embodied in the last table have been computed, are not reliable, especially in young communities, in the composition of which great and sudden changes sometimes take place in consequence

Marriage rates sometimes misleading.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-1, pages 199 and 200.

of accessions of population from without, followed by periods in which immigration is at a standstill. A more correct method of calculating the marriage rate is to compare the marriages with the number of marriageable males, by which means the children, the married men, and the females—all of which are disturbing elements in the calculation when made in the ordinary way—are left out of account. There are circumstances which may cause variations in the rate calculated in this manner, such as an abnormally large or small proportion of males between 21 and 30—which is essentially the marrying age—or of widowers, the tendency of whom to marry is much greater than that of bachelors; but, notwithstanding these objections, the test, upon the whole, is a much safer one than if based on a marriage rate calculated upon the whole population.

Proportion of marriages to population and single men.

368. The following table gives a statement of the marriage rate in the last five census years,* calculated, first, by comparing the number of marriages with the total population enumerated, and, secondly, by comparing the number of marriages with the number of marriageable men. The numbers refer only to population of European birth or extraction, the Chinese and Aborigines, and the marriages in which they took part, having been eliminated therefrom:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIAGEABLE MALES, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Total Population.	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards, and Widowers at all ages.	Marriages in Census years*	Proportion of Marriages.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Bachelors and Widowers.
1854	234,361	70,865	3,696	15·77	52·16
1857	383,668	95,427	4,465	11·64	46·79
1861	513,896	106,940	4,528	8·81	42·34
1871	712,263	89,921	4,715	6·62	52·43
1881	849,438	99,824	5,732	6·75	57·42

Tendency to marry greater than at any former period.

369. The last column but one, which gives the marriage rate calculated according to the principle generally adopted, shows a very considerable decrease at each period, as compared with the previous one, until 1881, when, as compared with 1871, a slight revival is indicated. Supposing the frequency of marriage to denote prosperity, a consideration of this column alone would lead to the conclusion that at the last two periods the colony was in a depressed condition, not only as compared with the time when the excitement caused by the early gold discoveries often led to matrimony being entered into recklessly, but

* Periods commencing six months before and ending six months after the date of each census.

as compared with 1861, when that excitement had subsided. The numbers in the last column, however, tell a very different tale, those for 1861 showing that, at that period, marriage, taking into account those of an age and condition fit to contract it, was less common than at any other; and the latest period was that at which the marriage rate, calculated according to the more correct principle, was higher than at any previous period for which records are available.

370. I have spoken of females as amongst the disturbing elements which ought to be eliminated in making calculations of the marriage rate, and this statement will doubtless cause surprise to many; but nothing is more certain than that, in countries where monogamy prevails, a comparatively small proportion of females—much smaller than is generally supposed—suffices to enable every man desirous of marrying to obtain a wife. At the present time, when, in proportion to the single men living, the number marrying is higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, only 1 in 17 actually does marry annually, and there is no reason to suppose that, if the total number of females in the colony was equal to or even exceeded that of males, the marriages would be more numerous, or, if it was reduced by half, that the marriages would be fewer than they are now. This will be better understood by reference to the following table, which shows the number of marriageable females, and the proportion of them which married in each of the last five census years:—

Marriage rate of females.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO MARRIAGEABLE FEMALES, 1854 to 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.	
	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards and Widows at all ages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Spinsters and Widows.*
1854	15,083	245·04
1857	26,317	169·66
1861	37,006	122·36
1871	65,386	72·11
1881	119,360	48·02

371. It will be seen that the fact of marriageable females being numerous has at no period caused any increase in their marriage rate; but, on the contrary, as the number of such females has increased, the rate at which they have married has largely declined. A comparison of this and the previous table will show that in 1881, for the first time, marriageable females exceeded marriageable males, the excess being nearly 20,000, or about a fifth. Notwithstanding this, however, only

Female marriage rate declining.

* For number of marriages on which these calculations are based, see last table.

5,732 out of the whole number, amounting to over 119,000, got married in the year; the proportion of females marrying to those ready to marry being much smaller than at any previous period.

372. The declension in the female marriage rate will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; ten years later it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide has probably now turned; the youthful native born male population is growing up to manhood, and is commencing to fill the gap in early adult life caused by the passing on to later periods of the immigrants who, at the time of the discovery of the first goldfields, came to Victoria unaccompanied by persons at younger ages to supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene; and it may be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the marriages will increase in proportion to the available females, as they have already done in proportion to the available males.

373. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1880, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last nine of those years:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1880.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	7·29	8·90	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866 ...	6·71	8·22	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867 ...	6·91	7·79	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868 ...	6·99	8·17	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869 ...	6·89	7·98	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870 ...	6·63	7·79	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871 ...	6·37	7·73	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872 ...	6·36	7·42	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873 ...	6·50	7·97	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874 ...	6·33	7·59	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875 ...	6·33	7·73	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876 ...	6·21	7·49	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877 ...	6·31	7·73	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878 ...	6·20	7·84	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879 ...	5·98	7·55	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880 ...	6·22	7·72	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
Means ...	6·52	7·85	8·69	8·06	6·77	6·71	8·36

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

Probability of female marriage rate reviving.

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

374. In every one of the neighboring colonies the marriage rate is higher than in Victoria, and as Victoria is certainly second to none of the others in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which marriageable men bear to it as a whole. There is little doubt that this proportion is lower in Victoria than in any one of those colonies, the reason of which is to be found mainly in the fact that New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand have, for years past, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is always the case when immigration is subsidized, these have been accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. As regards Western Australia and Tasmania, they are comparatively settled communities, with populations probably in a nearly normal condition as regards age, and, consequently, containing proportionally as large a number of single men as are to be found under the natural condition of things existing in old established countries. Besides, not one of the neighboring colonies has been subjected, in the early years of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as has taken place in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. This colony, however, as the young population is growing to a marriageable age, is rapidly assuming a normal condition, and this is already bringing about an improvement in the marriage rate, which, with perhaps occasional brief interruptions, will assuredly continue until marriages bear as high a proportion to the total population as they do in any of the neighboring colonies.

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

375. It will be observed that the marriage rate in Victoria declined with much regularity throughout the period to which the table refers until it reached a minimum in 1879. In 1880 it recovered itself slightly, and, according to the figures in a previous table,* it rose still higher in 1881. In all the other colonies except New South Wales and Tasmania the rate was lower in 1880 than in the previous year, whilst in two of them, viz., Queensland and New Zealand, it was lower than in any year of the period. The last named, in which, a few years since, the marriage rate was higher than in any other Australasian colony, had fallen in 1880 to the lowest position but one. In South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania the rates were high, although in the two first they had fallen slightly as compared with those in the previous year.

Comparison of marriage rates of colonies in 1880 and former years.

* See table following paragraph 366 ante.

376. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of sixteen years :—

Order in 1880.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.	2. New Zealand.
3. Western Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. Tasmania.	4. New South Wales.
5. Queensland.	5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.	6. Tasmania.
7. Victoria.	7. Victoria.

377. It will be noticed that Victoria is at the bottom of both lists, but all the other colonies change their places. Queensland and New Zealand, which, during a series of years, stood first and second, had fallen in 1880 to the fifth and sixth positions, whilst South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, which, during a series of years, had stood third, fifth, and sixth respectively, rose in 1880 to the first, third, and fourth positions.

378. The marriage rate in 1880 of the colonies situated on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, shows a considerable improvement upon the very low rate which prevailed in 1879, and was also higher than in any year since the first to which the table relates; but in those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand the marriage rate, although higher than in 1879, was lower than in any other of the years mentioned, as will be seen by the following table :—

**MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1880.**

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38
1874	7·07	7·32
1875	7·12	7·38
1876	6·93	7·15
1877	7·05	7·18
1878	7·08	7·27
1879	6·88	7·01
1880	7·15	7·08
Means	7·08	7·22

379. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies — which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such

* The numbers doubled give the numbers per 1,000 of the population.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbadoes is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in the latter would be, to a certain extent, accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*		Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	... 1867-76	... 7.3	West Indies—		
Mauritius	... 1871-75	... 2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	... 6.3
Seychelles	... 1875-77	... 8.7	Barbadoes	... 1872-77	... 3.7
Bermudas	... 1871-75	... 8.3	Grenada	... 1871-75	... 5.6
West Indies—			Dominica	... 1871-75	... 6.9
St. Lucia	... 1878-79	... 5.2	Trinidad	... 1871-75	... 3.8

380. The following table gives a statement of the marriage rates in England, Scotland, and Ireland for each of the twelve years ended with 1879, and gives similar information for each of the eleven years ended with 1878 in such foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1879.

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Switzerland.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.‡
1868 ...	8.1	6.7	5.1	7.3	5.5	9.3	13.7	6.7	8.8	...	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.7	7.2
1869 ...	8.0	6.7	5.0	7.4	5.7	10.4	11.0	7.2	8.9	...	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.0
1870 ...	8.1	7.2	5.3	7.4	6.6	9.7	9.8	7.0	7.4	...	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.3	7.3
1871 ...	8.4	7.1	5.4	7.3	6.5	9.5	10.4	7.3	8.0	...	7.4	8.0	7.2	...	7.5
1872 ...	8.8	7.5	5.0	7.5	7.0	9.2	10.8	7.8	10.3	10.3	7.8	8.2	9.8	...	7.5
1873 ...	8.8	7.8	4.8	8.1	7.3	9.3	11.3	7.6	10.2	10.0	7.8	8.5	8.9	...	7.9
1874 ...	8.6	7.6	4.6	8.2	7.3	9.0	10.7	8.3	9.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.3	...	7.6
1875 ...	8.4	7.4	4.5	8.5	7.0	8.5	11.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	7.3	8.3	8.4	...	8.4
1876 ...	8.4	7.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	8.2	9.9	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.9	...	8.1
1877 ...	7.9	7.2	4.6	8.1	6.9	7.4	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.0	7.6	...	6.8
1878 ...	7.6	6.8	4.7	7.4	6.5	7.5	...	7.4	7.8	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.6	...	7.1
1879 ...	7.2	6.5	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	8.2	7.2	4.9	7.8	6.7	8.9	10.8	7.7	8.8	9.0	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.0	7.6

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to defective registration, particularly as regards Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

‡ In Italy the civil became the only legal form of marriage in 1866, and the low rate (5.6) recorded in that and subsequent years is attributed to the non-registration of marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, which was very great in 1866 and 1867, has been, however, decreasing—hence the apparent increase during the earlier years.

Low Euro-
pean mar-
riage rate.

381. It will be observed that in the last year named the marriage rates in all the European countries were below the average. In Austria the rate had been decreasing steadily since 1869 ; in England, Germany, and France since 1872 ; in Scotland, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands since 1873 ; in Hungary, Switzerland, and Italy since 1875 ; and in Denmark since 1876. Moreover, in England, Hungary, Germany, and Belgium the rate in the latest year was absolutely the lowest ; in Austria, the Netherlands, and Italy the lowest with one exception ; in Scotland the lowest with two exceptions ; and in France (including one year in which the rate was equal to that in the last) with three exceptions. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rate was lower in 1879 than in any year since 1847.*

Australasian
and Euro-
pean mar-
riage rates
compared.

382. The mean marriage rate in Central Europe, as shown by the figures for Hungary, Germany, Austria, and Prussia, is much higher than in the other portions ; the rate in England and Wales comes next ; and the rates in Holland and France follow. All these rates exceed 8 per 1,000. The lowest rates prevail in Ireland † and Sweden. In only three of the Australasian colonies, viz., Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia, did the mean marriage rate, during the sixteen years ended with 1880, exceed 8 per 1,000, the rate in the first two being considerably greater than, and in the last about the same as, in Holland and France. The average rate in New South Wales is about the same as in Denmark and Switzerland, which are next to France in regard to the marriage rate, whilst the rate in Tasmania and Western Australia is about the same as in Sweden, and that in Victoria is lower than in any of the European countries named except Ireland.

Marriage
rate in
United
Kingdom.

383. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the nine years ended with 1879. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged, † some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was much lower in 1879 than in any previous year named :—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1879.

				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.		Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	...	...	8·21	1877	...	...	7·32
1872	...	...	7·98	1878	...	...	7·09
1873	...	...	8·03	1879	...	...	6·69
1874	...	...	7·79				—
1875	...	...	7·67	Mean	...	...	7·61
1876	...	...	7·70				—

* In 1880, returns of which are at hand, the marriage rate in England had risen to 7·5.

† See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 380 *ante*.

384. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In 1881 it was in country towns nearly four times, and in the metropolis almost three and a half times, as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions :—

Marriage rates in town and country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1881.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	284,874	2,742	9·63
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	188,000	2,052	10·91
Country districts	396,068	1,102	2·78
Total	868,942	5,896	6·79

385. Marriages in Victoria have generally been more numerous in the autumn than in the spring quarter, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. In 1881, however, the number in the spring was greater than in the autumn quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of the previous ten years :—

Marriages in each quarter.

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1881.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,437	24·37	24·43
Autumn ...	June	1,525	25·87	26·19
Winter ...	September	1,332	22·59	23·81
Spring ...	December	1,602	27·17	25·57
	Year	5,896	100·00	100·00

386. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters ; and the next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. The following are the number and percentage

Former condition of persons married.

in each of these groups during 1881 and the percentage during the previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1881.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	4,901	83·12	80·59
Bachelors and widows	316	5·36	7·10
Widowers and spinsters	444	7·53	7·75
Widowers and widows	235	3·99	4·56
Total	5,896	100·00	100·00

Divorced persons.

387. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Seven divorced males and 4 divorced females were married in 1881 ; five of the divorced males married spinsters, and one a widow ; whilst 2 of the divorced females married bachelors, and 1 a widower. In the remaining case the divorced parties were reunited.

Deserted husbands and wives.

388. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy ; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Four males and 10 females availed themselves of this provision in 1881. The former, of whom one married a widow, and the remainder spinsters, had not heard of their former wives for 7, 9, 10, and 24 years respectively. Of the females, 9 married bachelors, and 1 a widower ; 3 had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, 2 for 8 years, and the remainder had not heard of theirs for 11, 16, 20, 24, and 27 years respectively. In the previous year, 3 deserted males and 10 deserted females remarried.

Remarriages.

389. In 1881, 679 widowers and 551 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last eight years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the six years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 3,353 and the widows 3,529, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of remarriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a circumstance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males, and the reverse having been the case of late years, affords indirect proof that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the

population has increased, which is confirmed by the results of the recent census. In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the number of the former being 490,912, that of the latter 332,428. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who remarried in Victoria during each of the eleven years ended with 1881 :—

REMARRIAGES, 1871 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1871 ...	587	605	1878 ...	634	585
1872 ...	522	552	1879 ...	637	553
1873 ...	586	591	1880 ...	603	520
1874 ...	602	593	1881 ...	679	551
1875 ...	614	583			
1876 ...	678	623			
1877 ...	666	600			
			Total ...	6,808	6,356

390. The marriages of 6 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1881. In the previous year, 9 such marriages took place. Marriages of
Aborigines.

391. Only 4 Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1881, as against 13 in 1880, 11 in 1879, 13 in 1878, and 20 in 1877. During the fifteen years prior to the year under review, 254 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of 17 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :— Marriages of
Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1881.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Fifteen Years : 1866 to 1880.	Year 1881.	Total : 1866 to 1881.
Victoria ...	105	3	108
Other Australian colonies ...	45	...	45
England ...	50	1	51
Scotland ...	15	...	15
Ireland ...	24	...	24
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France ...	1	...	1
Germany ...	2	...	2
Spain ...	1	...	1
The United States ...	1	...	1
China ...	4	...	4
At sea ...	5	...	5
Total ...	254	4	258

Marriages
by different
sects.

392. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1881, 89 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former and 11 per cent. according to the latter system. Lay marriages are becoming more and more popular. The number performed during 1881 exceeded by 59 the number in 1880, and was greater than in any previous year. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1881, and during the previous ten years :—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1881.		Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England	1,553	26·34	12,264	24·63
Presbyterians	1,069	18·13	10,186	20·46
Wesleyans	962	16·32	8,155	16·38
Bible Christians	129	2·19	840	1·69
Independents	276	4·68	2,698	5·42
Baptists	237	4·02	1,840	3·70
Lutherans	58	·98	508	1·02
Unitarians	4	·07	9	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	4	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	8	·13	82	·16
Roman Catholics	869	14·74	8,568	17·21
Jews	18	·31	211	·42
Other sects	66	1·12	528	1·06
Lay registrars	647	10·97	3,891	7·82
Total	5,896	100·00	49,784	100·00

Duplicate
marriages.

393. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. One such instance was discovered in the returns for 1881, in which case a couple who had been previously united by a lay registrar were married a second time according to the Jewish rites.

Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

394. Of the 6 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1881, 3 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 2 according to those of the Church of England, and 1 according to those of Wesleyans.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

395. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1881, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 1 according to those of the Wesleyans, and 1 was performed by a lay registrar.

396. The returns of the recent census afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population, and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table :—

Marriages by different sects.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Religious Denomination.	Year 1881.			Average number of—		
	Persons of each Denomination	Marriages celebrated.		Persons of each Denomination (1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually (1871 to 1880).	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,553	4·99	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians...	132,591	1,069	8·06	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	962	8·88	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	129	19·37	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	276	13·89	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	237	11·63	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	58	5·20	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	4	4·25	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	712	8	11·24	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	869	4·27	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	18	4·16	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	66	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	647†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total ...	862,346	5,896	6·84	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

397. It will be observed that the denomination which solemnizes most marriages in proportion to its numbers in the population is the Bible Christian, and next to it the Independent, the Baptist, and the Calvinistic Methodist, in the order named. In all these cases, except that of the Independent, the proportion in 1881 is higher than that shown for the decenniad. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in 1881 according to the rites of the Church of England were more numerous, and of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Lutherans were much more numerous, than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. In the same year the Jews performed fewer marriages in proportion to their numbers than any other denomination.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versa.

* Including Pagans, those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

Signing with marks.

398. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1881, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1881.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	5,896	171	2·90
Brides	5,896	245	4·16
Mean	5,896	208	3·53

Increased numbers signing in writing.

399. In proportion to the total numbers married, an evident increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. In 1879 the proportion of females signing with marks was slightly greater than in 1878, and in 1881 slightly greater than in 1880, and in 1880 the proportion of males so signing was greater than in 1878 and 1879; but, with these exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—each year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. Generally, more males than females sign in writing, but an exception to this rule took place in 1880, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last nine years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
1880	4·18	4·09	4·12
1881	2·90	4·16	3·53

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

400. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and

17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

401. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1881 numbered 373, but in only 43 of these, or rather more than a ninth, did both parties use marks. In the 330 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas the marriages in which one or both could not write amounted to about a sixteenth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 137 marriages could neither party write.

Cases of both signing with marks.

402. In the case of the 6 marriages of Aborigines celebrated in 1881, all signed with marks except one of the males and one of the females.

Signatures of Aborigines.

403. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1881 and the average of the previous ten years. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

Signing with marks in each sect.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1881.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	2·45	2·83	2·64	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	2·15	2·62	2·38	3·67	5·97	4·82
Wesleyans ...	1·45	2·81	2·13	} 4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians ...	3·10	4·65	3·87			
Independents ...	1·45	2·17	1·81	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·42	2·11	1·26	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	...	3·45	1·72	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	12·50*	...	6·25*	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	5·52	7·59	6·55	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	...	...	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	4·54	6·06	5·30	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	5·41	8·81	7·11	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	2·90	4·15	3·52	5·31	7·93	6·62

404. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages according to the rites of the

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

* Only 1 case of a Calvinistic Methodist signing with a mark occurred in 1881; but the proportion is high owing to the small number of marriages.

Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious sect, but that the numbers in 1881 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the previous ten years. The proportion amongst civil marriages, although usually lower, was in 1881 higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics, but these also show some improvement in this respect of late years.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

405. In the 13 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the eleven years ended with 1881, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark ; this sect therefore finds no place in the above table. In the 90 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In the 229 marriages of Jews only 3 persons signed with marks.

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

406. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the four years 1877 to 1880 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
	1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
	1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
	1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
2. New Zealand ...	1877	3·95	8·54	6·25
	1878	2·96	6·85	4·90
	1879	3·31	6·41	4·86
	1880	2·77	5·38	4·08
3. South Australia ...	1877	6·14	7·89	7·01
	1878	5·09	7·00	6·04
	1879	6·48	6·93	6·70
	1880	5·19	6·81	6·00
4. New South Wales ...	1877	8·45	11·07	9·76
	1878	7·71	8·52	8·11
	1879	6·86	8·31	7·58
	1880	6·07	7·27	6·67
5. Queensland ...	1877	7·78	14·15	10·97
	1878	6·23	13·30	9·76
	1879	6·86	11·97	9·41
	1880	5·82	12·09	8·95

407. By these figures it appears that, in the matter of signature to the marriage register, the colonies generally show improvement from year to year, which has, moreover, been most marked in the case of New Zealand and New South Wales ; also that in 1880, taking the mean of the two sexes, the proportion signing with writing in all the colonies was greater than in any previous year named. In New Zealand the proportion of men signing with marks is less, and that of women is greater, than in Victoria. This resulted in the mean of the sexes, for the first time, in 1880 being smaller in the former than in the latter, but only by a very small fraction. Over the period of four years the average number unable to sign in writing was smaller in Victoria than in New Zealand or any other colony.

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

408. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, taken from the reports of the Registrars-General, are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1878	14·6	19·8	17·2
Scotland ...	1875	8·6	16·9	12·7
Ireland ...	1878	28·5	33·7	31·1

409. From the figures it would seem that Scotland is before and Ireland much behind England in point of adult education, but that all are very far behind even the most backward of the Australasian colonies. In England, in the five years ended with 1878, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the Westmoreland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 7·4 ; but even this shows more illiteracy amongst males than was found to exist in the same year in any of the colonies named except New South Wales. As regards females, the highest state of proficiency prevailed in the Surrey district, where the percentage signing with marks was 8·1, which was a lower proportion than in New South Wales or Queensland.

Illiteracy in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

410. Of other countries, the only one respecting which similar particulars are at hand is France, where, according to the returns of 1877, illiteracy—by the marriage register test—is somewhat more prevalent amongst males, and very much more so amongst females, than in England and Wales, but in both cases is considerably lower than in Ireland. In France, the proportions signing with marks in ever

Signing with marks in France.

100 marriages during 1877 were — males, 18·52 ; females, 29·60 ; mean, 24·06.

Adult education in Victoria superior to elsewhere.

411. It is satisfactory to find that, according to the test afforded by the marriage registers, a knowledge of the rudiments of education is more common amongst adults in Victoria than in England or France, which are probably not less advanced in this respect than any other European countries. There is, moreover, every reason to expect that as the children educated under the compulsory system of public instruction established in 1873 arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Ages of persons married.

412. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 75 of the 5,896 marriages which took place in 1881.* In 61 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given ; in 9 cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife ; and in 5 instances the age of the wife was given, not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1881.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.															Total Husbands.			
	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.		65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19 „ ...	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
19 to 20 „ ...	...	1	7	6	10	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
20 to 21 „ ...	2	1	8	9	18	20	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
21 to 25 „ ...	6	15	64	145	229	228	1096	157	15	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1963
25 to 30 „ ...	3	10	31	83	152	172	904	411	60	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1848
30 to 35 „ ...	2	3	12	18	36	45	289	226	61	29	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	728
35 to 40 „ ...	...	1	3	1	13	18	123	104	66	49	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	396
40 to 45 „ ...	...	...	1	4	5	6	65	52	54	32	34	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	266
45 to 50 „ ...	...	...	...	2	4	2	34	40	32	41	24	23	7	4	2	...	...	...	215
50 to 55 „ ...	...	...	...	3	3	1	9	21	13	29	21	22	8	3	2	...	...	...	135
55 to 60 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	9	13	12	14	6	8	6	1	...	...	78
60 to 65 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	3	6	7	2	5	1	...	...	32
65 to 70 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	15
70 to 75 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	9
75 to 80 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61†	66
Total wives...	13	34	129	273	475	498	2567	1021	314	217	121	87	33	19	22	2	1	70	5896

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Three men between 50 and 55 married girls between 18 and 19 ; a woman between 45 and 50 married a man between 21 and 25, &c.

* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv. :—“ I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property— but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation.”

† Including 5 female minors.

413. An examination of the 5,821 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 1,727 instances, or 29 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 397 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,747 instances, or 64 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

414. It also appears that 5,416, or more than nine-tenths of the bridegrooms, were between the ages of 21 and 50, and that 3,811, or nearly two-thirds of them, were between the ages of 21 and 30; and that 5,365, or about nine-tenths of the brides, were between the ages of 18 and 40; and that 3,588, or less than two-thirds, were between the ages of 21 and 30; and, further, that only 50 of the bridegrooms, but as many as 924 of the brides, were under 20 years of age.

Age at which marriage is contracted.

415. Boys not under 14 and girls not under 12 years of age may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry in Victoria; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Two of the males, however, who married in 1881 had not reached their eighteenth year, and 13 of the females had not reached their sixteenth; as many as 141 of the males, or 1 in every 42, and no fewer than 1,427 of the females, or not quite a fourth, had not attained the full age of 21 years. These proportions fluctuate from year to year.

Marriages of minors.

416. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census years, and the result is given in the following table:—

Marriages of minors.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871 AND 1881.

Census Years.	Number of Marriageable Minors.		Number of Minors who Married.		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	19,816	30,306	96	1,254	4.84	41.38
1881 ...	37,675	57,863	141	1,427	3.74	24.66

417. According to the table, the proportion of minors marrying has become greatly reduced during the ten years preceding the recent census. The change applies to both sexes, but as marriages of

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

male minors have never been numerous in Victoria, the diminished proportion chiefly affects the females. It should, however, be mentioned that 1881 is not a fairly representative year, the marriages of minors in it having been below the average. There is no doubt, however, that such marriages have much decreased; they reached the highest point in 1875, and have declined ever since.

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

418. From the experience of Victoria in the last ten years, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females but fewer males marry under age in this colony than in England and Wales. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
	Year 1881.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
Bridegrooms ...	2·40	2·52	7·90
Brides ...	24·20	28·32	21·91
Mean ...	13·30	15·42	14·90

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

419. By means of the returns of the recent census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females at each year of age who contract them to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria:—

AGES OF MINORS† MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married. (Mean of Years 1880 and 1881.)		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 and 1881.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 and 1881.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1·09	·18
16	...	10,209	...	40	...	·02	3·92	1·53
17	9,718	10,100	4	137	·41	·41	13·56	9·33
18	9,763	9,966	10	267	1·02	4·04	26·79	36·39
19	9,580	9,352	36	424	3·76	20·34	45·34	72·46
20	8,614	8,160	102	494	11·84	52·98	60·54	105·84
Total...	37,675	57,863	152	1,373	4·03	18·32	23·73	34·08

* See 35th annual report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.

† In this table, and that following paragraph 416, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.

420. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married.* Except at 17 years, when the proportions are equal, the English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made up in the three succeeding years.

Marriage rate of minors lower in Victoria than England.

421. The births registered in Victoria during 1881 numbered 27,145, as against 26,148 in 1880. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 997.

Births, 1881.

422. The number of births in 1881 was the highest in the last eight years; it was, however, exceeded in five of the years prior to that period, viz.—1873, when the births numbered 28,100; 1872, when they numbered 27,361; 1871, when they numbered 27,382; 1870, when they numbered 27,151; and 1868, when they numbered 27,243.†

Births in 1881 and former years.

423. The birth rate had been declining steadily for many years until 1881. It recovered itself slightly in that year, being higher than in 1880, but still lower than in any previous year. The following are the figures for the last twenty-two years:—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1881.

						Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1860	...	...	...	...	...	42·81
1861	...	...	...	...	...	43·46
1862	...	...	...	...	...	44·50
1863	...	...	...	...	...	42·46
1864	...	...	...	...	...	43·79
1865	...	...	...	...	...	42·40
1866	...	...	...	...	...	39·76
1867	...	...	...	...	...	39·75
1868	...	...	...	...	...	41·08
1869	...	...	...	...	...	37·89
1870	...	...	...	...	...	38·07
1871	...	...	...	...	...	37·15
1872	...	...	...	...	...	36·33
1873	...	...	...	...	...	36·71
1874	...	...	...	...	...	34·46
1875	...	...	...	...	...	33·94
1876	...	...	...	...	...	33·61
1877	...	...	...	...	...	32·17
1878	...	...	...	...	...	32·36
1879	...	...	...	...	...	32·18
1880	...	...	...	...	...	30·75
1881	...	...	...	...	...	31·24
Average of twenty-two years					...	36·93

* See table following paragraph 418 ante.

† For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

Proportion of births to population and to married women.

424. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66

Reason for decline of birth rate.

425. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., $302\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate, based upon a comparison of the births with the married women, remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which has been noticed for years past, is therefore conclusively shown to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life. As both marriage and birth rates improved in 1881, it may fairly be hoped that the lowest point has been reached, and that an increase in the number of married women will lead to a corresponding increase in births.

Birth rates in Australasian colonies.

426. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1880, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1880, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

BIRTHS RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1880.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42.40	42.99	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1866 ...	39.76	40.22	44.86	42.38	...	29.15	42.89
1867 ...	39.75	41.67	45.66	41.87	...	30.34	42.18
1868 ...	41.08	40.43	43.03	41.51	...	30.03	42.14
1869 ...	37.89	40.41	42.83	39.03	...	28.27	41.90
1870 ...	38.07	39.76	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1871 ...	37.15	39.42	43.25	38.34	...	30.16	40.64
1872 ...	36.33	38.27	40.70	37.60	32.42	29.44	39.50
1873 ...	36.71	39.01	40.82	36.42	31.43	29.43	39.00
1874 ...	34.46	38.75	41.11	38.22	33.71	29.72	40.27
1875 ...	33.94	37.83	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1876 ...	33.61	37.69	37.48	37.71	33.98	30.11	41.73
1877 ...	32.17	36.92	36.75	37.36	33.07	30.21	41.28
1878 ...	32.36	37.36	35.77	38.23	31.11	32.27	42.14
1879 ...	32.18	37.72	36.74	38.96	34.38	32.05	40.32
1880 ...	30.75	39.04	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
Means ...	36.16	39.22	40.75	39.04	32.35	30.42	41.15

427. The birth rates of all the colonies are low as compared with those quoted for the early years named in the table; but it is probable that in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand the rates are still abnormally high. The rate in Victoria was never so low as in the last of the years named, which has already been accounted for by the falling-off shown to have taken place in the number of mothers. It is probable that the birth rate in Tasmania, which has revived since 1873, was for a time affected by a similar cause.

Diminished birth rate in all the colonies.

428. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of sixteen years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1880, and stands fifth in the sixteen-year series:—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1880.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

Birth rate in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

429. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the birth rate had from 1873 to 1877 shown a marked decline. There has, however, been a slight improvement since 1877, as will be seen by the following figures :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
1879	34·55	35·42
1880	35·33	36·20
Means	35·33	36·00

Birth rates in
British
possessions.

430. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	27·7
Straits Settlements	1873-7	9·3*
Hong Kong	1875	13·8
Mauritius	1876-7	36·5
Seychelles	1875-7	37·4
Bermudas	1871-5	37·8
British Guiana	1871-9	35·5
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
Jamaica	1878	33·1
St. Lucia	1869-79	46·4†
St. Vincent	1870-9	46·0
Barbadoes	1872-8	43·2
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1874-5	48·8
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1876	35·2

Birth rates in
European
countries.

431. A statement of the birth rates in England, Scotland, and Ireland for each of the twelve years ended with 1879, and in certain foreign countries for each of the eleven years ended with 1878, is given

* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still births.

in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary	Prussia.	German Empire.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1868...	35·8	35·3	26·7	31·2	27·5	39·3	42·4	36·8	...	30·2	31·5	34·7	25·7	34·4	35·3
1869...	34·8	34·3	26·7	29·5	28·2	40·2	42·6	37·7	...	30·9	31·6	34·5	25·7	35·7	37·0
1870...	35·2	34·6	27·7	30·5	28·3	40·5	41·7	38·1	...	31·3	32·3	35·9	25·5	35·4	36·7
1871...	35·0	34·5	28·1	30·2	30·4	39·9	43·0	33·8	...	30·5	31·0	35·3	22·6	...	37·0
1872...	35·8	35·0	27·8	30·3	30·0	39·9	41·0	39·7	39·4	31·3	32·3	35·8	26·8	...	37·8
1873...	35·5	34·9	27·1	30·7	30·8	40·3	42·2	39·7	39·7	31·2	32·5	36·0	26·1	...	36·3
1874...	36·2	35·7	26·6	30·8	30·9	40·1	42·7	40·1	40·1	31·9	32·6	36·1	26·2	...	34·9
1875...	35·5	35·4	26·1	31·8	31·0	40·4	45·2	40·3	40·6	33·5	32·5	36·3	26·0	...	37·7
1876...	36·6	35·9	26·4	32·5	30·7	40·6	45·6	40·5	40·8	32·9	33·2	36·8	26·3	...	39·0
1877...	36·2	35·6	26·2	31·7	30·9	39·1	43·3	39·8	40·3	32·1	32·3	36·3	25·6	...	36·7
1878...	35·9	35·3	25·1	31·6	29·7	38·9	...	38·6	38·8	31·5	31·5	35·8	25·2	...	35·9
1879...	35·1	34·4	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	35·6	35·1	26·6	30·9	29·9	39·1	42·9	38·6	39·9	31·6	32·1	35·8	25·6	35·1	36·8

432. It is reasonable to suppose that the averages in this table will follow a similar order to those in the table of marriage rates,† and this is found to be the case, except in respect to three countries, viz., France, Spain, and Italy. The discrepancy may be only apparent in the case of Spain, as the average is for no more than three years, and in Italy it is satisfactorily explained by the circumstance that many marriages have not been registered;‡ but as regards France no such explanation can be given, and the fact remains that, whilst it has a comparatively high marriage rate, the birth rate is lower than that in any other European country, and is but little above its own death rate.§ It will be remarked that in 1879 the birth rate in England was lower than in any of the years named in the table except 1869 and 1871, || the birth rate in Scotland than in any of the other years except 1869, and the birth rate in Ireland than in any of those years except 1878.

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

* It is explained that the low birth rate in Ireland is partly attributable to the small proportion of females in the population at child-bearing ages. (See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29.) There is also no doubt, however, that the figures understate the truth, the registration being admittedly defective.

† See table following paragraph 380 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 380 *ante*.

§ An explanation of the low birth rate in France is given, as follows, by the Registrar-General of England, in his 41st Report, page xlvi:—"The low birth rate in France cannot be attributed to a small proportional number of women at the child-bearing ages, for the proportion is higher in France than in any other country of Europe; indeed, it is generally recognized to be chiefly, though indirectly, due to the subdivision of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the laboring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings: by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."

|| In 1880, returns of which are at hand, the birth rate in England was 34·6, or lower than in any year named in the table.

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

433. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, approximates to that in Italy, is lower than that in the Central European States, but higher than that of any of the other countries named in the last table. In four of the Australasian colonies — viz., New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia—the rate is about equal to that in Central Europe (excepting Hungary)—the rate in the two former approximating to that in Germany, and in the two latter to that in Austria. In Western Australia the rate is about the same as in Belgium, whilst in Tasmania it is lower than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Ireland, and France.

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

434. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the following is the birth rate of the United Kingdom during the nine years ended with 1879 :—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1879.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1877	...	34·5
1872	...	34·4	1878	...	34·1
1873	...	34·1	1879	...	33·5
1874	...	34·5			—
1875	...	34·0	Mean	...	34·3
1876	...	34·9			—

Birth rates in town and country, 1881.

435. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1881 ; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1881.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	284,874	9,237	32·42
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	188,000	6,589	35·05
Country districts ...	396,068	11,319	28·58
Total ...	868,942	27,145	31·24

Birth rates in town and country, 1873 to 1881.

436. The next table shows the birth rates in the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last nine years. In the earlier years of the period named, the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. In the later years, however, the metropolitan rate was much above that of the country districts, but was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns :—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874 ...	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876 ...	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877 ...	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878 ...	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879 ...	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881 ...	32·42	35·05	28·58	31·24

437. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1881; also the birth rate during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTH RATES IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1871 TO 1881.

Sub-districts.	Year 1881.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City ...	65,118	1,624	24·94	27·57
Hotham Town ...	17,298	630	36·42	34·03
Fitzroy City ...	23,294	771	33·10	34·57
Collingwood City ...	23,960	810	33·81	36·28
Richmond City ...	23,568	804	34·11	35·96
Brunswick Borough ...	6,277	243	38·71	38·66
Prahran City ...	21,345	676	31·67	32·38
Emerald Hill Town ...	25,581	789	30·84	32·02
Sandridge Borough ...	8,831	344	38·95	38·99
St. Kilda Borough ...	11,718	301	25·69	29·03
Brighton Borough ...	4,797	141	29·39	31·14
Essendon and Flemington Borough	5,126	190	37·07	37·72
Hawthorn Borough ...	6,086	181	29·74	34·13
Kew Borough ...	3,527	93	26·37	26·95
Footscray Borough ...	6,081	244	40·12	45·62
Williamstown Borough ...	9,081	346	38·10	38·88
Remainder of district ...	18,310	501	27·36	25·83
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.*</i> ...	3,398†	549	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478†	...	...	·05
Total ...	284,874	9,237	32·42	33·50

* The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

† Census figures.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1871
to 1880.

438. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1880 the births in one municipality only, viz., Footscray, were above 40 per 1,000 of the population ; that in six municipalities, viz., Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Sandridge, Brunswick, Collingwood, and Richmond, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000 ; in six municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Hotham, Prahran, Emerald Hill, Brighton, and Hawthorn, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000 ; and that in three municipalities, viz., St. Kilda, Melbourne, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in "Remainder of District," viz., not quite 26 per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony.*

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881.

439. During 1881, the rates in all the sub-districts, except Hotham, Brunswick, and the "Remainder of District," were lower than they were in the previous decenniad. The sub-district with the highest birth rate was still Footscray ; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew ; whilst the "Remainder of District" had a higher rate than any of them.

Birth rate in
London.

440. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1868-77, was 35·8, which was only slightly higher than that of England and Wales during the same period. It was thus about 2 per 1,000 above the average in Melbourne and suburbs.

Births of
males and
females.

441. The births of males in Victoria during 1881 numbered 13,903, those of females 13,242. These numbers furnish a proportion of 105 boys to 100 girls. In the previous ten years 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·4 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
United
Kingdom.

442. In every country in which births are registered it is found that more males are born than females. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1877, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls ; in Scotland, during 1879, 105·1 boys were born to 100 girls ; and in Ireland, during 1879, 106·7 boys were born to 100 girls.

Twins and
triplets.

443. In 1881, 231 twin births and 3 triple births were registered. In the eleven years ended with 1881, 2,657 cases of twins and 24 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 295,855. There were thus 293,150 confinements in the eleven years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 110 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 12,215 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Illegitimate
births.

444. The illegitimate children born in 1881 numbered 1,382, or 1 in every 20 births registered, a proportion which was higher than in any previous year. The illegitimate births in 1880 and 1879 were set down as 1 in 21 ; in 1878 as 1 in 24 ; in 1877 as 1 in 26 ; in 1876 as 1 in 27 ; in

* See table following paragraph 436 ante.

and in 1875 as 1 in 34. It should, however, be stated that the fact of a birth being illegitimate is not always recognizable except by a very careful examination of the registers, and it is possible that returns prior to 1879 did not show the full extent to which illegitimacy prevailed, and that portion, at any rate, of the apparent increase during the last three years may have resulted from the fact of the scrutiny having been closer than it was before that period.* In the last twelve years, out of 323,006 infants born, 12,006 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 27 births.

445. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in the last two census years were in the proportion of 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it follows from the number of such births in 1881 that, exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation, at least 4,564 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. The total number of unmarried women and widows between 15 and 45 years of age at the date of the census of 1881 was 101,446. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 22 of these was living immorally.

Women living in concubinage.

446. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last nine years:—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1881.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 of Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,564	4·45
Means	1,076	4·02	3,555	4·22

* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth. See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

† See table following paragraph 424 ante.

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

447. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies which publish statistics of illegitimacy are apparently New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy was, over a series of years, most rife in New South Wales, next so in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the nine years ended with 1880 :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1880.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.			
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.
1872	2·99	4·03	2·92	...
1873	3·18	4·15	2·71	1·42
1874	3·67	4·22	2·76	1·30
1875	2·92	4·20	3·43	1·36
1876	3·64	4·08	3·21	2·23
1877	3·88	4·14	3·64	2·08
1878	4·15	4·03	3·68	2·41
1879	4·86	4·51	4·31	2·30
1880	4·80	4·35	4·31	2·43
Means	3·79	4·19	3·44	1·94

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

448. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, if the figures are reliable, it is less prevalent than in any of those colonies except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 TO 1878.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	4·7	8·6	2·3
1877	4·7	8·4	2·4
1878	4·7	8·4	2·3
Means	5·0	8·8	2·4

* See paragraph 444 ante.

449. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1881, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 12, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 20, but in country districts only 1 birth in 37, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 13, 1 in 22, and 1 in 35 respectively.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

450. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next to that in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally slightly in favor of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1881 and the percentage for the previous decennial period:—

Births in each quarter.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1881.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer	March ...	6,565	24·18	23·74
Autumn	June ...	7,024	25·88	25·10
Winter	September ...	7,126	26·25	27·15
Spring	December ...	6,430	23·69	24·01
	Year ...	27,145	100·00	100·00

451. The deaths in 1881 numbered 12,302, as against 11,652 in 1880. The increase in the year under notice was thus 650.

Deaths, 1881.

452. Deaths were less numerous in 1881 than in any of the four years 1875 to 1878; they, however, exceeded the number recorded in any other year.*

Deaths, 1881 and former years.

453. The births in 1881 exceeded the deaths by 14,843, or 121 per cent., as against 124 per cent. in 1880. In the sixteen years ended with 1881 the proportion averaged 124 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those sixteen years and the excess of the former over the latter. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875 and 1876, when the mortality was swelled by the presence of epidemics:—

Excess of births over deaths.

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1881.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866 ...	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867 ...	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868 ...	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869 ...	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871 ...	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872 ...	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873 ...	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874 ...	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876 ...	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877 ...	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878 ...	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879 ...	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881 ...	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
Total in 16 years	426,907	190,008	236,899	124

454. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which over a series of years the births exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favored by the circumstance that an abnormally large proportion of the population, resulting from the number of immigrants introduced at the expense of the State, consists of persons at the reproductive period of life, which, being also the strongest, is that at which fewest deaths occur. The low death rate is no doubt also promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is above that of Western Australia or Tasmania, but below that of the other four colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1880, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1880.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.								Mean of Eight Years.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. New Zealand ...	208	209	153	230	260	283	224	256	228
2. South Australia	170	124	84	132	167	148	177	162	146
3. New South Wales	182	156	109	108	142	135	164	151	143
4. Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	75	145	172	119
5. Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	109	121	124	112
6. Western Australia	94	80	61	140	111	121	138	144	111
7. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	106	111	104	87

455. The following table shows the mean annual percentage of excess of births over deaths during a series of years in certain European countries. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in every one of those countries than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. The proportionate excess of births over deaths is highest in Scotland, next highest in England, Ireland, and Denmark; and lowest in France, where the births annually exceed the deaths by only 8 per cent.* :—

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Mean Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.
	Number.	Period.	
			per cent.
England and Wales ...	23	1853 to 1875	57
Scotland ...	22	1855 to 1876	59
Ireland ...	11	1865 to 1875	57
Denmark ...	26	1850 to 1875	57
Sweden ...	26	1850 to 1875	56
Austria ...	23	1853 to 1875	23
Prussia ...	23	1853 to 1875	40
The Netherlands ...	23	1853 to 1875	36
France ...	23	1853 to 1875	8
Spain ...	10	1861 to 1870	25
Italy ...	13	1863 to 1875	23

456. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1881 numbered 7,024, and deaths of females, 5,278. These numbers furnish a proportion of 75 females

Deaths of males and females.

* See also paragraph 432 ante.

to every 100 males, as against 76 in the previous year. Females in the total population are in the proportion of 91 to every 100 males; therefore more males and fewer females died in both years than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

457. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past twenty-one years. It will also be noticed that the death rate in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, bore more hardly upon males than upon females:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1881.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
Average of twenty-one years ...					16·91	15·22	16·12

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

458. It has been held by high authority † that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population,

* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs available for consumption," in Part Production post; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the males and females together.

† See page ix of Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875. Also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342; *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169; and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 271.

Annual
death rate.

Normal
death rate.

in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-one years named in the table, but over the whole period it has been very little over 16 per 1,000, In the last five years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in three of those years it was below 15 and in one below 14 per 1,000.

459. It has happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-one years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881. However satisfactory it may be on general grounds that a low rate of mortality should prevail at any time, such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of census years alone.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

460. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the sixteen years ended with 1880 :—

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1880.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	16·97	16·41	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1866	19·37	17·47	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867	18·06	19·64	17·80	17·48	..	14·48	12·78
1868	15·00	15·83	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869	15·47	14·05	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870	14·61	13·27	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871	13·46	12·54	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872	14·38	14·11	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873	15·02	13·84	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874	15·72	15·12	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875	19·42	18·09	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876	17·02	18·11	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877	15·80	15·28	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878	15·46	15·88	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879	14·53	14·29	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
1880	13·70	15·57	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
Means	15·87	15·59	17·86	15·16	15·39	15·25	12·38

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

Fluctuations
in the death
rate coinci-
dent in
different
colonies.

461. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates will be noticed from year to year, there being in this respect, however, evidently some connection between the different colonies, especially those on the Australian continent. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed in all the continental colonies in 1866 and 1867, which in Queensland extended also to 1868, and was caused by the presence of a severe epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have escaped, as their death rates were not affected. In 1875 and 1876 the same complaints caused a high death rate in all the colonies of the group, New Zealand, however, having been affected only in the first of those years, but Queensland and Tasmania were affected not only in both of them but in 1877, and the former also in 1878. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872, also about 1879 and 1880.

Normal
death rate
in colonies.

462. In the sixteen years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland nine times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania twice, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last nine of those years it was reached twice in Western Australia. Queensland is the only colony in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
death rates.

463. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in the last year shown in the table, and according to the average of the whole period of sixteen years. The colony with the lowest rate is placed first, and that with the highest last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the third place in the list for 1880, and the sixth in that showing the average over a series of years :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1880.

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

Order over a Series of Years.

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

Death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralia.

464. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the eight years ended with 1880 :—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	14·43	14·20
1874 ...	15·73	15·36
1875 ...	19·08	18·63
1876 ...	17·12	16·37
1877 ...	15·23	14·77
1878 ...	15·72	14·94
1879 ...	14·06	13·84
1880 ...	14·47	14·01
Means ...	15·73	15·26

465. It will be noticed that only in 1875 and 1876 did the mortality on the Australian continent exceed 17 per 1,000, and only in the first of these years did it exceed that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand.

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

466. The following table shows the death rate in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

Death rates in certain British possessions.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	21·62
Straits Settlements	1873-7	19·96
Hong Kong	1875	25·87
Mauritius	1871-7	28·34
Seychelles	1875-7	22·40
St. Helena	1871-5	13·21
Bermudas	1871-5	24·07
British Guiana	1871-9	34·47
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	22·60
Jamaica	1878	21·9
St. Lucia	1869-79	28·4
St. Vincent	1870-9	28·4
Barbadoes	1872-8	23·76
Grenada	1871-5	27·82
Antigua	1875-6	32·87
Montserrat	1874-5	20·44
Dominica	1871-6	18·53
Trinidad	1871-6	34·14

Death rates
in European
countries.

467. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Ireland the average rate is apparently the same as in Queensland; but this may perhaps not really be the case, it being an admitted fact that the registrations of Ireland are defective. Omitting Ireland, it will be observed from the following table that in not one of the countries do the figures show an approach to so low a death rate as 17 per 1,000 in any year, except Sweden, during the three years 1871 to 1873, and only in one of these did the rate actually fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000, extending over a series of years, amounts to considerably more than twice that number:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1879.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Switzerland.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1868...	21·9	21·2	15·8	19·3	21·0	29·3	33·8	...	27·3	...	21·7	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869...	22·3	23·0	16·4	19·1	22·3	28·9	32·0	...	25·9	...	21·8	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870...	22·9	22·2	16·7	19·1	19·8	29·2	32·6	25·8	25·9	...	23·3	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871...	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	30·0	39·0	27·6	28·4	...	28·5	29·4	34·8	...	30·0
1872...	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·3	16·3	32·4	42·3	22·2	29·3	29·0	23·2	25·7	22·0	...	30·7
1873...	21·1	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	38·5	65·1	22·7	28·0	28·2	21·5	24·0	23·3	...	30·0
1874...	22·3	23·3	17·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	42·6	22·3	25·8	26·7	20·5	22·6	21·5	...	30·3
1875...	22·8	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	29·7	37·2	24·1	26·4	27·6	22·7	25·4	23·1	...	30·7
1876...	21·0	21·0	17·3	19·7	19·5	29·4	35·0	24·2	25·4	26·3	21·9	23·3	22·7	...	28·7
1877...	20·4	20·8	17·5	18·7	18·5	31·1	36·3	23·5	25·5	26·6	21·1	22·0	21·7	...	28·1
1878...	21·7	21·4	18·6	18·5	18·0	31·1	...	23·4	25·7	26·2	21·5	22·8	22·6	...	28·8
1879...	20·1	20·2	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	21·7	22·0	17·5	19·2	19·1	31·0	39·6	24·0	26·7	27·2	22·5	24·4	24·3	31·8	29·6

NOTE.—The mortality of Sweden was increased by small-pox in 1874; that of Austria by cholera in 1873; that of Hungary by cholera in 1873 and 1874; that of Prussia by war in 1870 and 1871, and by cholera in 1873; that of Belgium by small-pox in 1871; that of the Netherlands by small-pox in 1871; that of France by war in 1870 and 1871.

Low Euro-
pean death
rate in
1877 and
1878.

468. It will be observed that the death rate in 1878 was below the average in all the countries named, except Ireland† and Austria. In Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the German Empire, it was even lower

* The registrations in Ireland are admitted to be defective.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15; also his 12th Report, page 31.

than in 1877, in which year the death rates generally were extremely low, and in Austria it was the same as in 1877; but in the remaining countries for which the returns are complete it was higher than in that year.

469. The death rate of the United Kingdom, according to the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, was as follows during each of the nine years ended with 1879. It will be observed that 1877 was the year in which the death rate was lowest :—

Death rate in United Kingdom.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1879.

			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	22·6	1877	...	...	20·0
1872	...	...	20·9	1878	...	...	21·2
1873	...	...	20·8	1879	...	...	20·5
1874	...	...	21·6				—
1875	...	...	22·2	Mean	...	...	21·1
1876	...	...	20·5				—

470. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1881, the death rate was somewhat higher in the country towns than in Melbourne and suburbs, but in both it was very much higher than in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year :—

Death rates in town and country, 1881.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1881.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	284,874	5,505	19·32
Extra-metropolitan Towns	188,000	3,676	19·55
Country districts ...	396,068	3,121	7·88
Total ...	868,942	12,302	14·16

Death rate
in town and
country,
1873 to 1881.

471. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for each of the last nine years:—

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS,
1873 TO 1881.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877 ...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878 ...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879 ...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881 ...	19·32	19·55	7·88	14·16

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

472. It will be noticed that in five of the years the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years, including 1881, the death-rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

473. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former in 1881, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years commencing with 1871 and ending with 1880, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated in the districts where they occurred, but are shown separately near the end of the table:—

DEATH RATES IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1871 TO 1881.

Sub-districts.	Year 1881.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*	
Melbourne City	65,118	1,056	16.22	16.71
Hotham Town	17,298	273	15.78	17.34
Fitzroy City	23,294	414	17.77	18.63
Collingwood City	23,960	421	17.57	20.14
Richmond City	23,568	389	16.50	17.44
Brunswick Borough	6,277	101	16.09	14.62
Prahran City	21,345	345	16.16	16.89
Emerald Hill Town	25,581	414	16.18	16.53
Sandridge Borough	8,831	159	18.00	17.46
St. Kilda Borough	11,718	137	11.69	14.01
Brighton Borough	4,797	54	11.26	14.00
Essendon and Flemington Borough	5,126	79	15.41	17.84
Hawthorn Borough	6,086	71	11.67	16.94
Kew Borough	3,527	37	10.49	11.84
Footscray Borough	6,081	93	15.29	16.75
Williamstown Borough	9,081	141	15.53	17.94
Remainder of district	18,310	182	9.94	11.85
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,398 †	1,133	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478 †	6	4.06	4.09
Total	284,874	5,505	19.32	20.39

474. It will be observed that in 1881 the death rate in every sub-district of Greater Melbourne, except Brunswick and Sandridge, was below the average of the previous ten years. Low death rate, 1881.

475. The only sub-district which had, according to the average of ten years, a higher death rate than 20 per 1,000 is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the neighboring city of Fitzroy, the next in the shipping town of Williamstown, and the next in the rural suburb of Essendon and Flemington. In 1881, the highest death rate was in the shipping town of Sandridge, whilst Collingwood and Fitzroy maintained the next highest rates; but the rates in Williamstown, and Essendon and Flemington, were comparatively low. The lowest death rate, both during 1881 and the period of ten years, was in the shipping; the next in the portion of the district not included in any city, town, or borough; the next during 1881 in Kew; the next in Brighton; and the next in Hawthorn and St. Kilda. During the period of ten years, after the Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see also paragraph 86 ante.

† Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, and Children's Hospitals, the Immigrants' Home, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum (closed in 1873)—all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between Hotham Town and Melbourne City; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, which is in "Remainder of district."

‡ Census figures.

shipping, the lowest death rate was in Kew and the "remainder of district"; the next in Brighton and St. Kilda; and the next in Brunswick.

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000

476. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was a fraction over 19 per 1,000 persons living in 1881, and a fraction over 20 per 1,000 in the preceding period of ten years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in 7 out of the 18 sub-districts, viz., Collingwood, Fitzroy, Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Sandridge, Richmond, and Hotham; but during 1881 it was over 17 per 1,000 in only three sub-districts, viz., Sandridge, Collingwood, and Fitzroy. In considering the death rate of the individual districts, the hospitals, asylums, &c., have been eliminated.

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

477. The average mortality of Greater Melbourne is lower than that of most towns in the United Kingdom. In the following list, which shows the death rate of 23 such towns, the only towns with a lower average death rate than it are Portsmouth and Brighton:—

DEATH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1877.

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Portsmouth ...	19·56	Bradford ...	24·92
Brighton ...	19·82	Birmingham ...	25·02
Plymouth ...	21·26	Oldham ...	25·88
Edinburgh ...	22·18	Leeds ...	26·02
Sunderland ...	22·44	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	26·12
Norwich ...	22·48	Dublin ...	26·50
London ...	22·58	Salford ...	27·52
Nottingham ...	23·22	Glasgow ...	27·78
Bristol ...	23·40	Liverpool ...	27·90
Leicester ...	23·94	Manchester ...	29·40
Hull ...	24·28		
Wolverhampton ...	24·34	Mean of towns named	24·40
Sheffield ...	24·74		

Deaths in
each month.

478. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of a series of years, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, April, and February, in the order named, but, in the year under review, the order of fatality was March, December, January, whilst more deaths occurred in May than in April or February. The number of deaths in each month of 1881, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decenniad which preceded that year to the total number of deaths during the same period, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1881.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January	1,090	8·86	10·29
February	1,002	8·14	9·09
March	1,179	9·58	10·17
April	1,014	8·24	9·73
May	1,029	8·37	8·55
June	1,019	8·28	7·44
July	978	7·96	7·89
August	968	7·87	7·37
September... ..	953	7·75	6·81
October	982	7·98	7·09
November	918	7·46	7·12
December	1,170	9·51	8·45
Year	12,302	100·00	100·00

479. In Victoria the summer is, especially to invalids and young children, the most trying portion of the year. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is the most fatal, probably in part owing to the circumstance that some who had become debilitated during the summer linger on for some months later. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the preceding ten years; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

Deaths at different seasons.

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Year 1881.	Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.	
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	26·59	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	24·89	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	23·57	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	24·95	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

Deaths at
each age,
1881.

480. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1881, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1881.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1881.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,368	2,038	4,406	33·71	38·61	35·82
5 years to 10 years ...	176	201	377	2·51	3·81	3·06
10 " 15 " ...	124	115	239	1·77	2·18	1·94
15 " 25 " ...	442	473	915	6·29	8·96	7·44
25 " 35 " ...	430	438	868	6·12	8·30	7·06
35 " 45 " ...	570	522	1,092	8·12	9·89	8·88
45 " 55 " ...	968	505	1,473	13·78	9·57	11·97
55 " 65 " ...	930	378	1,308	13·24	7·16	10·63
65 " 75 " ...	643	336	979	9·15	6·37	7·96
75 years and upwards ...	373	272	645	5·31	5·15	5·24
Total ...	7,024	5,278	12,302	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of
deaths at
different
ages.

481. It will be noticed that a third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year, that a fourth of the males and a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age, that more than a fourth of the males but only a sixth of the females were between 45 and 65 years of age, and that a seventh of the males and a ninth of the females were over 65 years of age ; also that, as a rule, the females who died were younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 20 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 35 years of age.

Proportion of
deaths at
each age to
population.

482. It was mentioned in a former paragraph* that death rates based upon the population of a country are apt to mislead, unless the ages of the persons of whom that population is composed are taken into account. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1871 and 1881, an opportunity is afforded of securing an accurate result by comparing at each age the numbers of the population with the deaths. This has been done for males and females in quinquennial periods up to 75 years of age for the year 1881, and for the mean of the antecedent period of ten years, and the results are shown in the following table :—

* See paragraph 458 ante.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE TO POPULATION, 1871 AND 1881.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years: 1871 to 1881*	Year 1881.	Mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.	Mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.
MALES.						
Under 5 years	58,391	57,846	2,764·3	2,368	47·34	40·94
5 to 10 "	54,196	54,888	330·6	176	6·10	3·21
10 to 15 "	48,671	54,765	160·7	124	3·30	2·26
15 to 20 "	37,855	50,523	167·7	187	4·43	3·70
20 to 25 "	32,298	41,449	173·9	255	5·38	6·15
25 to 30 "	28,179	27,482	189·3	222	6·72	8·08
30 to 35 "	27,945	22,633	237·5	208	8·50	9·19
35 to 40 "	30,919	23,434	322·0	233	10·42	9·95
40 to 45 "	30,412	25,948	425·2	337	13·98	12·99
45 to 50 "	25,223	28,596	436·3	430	17·30	15·04
50 to 55 "	21,505	26,863	436·0	538	20·28	20·03
55 to 60 "	12,353	16,299	350·0	468	28·33	28·71
60 to 65 "	9,190	12,313	323·1	462	35·16	37·51
65 to 70 "	4,605	6,305	249·9	343	54·28	54·40
70 to 75 "	2,845	3,764	200·6	300	70·50	79·71
75 and upwards	1,980	2,999	248·7	373	...	...
All ages ...	426,567	456,107	7,015·8	7,024	16·45	15·40
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years	57,055	56,359	2,407·1	2,038	42·19	36·16
5 to 10 "	53,708	54,496	322·3	201	6·00	3·69
10 to 15 "	48,248	54,222	159·1	115	3·30	2·12
15 to 20 "	39,741	51,908	170·6	210	4·29	4·05
20 to 25 "	34,371	43,868	185·4	263	5·39	6·00
25 to 30 "	26,194	27,025	202·4	219	7·73	8·10
30 to 35 "	23,027	21,954	216·0	219	9·38	9·98
35 to 40 "	22,598	21,571	249·4	247	11·04	11·45
40 to 45 "	19,595	21,329	246·9	275	12·60	12·89
45 to 50 "	15,403	19,684	213·8	270	13·88	13·72
50 to 55 "	11,912	15,507	177·1	235	14·87	15·15
55 to 60 "	6,951	9,256	145·0	185	20·86	19·99
60 to 65 "	5,394	7,116	153·8	193	28·51	27·13
65 to 70 "	2,846	3,864	118·0	174	41·46	45·03
70 to 75 "	1,923	2,562	111·4	162	57·93	63·23
75 and upwards	1,406	2,114	162·9	272	...	...
All ages ...	370,372	412,835	5,241·2	5,278	14·15	12·78

483. It has already been stated that 1881 was a year of exceptionally low mortality.† It is therefore not surprising to find that in the case of both males and females the death rate in it was lower than the mean death rate of the previous decenniad. This was specially marked at the younger ages, the mortality at under 5 being upwards of 6 per 1,000 and at from 5 to 10 nearly 3 per 1,000 less in 1881 than in the decennial period. A reduced mortality, however, did not occur at all

Death rate in 1881 and previous decenniad compared.

* The figures in this column being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1871 and 1881, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz., that ended with the 31st December 1880.

† See paragraph 459 ante.

the age-periods, the death rate in 1881 being higher than in the previous decenniad at from 20 to 35 and 55 to 75 in the case of males, and at from 20 to 45, 50 to 55, and 65 to 75 in the case of females.

484. The total mortality of males exceeded that of females by about $2\frac{1}{3}$ per 1,000 in the decennial period, and by nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 in 1881. At some of the ages, however, the death rate of females was the greater. This was the case at from 20 to 40 in the decennial period, and at from 5 to 10, 15 to 20, and 25 to 40 in 1881. In the former, moreover, the death rate of females at from 10 to 15 was exactly equal to that of males at the same ages.

485. In the following table the death rates of males and females at quinquennial periods of age up to 25 years of age, and at decennial periods after that age, during the decenniad ended with 1880, are compared with similar results during the decenniad ended with 1870, the increase or decrease of the rate at each age being also shown:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN THE LAST TWO DECENNIADS.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Males and Females living at different ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 years, 1861 to 1870.	Mean of 10 years, 1871 to 1880.	Increase + Decrease —	Mean of 10 years, 1861 to 1870.	Mean of 10 years, 1871 to 1880.	Increase + Decrease —
Under 5 years ...	55·08	47·34	— 7·74	49·66	42·19	— 7·47
5 to 10 „ ...	7·52	6·10	— 1·42	6·95	6·00	— ·95
10 to 15 „ ...	3·27	3·30	+ ·03	3·25	3·30	+ ·05
15 to 20 „ ...	4·22	4·43	+ ·21	3·65	4·29	+ ·64
20 to 25 „ ...	5·50	5·38	— ·12	5·89	5·39	— ·50
25 to 35 „ ...	7·85	7·60	— ·25	8·28	8·50	+ ·22
35 to 45 „ ...	12·09	12·18	+ ·09	11·12	11·76	+ ·64
45 to 55 „ ...	17·52	18·67	+ 1·15	13·20	14·31	+ 1·11
55 to 65 „ ...	29·71	31·24	+ 1·53	21·98	24·20	+ 2·22
65 to 75 „ ...	53·79	60·47	+ 6·68	43·10	48·10	+ 5·00
75 to 85 „ ...	111·71	114·80	+ 3·09	93·02	102·94	+ 9·92
All ages ...	16·68	16·45	— ·23	16·13	14·15	— 1·98

486. The whole mortality of both males and females, especially the latter, was less in proportion to population in the decenniad ended with 1880 than in that ended with 1870.

487. In the second decenniad, as compared with the first, a substantial decrease took place in the death rate of children under 5, and a less marked one in that of children from 5 to 10; also a slight decrease in the death rate of males at from 20 to 35, and of females at from 20 to 25, but at all the other ages—especially the higher ones—the death rate of both males and females was greater at the latter period than at the former.

Death rate of males and females at different ages compared.

Death rates at different ages, 1861 to 1881.

Decrease in total mortality.

Increase or decrease of death rate, 1861 to 1880.

488. As compared with their respective numbers in the population, the mortality of males was greater than that of females in the first decenniad at all the ages except from 20 to 35, and in the second decenniad at all the ages except from 10 to 15 (when the mortality of the two sexes was identical) and from 20 to 35.

Death rate of males greater than of females at most ages.

489. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, and France, are compared, the observations for Victoria extending over 20 years, those for England and Wales over 25 years, and those for France over 10 years :—

Death rate in Victoria, England, and France.

DEATH RATE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Victoria. Mean of 20 years.	England and Wales. Mean of 25 years.	France. Mean of 10 years.	Victoria. Mean of 20 years.	England and Wales. Mean of 25 years.	France. Mean of 10 years.
Under 5 years ...	51.21	72.8	84.55	45.92	63.1	75.45
5 to 10 " ...	6.81	8.5	10.49	6.47	8.2	11.04
10 to 15 " ...	3.28	4.7	5.36	3.27	4.8	6.41
15 to 20 " ...	4.32	6.5	10.34	3.97	7.0	8.41
20 to 25 " ...	5.44	8.8		5.64	8.7	
25 to 35 " ...	7.72	9.9	10.02	8.39	9.9	9.69
35 to 45 " ...	12.13	13.3	10.96	11.44	12.1	11.03
45 to 55 " ...	18.09	18.6	14.76	13.75	15.6	14.88
55 to 65 " ...	30.48	31.0	29.19	23.09	28.2	27.27
65 to 75 " ...	57.13	67.7	60.69	45.60	57.2	63.49
75 to 85 " ...	113.25	146.6	160.22	97.98	133.9	153.76
All ages ...	16.56	23.5	23.80	15.14	21.4	23.19

490. It will be observed that in Victoria the total mortality of males is less by 7 per 1,000 than that of England, and by 7 per 1,000 than that of France ; and the total mortality of females is less by 6 per 1,000 than that of England, and by 8 per 1,000 than that of France ; also that at none of the age-periods is the mortality of either males or females as high in Victoria as in England, but at from 35 to 65 it is higher than in France in the case of the males, and at from 35 to 45 it is higher in the case of the females.

Death rate in Victoria less than in England and France.

491. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries, but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being more marked at the age-periods under 10 years than at any other time of life.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

492. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria, at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales, and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 25 to 35 the death rate of males and females is equal. At all other periods of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

Infantile mortality, 1881.

493. The death rate of infants in 1881 was lower than in the four preceding years, and was also below the average. The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,119, and as the births numbered 27,145, it follows that 1 infant died to every 9 births, or 11·49 infants to every 100 births. In the fifteen years 1866 to 1880, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·40 to every 100 births.*

Mortality of male and female infants.

494. It has been already stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1881.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871 ...	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872 ...	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873 ...	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874 ...	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875 ...	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876 ...	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877 ...	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878 ...	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879 ...	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880 ...	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881 ...	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means }	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

495. According to a previous paragraph † the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of 104 to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the

* See table following paragraph 502 post.

† See paragraph 441 ante.

years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal, the excess, if any, being in favor of male infants, the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable

496. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, the number dying per 1,000 births during the 11 years being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles which prevailed in that year. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low.

Proportion of infants dying to births.

497. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during the 11 years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births:—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1881.

Ages.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
		Ten Years 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.	Total in 11 Years, 1871 to 1881.		
				Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.						
Under 1 month	...	6,100	582	6,682	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months	...	3,057	321	3,378	17·30	2·23
3 to 6 „	...	3,408	384	3,792	19·43	2·51
6 to 12 „	...	5,259	409	5,668	29·04	3·75
Total	...	17,824	1,696	19,520	100·00	12·91
GIRLS.						
Under 1 month	...	4,539	466	5,005	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months	...	2,529	271	2,800	17·23	1·94
3 to 6 „	...	2,970	301	3,271	20·14	2·26
6 to 12 „	...	4,784	385	5,169	31·82	3·57
Total	...	14,822	1,423	16,245	100·00	11·23

498. During the period of 11 years the deaths of male infants exceeded those of female infants at each of the periods of age. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

the former was fully a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fifth, in the next three months to about a seventh, and in the next six months to something less than a tenth.

Periods at which infants die.

499. Over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females died in the next two months; about a fifth of both males and females died in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females died in the next six months.

Deaths in first month and second six months of life.

500. More male infants died in the first month of life than in the whole of the second six months, but the female infants who died in the second six months slightly exceeded those who died in the first month.

Probable mortality of infants.

501. As a practical result of these calculations it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 251 more boys and 226 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

502. It has been pointed out in previous issues of this work that, in proportion to the number of infants born, the number who die before completing one year of life is greater in South Australia* than in any of the other Australasian colonies. This proportion in that colony, in the last two years of which the records are at hand, was below the average, but was still above that in any of the other colonies. The infantile death rate, in the last of those years, calculated in a similar manner, was also below the average in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, but was above it in New South Wales and Tasmania, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the fifteen years ended with 1880. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

* The high infantile death rate in South Australia was first pointed out in a paper, by the present writer, read before the Adelaide Philosophical Society (now the Royal Society of South Australia) on the 19th March 1878. Up to that date the fact seems to have been entirely unsuspected, and its announcement caused considerable discussion, together with some alarm, in that colony.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.			
1866	25,010	3,838	15.35	16,950	1,939	11.44	4,127	690	16.72
1867	25,608	3,534	13.80	18,317	2,269	12.39	4,476	578	12.91
1868	27,243	3,054	11.21	18,485	1,791	9.69	4,460	552	12.38
1869	26,040	3,284	12.61	19,243	1,858	9.66	4,654	528	11.35
1870	27,151	3,203	11.80	19,648	1,867	9.50	4,905	526	10.72
1871	27,382	3,114	11.37	20,143	1,812	9.00	5,205	516	9.91
1872	27,361	3,334	12.19	20,250	2,116	10.45	5,265	578	10.98
1873	28,100	3,181	11.32	21,444	1,985	9.26	5,720	701	12.26
1874	26,800	3,341	12.47	22,178	2,428	10.95	6,383	776	12.16
1875	26,720	3,811	14.26	22,528	2,695	11.96	6,706	1,025	15.28
1876	26,769	2,980	11.13	23,298	2,629	11.28	6,903	994	14.40
1877	26,010	3,299	12.68	23,851	2,785	11.68	7,169	1,058	14.76
1878	26,581	3,262	12.27	25,328	3,126	12.34	7,397	1,234	16.68
1879	26,839	3,219	11.99	26,933	2,886	10.72	7,870	917	11.65
1880	26,148	3,105	11.86	28,162	3,200	11.36	8,196	865	10.55
Sums and means	399,762	49,559	12.40	326,758	35,386	10.83	89,436	11,538	12.90
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.			
1866	6,782	1,178	17.37	2,805	264	9.41	8,466	849	10.03
1867	7,041	1,254	17.81	2,971	267	8.98	8,918	873	9.79
1868	7,247	1,084	14.96	2,990	351	11.73	9,391	899	9.57
1869	6,976	911	13.06	2,859	291	10.18	9,718	957	9.85
1870	7,021	1,031	14.68	3,054	298	9.76	10,277	956	9.30
1871	7,082	961	13.57	3,053	260	8.52	10,592	882	8.33
1872	7,105	1,145	16.12	3,010	306	10.17	10,795	1,074	9.95
1873	7,107	990	13.93	3,048	266	8.73	11,222	1,213	10.81
1874	7,696	1,319	17.13	3,097	321	10.36	12,844	1,394	10.85
1875	7,408	1,343	18.13	3,105	407	13.11	14,438	1,816	12.58
1876	8,224	1,228	14.93	3,149	286	9.08	16,168	1,673	10.35
1877	8,640	1,212	14.03	3,211	365	11.37	16,856	1,527	9.06
1878	9,282	1,466	15.79	3,502	375	10.71	17,770	1,486	8.36
1879	9,902	1,217	12.29	3,564	384	10.77	18,070	1,941	10.74
1880	10,262	1,393	13.57	3,739	420	11.23	19,341	1,805	9.33
Sums and means	117,775	17,732	15.06	47,157	4,861	10.31	194,866	19,345	9.93

503. The colonies named in the table stand in the following order in regard to the death rate of infants—the colony with the lowest average death rate being placed first, and the one with the highest last. The second and third colonies have nearly the same average rates, as also have the fourth and fifth, whilst the rate in South Australia is much the highest :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

504. In England and Wales the infantile mortality, although greater than in any of the colonies, is only slightly higher than in South Australia, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the seven years 1870 to 1876 in the proportion of 15·3 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the four years 1870 to 1873, was a fraction higher than that in Victoria, being in the proportion of 12·55 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the three years 1875 to 1877, the returns show only 9·5 deaths of infants to 100 births, but the registrations of Ireland are admittedly so defective that but little reliance can be placed on calculations based thereon.

505. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always greater than that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the nine years ended with 1881 averaged nearly 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged only 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the nine years named:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE,
1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	Greater Melbourne.			Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
Sums and means }	76,024	12,766	16·79	165,046	16,551	10·03

506. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, Brighton, Plymouth, London, or Bristol, but is less than that of fifteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest last. It

is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND,
1870 TO 1877.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth	...	14·4	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	18·4
Brighton	...	15·9	Nottingham	...	18·6
London	...	15·9	Salford	...	18·6
Plymouth	...	16·0	Norwich	...	18·8
Bristol	...	16·2	Manchester	...	19·2
Sunderland	...	16·8	Bradford	...	19·2
Wolverhampton	...	16·9	Leeds	...	19·6
Birmingham	...	17·7	Leicester	...	22·1
Hull	...	17·7	Liverpool	...	22·5
Sheffield	...	17·9			
Oldham	...	18·0	Mean of towns named		17·4

507. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 560 children were born alive during 1881, and of these, 54, or over 9½ per cent., died before leaving the institution. In 1880, 5½ per cent.; in 1879, 8 per cent.; in 1878, 6½ per cent.; in 1877, 7 per cent.; and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein. It may be pointed out, however, that in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of infants in Lying-in Hospital.

508. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1881 amounted to 112, one being a female, and those of Aborigines to 20. The former furnishes a proportion of 9·24 and the latter of 25·64 to every 1,000 of their numbers.* At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 14·16.

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

509. The low mortality of the Chinese is accounted for by the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the middle or strongest period of life. In 1881 the youngest Chinese who died was between 20 and 25 years of age, the oldest was said to be between 75 and 80. Of the Aborigines who died two were under 5 and one was stated to have attained the age of 80.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

510. During the 11 years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 years of age averaged 2,728, and deaths of female children under that age averaged 2,374 annually—the former being in the proportion of about 39 per cent. and the latter of about 46 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. The following table shows the number of such

Deaths of children under 5.

* On the 3rd April 1881 the Chinese numbered 12,128; Aborigines, 780.

deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in each of the 11 years :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1881.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Sums ...	19,520	5,438	2,203	1,584	1,266	30,011	...
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Sums ...	16,245	5,153	2,103	1,480	1,128	26,109	...
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93

More boys die than girls.

511. During the period to which the table refers, deaths of boys under 5 exceeded those of girls under 5 by about 4,000, or 15 per cent. The former in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the latter did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance no doubt mainly due to the small proportion of old people in the female population as compared with that in the male. In none of the years did the mortality of boys under 5 exceed 45 per cent., but in three of them that of girls under 5 exceeded 50 per cent. of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognized by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

Number of children under 5 and their deaths,

512. The average number of boys and girls at each year of age under 5, living during the period of 11 years embraced in the last table,

are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of boys and girls at those ages which occurred annually during the same period :—

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65·07	146·07*	11,809	1,477	62·22	125·07*
1 ...	11,228	494	18·11	43·99	11,004	468	19·71	42·53
2 ...	11,943	200	7·33	16·75	11,635	191	8·04	16·42
3 ...	11,807	144	5·28	12·20	11,469	135	5·69	11·77
4 ...	11,261	115	4·21	10·21	11,138	103	4·34	9·25
Total ...	58,391	2,728	100·00	46·72	57,055	2,374	100·00	41·61

513. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21 ; in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

Proportion of children dying annually.

514. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.

Proportion of boys and girls dying

515. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 21 at under 1, but only about 1½ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

More boys died than girls.

516. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

517. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

* These results being based upon infants living instead of births, naturally differ from those in total line of last column of table following paragraph 497 ante.

per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age ; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2 ; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3 ; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4 ; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable mortality of children under 5.

518. It results from actuarial calculations based upon the figures in this and a previous table* that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

Deaths of octogenarians 1881.

519. In 1881, deaths of 200 males and 158 females who had passed their eightieth year were recorded, which numbers are above the average, even if allowance be made for the increase since 1871 in the number of octogenarians living. Sixty-three of the males and 66 of the females had passed their eighty-fifth year, 26 of the males and 25 of the females had passed their ninetieth year, and 1 of the males and 3 of the females had passed their hundredth year.

Deaths of octogenarians 1870 to 1880.

520. In the 10 years ended with 1880, 1,091 males and 793 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 70,158 and 52,412 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 64, and 1 female in every 66, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the 8 years ended with 1880, that age was attained by 956 males, or 1 in 61, and by 695 females, or 1 in 63. In the same 8 years, 370 of the males, or 1 in 157, and 294 of the females, or 1 in 149, lived to be 85 years of age or upwards ; 105 of the males, or 1 in 552, and 94 of the females, or 1 in 466, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards ; 46 of the males, or 1 in 1,261, and 29 of the females, or 1 in 1,511, lived to be 95 years of age or upwards ; and 10 of the males, or 1 in 5,800, and 10 of the females, or 1 in 4,382, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age.

Ages of persons over 80 who died.

521. The precise ages of the persons of 80 years and upwards who died in 1871 and 1872 were not noted at the time the death returns were tabulated, and cannot now be ascertained without going back to the registers, but the following table gives a statement of the ages of those who died in the subsequent years of the decenniad and in the year 1881 :—

* See table following paragraph 497 *ante*, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been taken. Probability of deaths at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1881.

Years of Age.	Ten years ended with 1880.		Year 1881.		Total 1871 to 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
80	211	121	42	23	253	144	397
81	100	74	35	24	135	98	233
82	102	79	17	18	119	97	216
83	80	59	21	16	101	75	176
84	93	68	22	11	115	79	194
85	78	64	13	6	91	70	161
86	52	47	11	14	63	61	124
87	55	35	10	11	65	46	111
88	47	34	1	4	48	38	86
89	33	20	2	6	35	26	61
90	22	30	4	7	26	37	63
91	7	10	3	6	10	16	26
92	12	14	6	4	18	18	36
93	8	5	1	3	9	8	17
94	10	6	4	2	14	8	22
95	13	9	3	...	16	9	25
96	9	4	2	...	11	4	15
97	3	4	...	...	3	4	7
98	5	2	...	...	5	2	7
99	6	...	2	...	8	...	8
100	2	4	...	1	2	5	7
101	1	2	...	...	1	2	3
102	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
103	1	1	...	1	1	2	3
104	2	1	...	...	2	1	3
105	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
106	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
110	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
114	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Unspecified*	135	98	...	...	135	98	233
Total	1,091	793	200	158	1,291	951	2,242

522. The average age at death in 1881 was 30·21 years, or 30 years and 2½ months. For males the average age was 32·63 years, or 32 years and 7½ months, and for females, 25·98 years, or nearly 26 years. The average age at which both males and females die in Victoria is becoming more advanced from year to year. This will be seen by the following figures :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

				Males.		Females.
				—		—
				Years.		Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	...	24·28	...	18·23
„ 1876	...	...	...	26·81	...	21·84
„ 1877	...	...	...	28·60	...	23·06
„ 1878	...	...	...	29·54	...	23·24
„ 1879	...	...	...	30·65	...	24·71
„ 1880	...	...	...	30·72	...	25·35
„ 1881	...	...	...	32·63	...	25·98

* The figures in this line are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Classification
of causes of
death.

523. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., then of the General Register Office, London, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d'Espine, and first made public by the former in his report, dated 15th February 1856, to the International Statistical Congress held in Paris in 1855-6.

Nosological
Index.

524. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer some years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, to be used in connection with this classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under one or other of the heads in the list, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein.

Victorian
index used
throughout
Australasia.

525. Since the introduction of this system into Victoria in 1861, it has been adopted in all the Australasian colonies, and, as a consequence, the Nosological Index referred to has also come into use throughout the group.*

Causes of
death classi-
fied.

526. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number, and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1881, also the total number who died from each cause during the twenty-seven years and a half ended with 1880 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880; and Year 1881.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years : 1853-1880	Year 1881.		
				Total. †	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
		All causes	285,902	12,302	112	20
		Specified causes	284,227	12,274	111	20
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	ZYMOTIC DISEASES :—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by the want of, or by the bad quality of food	86,062	2,437	5	1
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary	38,118	1,952	39	4

* A copy of this Nosological Index was appended to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, pp. 303 to 335.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—continued.

(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1881.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Year 1881.		
			Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
CLASSES—continued.						
III.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:— Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation	96,617	5,286	38	8
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	40,163	1,750	16	7
V.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally	23,267	849	13	...
ORDERS.						
I.	1	<i>Miasmatic diseases:—</i> Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	78,966	2,096	3	1
	2	<i>Enthetic diseases:—</i> Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	765	41	...	...
	3	<i>Dietic diseases:—</i> Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	4,722	222	2	...
	4	<i>Parasitic diseases:—</i> Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,609	78	...	...
II.	1	<i>Diathetic diseases:—</i> Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	7,944	466	12	...
	2	<i>Tubercular diseases:—</i> Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	30,174	1,486	27	...
III.	1	<i>Brain diseases:—</i> Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	30,743	1,409	5	...
	2	<i>Heart diseases:—</i> Cardiaci (καρδιά, heart) ...	13,186	842	6	...
	3	<i>Lung diseases:—</i> Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	27,392	1,639	19	7
	4	<i>Bowel diseases:—</i> Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	20,320	1,033	7	...
	5	<i>Kidney diseases:—</i> Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	3,215	286	...	1
	6	<i>Gennetic diseases:—</i> Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	491	12	...	...
	7	<i>Bone and muscle diseases:—</i> Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	676	26	1	...
	8	<i>Skin diseases:—</i> Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	594	39	...	...
IV.	1	<i>Developmental diseases of children:—</i> Paidiaci (παιδιά, youth)	13,438	436	...	...
	2	<i>Developmental diseases of women:—</i> Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,824	161	1	...
	3	<i>Developmental diseases of old people:—</i> Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	4,249	416	5	5

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1881.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Year 1881.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
ORDERS—<i>continued.</i>						
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	19,652	737	10	2
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	20,918	730	7	...
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (άνήρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	493	16	...	...
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,783	102	6	...
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	73	1	...	...
DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox	21	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	40	2	...	...
		Measles	4,099	62	...	...
		Scarlatina	8,710	86	...	...
		Diphtheria	8,032	114	...	...
		Quinsy	611	6	...	...
		Croup	4,135	125	...	...
		Whooping-cough	4,477	167	...	...
		Typhoid fever, &c.	11,343	351	...	...
		Erysipelas	1,065	87	...	...
		Metria	711	78	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	71	9	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	893	14	...	...
	Dysentery	12,508	115	3	1	
	Diarrhœa	18,318	671	...	...
	Cholera	1,290	61	...	...
	Ague	97	3	...	...
	Remittent fever	695	9	...	...
	Rheumatism	1,382	103	...	...
	Miasmatic diseases not classed	468	33	...	...
	2	Syphilis	594	36	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	169	5	...	...
		Glanders	2	...	...	...
Privation		433	15	2	...	
3	Want of breast-milk	2,160	130	...	...
	Purpura and scurvy	285	11	...	...
	Alcoholism	1,815	65	...	...
	Other dietic diseases	29	†1	...	...
	4	Thrush	984	30	...	...
		Worms, &c.	61	...	...	...
		Hydatids	544	48	...	...
Other parasitic diseases		20	...	...	...
II.	1	Gout	179	15	...	...
		Dropsy... ..	2,085	‡ 61	...	...
		Cancer... ..	4,616	351	12	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† This was a case of goitre.

‡ Including 1 case of beri-beri.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1881.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
		Tumor	428	28	...	...
		Polypus	11	...	...	...
		Noma	66	1	...	...
		Mortification	390	10	...	...
		Other diathetic diseases	169	...	...	...
	2	Scrofula	1,034	34	2	...
		Tabes mesenterica	2,262	71	...	...
		Phthisis	21,868	1,199	25	4
		Hydrocephalus	4,242	159	...	...
		Other tubercular diseases	768	23	...	...
III.	1	Cephalitis	4,708	253	1	...
		Apoplexy	5,193	304	1	...
		Paralysis	2,610	186	...	...
		Insanity †	255	7	...	...
		Chorea	45	3	...	...
		Epilepsy	1,162	49	...	...
		Convulsions	9,859	284	...	...
		Other diseases of the nervous system	6,911	323	3	...
	2	Pericarditis	747	39	...	...
		Aneurism	1,547	67	2	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	10,892	736	4	...
	3	Laryngitis	881	31	...	1
		Bronchitis	8,736	553	2	2
		Pleurisy	1,546	99	4	...
		Pneumonia	11,373	648	6	4
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,621	201	1	...
		Asthma	715	54	6	...
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,520	53	...	...
	4	Gastritis	2,706	146	...	...
		Enteritis	5,116	188	3	...
		Peritonitis	1,606	83	1	...
		Ascites	436	8	...	...
		Ulceration of intestines	399	21	...	...
		Hernia	405	29	...	...
		Ileus	822	37	...	...
		Intussusception	179	18	...	...
		Stricture of intestines	78	10	...	...
		Fistula	41	...	...	...
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,342	55	1	...
		Pancreas disease	13	3	...	...
		Hepatitis	2,247	100	...	...
		Jaundice, gallstone	900	50	...	...
		Liver disease undefined	3,935	282	2	...
		Spleen disease	95	3	...	...
	5	Nephritis	377	28	...	1
		Ischuria	65	5	...	...
		Nephria	1,000	140	...	...
		Diabetes	234	12	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Deaths from this cause are now usually returned under other heads.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880 ; and Year 1881.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.						
			27½ Years : 1853-1880	Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.			
		<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>							
III.	5	Stone, gravel	97	13	...	...	
		Cystitis	325	27	...	...	
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	1,117	61	...	...	
	6	Ovarian dropsy	106	6	...	...	
		Other diseases of the generative organs	385	6	...	...	
	7	Arthritis	137	7	...	...	
		Ostitis, periostitis	40	2	...	...	
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	499	17	1	...			
	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	51	1	...	...	
		Ulcer	185	14	...	...	
		Other diseases of the skin	358	24	...	...	
IV.	1	Premature birth... ..	5,337	325	...	...	
		Cyanosis	357	19	...	...	
		Spina bifida	231	12	...	...	
		Other malformations	685	20	...	...	
		Teething	6,817	60	...	...	
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...	...	...
	2	Paramenia	91	6	1	...			
		Childbirth	2,732	155	...	...	
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...	...	...
	3	Old age	4,249	416	5	5			
	4	Atrophy and debility	19,652	737	10	2			
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	7,213	342	5	...			
		Wounds	520	31	...	...	
		Burns and scalds	2,200	82	1	...			
		Sunstroke	412	18	...	...	
		Struck by lightning	38	7	...	...	
		Poison	378	17	...	...	
		Snake or insect bite	72	5	...	...	
		Drowning	4,747	176	1	...			
		Suffocation	1,555	46	...	...	
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,783	6	...	...	
	3	Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	493	16	...	...	
	4	Wounds	528	28	...	...	
		Poison	331	18	...	...	
		Drowning	346	24	...	...	
		Hanging	510	28	6	...			
		Suicide by other means	68	4	...	...	
	5	Judicial hanging	73	1	...	...	
...	...	<i>Causes not specified</i>	1,675	28	1	...			

527. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1881, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-seven years and a half ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880 ; and Year 1881.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1881.	Number of Deaths.	
27½ Years : 1853-1880.	Year 1881.		27½ Years : 1853-1880.	Year 1881.
1	1	Phthisis	21,868	1,199
3	2	Atrophy and debility	19,652	737
8	3	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	10,892	736
2	4	Accidents	20,918	730
4	5	Diarrhœa	18,318	671
6	6	Pneumonia	11,373	648
10	7	Bronchitis	8,736	553
21	8	Old age	4,249	416
19	9	Cancer	4,616	351
7		Typhoid fever, &c.	11,343	351
15	10	Premature birth	5,337	325
13	11	Diseases of the nervous system not classed	6,911	323
16	12	Apoplexy	5,193	304
9	13	Convulsions	9,859	284
25	14	Diseases of the liver not classed	3,935	282
18	15	Cephalitis	4,708	253
26	16	Childbirth and metria	3,443	233
28	17	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,621	201
17	18	Enteritis	5,116	188
29	19	Paralysis	2,610	186
20	20	Whooping-cough	4,477	167
22	21	Hydrocephalus	4,242	159
27	22	Gastritis	2,706	146
48	23	Nephria	1,000	140
32	24	Want of breast-milk	2,160	130
23	25	Croup	4,135	125
5	26	Dysentery	12,508	115
12	27	Diphtheria	8,032	114
40	28	Rheumatism	1,382	103
35	29	Suicide	1,783	102
31	30	Hepatitis	2,247	100
38	31	Pleurisy	1,546	99
46	32	Erysipelas	1,065	87
11	33	Scarlatina	8,710	86
36	34	Peritonitis	1,606	83
30	35	Tabes mesenterica	2,262	71
37	36	Aneurism	1,547	67
34	37	Alcoholism	1,815	65
24	38	Measles	4,099	62
45	39	Diseases of the urinary organs not classed	1,117	61
42		Cholera	1,290	61
33		Dropsy	2,085	61
14	40	Teething	6,817	60
41	41	Diseases of the stomach not classed	1,342	55
57	42	Asthma	715	54
39	43	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,520	53
43	44	Malformations	1,273	51
50	45	Jaundice, gall-stone	900	50
44	46	Epilepsy	1,162	49
60	47	Hydatids	544	48
55	48	Venereal diseases	763	41
56	49	Pericarditis	747	39
53	50	Ileus	822	37
47	51	Scrofula	1,034	34
63	52	Miasmatic diseases not classed	468	33

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1881.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1881.	Number of Deaths.	
27½ Years: 1853-1880.	Year 1881.		27½ Years: 1853-1880.	Year 1881.
52	53	Laryngitis	881	31
49	54	Thrush	984	30
67	55	Hernia	405	29
71	56	Nephritis	377	28
66		Tumor	428	28
73	57	Cystitis	325	27
72	58	Skin diseases not classed	358	24
54	59	Tubercular diseases not classed	768	23
68	60	Ulceration of intestines	399	21
78	61	Intussusception	179	18
61	62	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	499	17
62	63	Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	493	16
78	64	Gout	179	15
65		Privation	433	15
77	65	Ulcer	185	14
51		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	893	14
82	66	Stone, gravel	97	13
76	67	Diabetes	234	12
74	68	Purpura and scurvy	285	11
85	69	Stricture of the intestines	78	10
69		Mortification	390	10
87	70	Carbuncle, boil	71	9
58		Remittent fever	695	9
64	71	Ascites	436	8
80	72	Arthritis	137	7
75		Insanity	255	7
84	73	Paramenia	91	6
81		Ovarian dropsy	106	6
59		Quinsy	611	6
70	74	Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	385	6
89		Ischuria	65	5
92	75	Chorea	45	3
98		Pancreas disease	13	3
82		Ague	97	3
83	76	Spleen disease	95	3
94		Chicken-pox, &c.	40	2
94	77	Ostitis, periostitis	40	2
86		Execution	73	1
88	77	Noma	66	1
91		Phlegmon, whitlow	51	1
95	...	Dietic diseases not classed	29	1
79		Diathetic diseases not classed	169	...
90	...	Worms, &c.	61	...
93	...	Fistula	41	...
96	...	Small-pox	21	...
97	...	Parasitic diseases not classed	20	...
99	...	Polypus	11	...
...		Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
100	...	Glanders	2	...
101	...	Developmental diseases of women not classed ...	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			284,227	12,274
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,675	28
Deaths from all causes			285,902	12,302

528. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The totals of each class and order are given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1881 and to the twenty-seven years and a half ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the twenty-five years ended with 1874:—

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1881.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes	1,415·74	1,665·42	2,228·28
		Specified causes	1,142·53	1,655·66	2,205·66
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	280·46	501·33	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	224·64	222·04	420·54
III.	...	Local diseases	608·32	562·81	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	201·39	233·95	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths	97·71	135·53	76·13
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	241·21	459·99	478·94
		Measles	7·14	23·88	42·82
		Scarlatina	9·90	50·74	} 103·80
		Diphtheria	13·12	46·79	
		Croup	14·39	24·09	24·06
		Whooping-cough	19·22	26·08	51·46
		Typhoid fever, &c.	40·39	66·07	50·39†
		Dysentery	13·23	72·86	6·72
		Diarrhœa	77·22	106·71	89·06
		Metria (<i>see also</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	8·98	4·14	5·99
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	4·72	4·46	7·47
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	25·55	27·51	11·36
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	8·98	9·37	6·10
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	53·63	46·27	84·25
		Dropsy	7·02	12·15	38·51
		Cancer, &c.	40·39	29·45	36·92
	2	Tubercular diseases	171·01	175·77	336·29
		Phthisis	137·98	127·38	256·72
		Hydrocephalus	18·30	24·71	37·07

* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.

† The death rate from typhoid fever is given for the eight years ended with 1877. Prior to 1870, it was not separated from typhus in the English returns.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1881.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>			
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	162·15	179·08	280·79
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	96·90	76·81	94·97
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)...	188·62	159·56	327·31
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.)	118·88	118·37	100·53
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.)	32·91	18·73	27·26
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	1·38	2·86	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	2·99	3·94	7·74
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	4·49	3·46	5·70
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teething, &c.)	50·18	78·28	87·01
	2	Of women	18·53	16·45	11·63
		Childbirth (<i>see also</i> Childbirth also metria <i>infra</i>)	17·84	15·92	11·20
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	47·87	24·75	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	84·82	114·48	119·14
V.	1	Accident or negligence	84·01	121·85	} 76·13
	3	Homicide	1·84	2·87	
	4	Suicide	11·74	10·39	
	5	Execution	·12	·42	
I. IV.	1 } 2 }	Childbirth and metria	26·81	20·06	17·19

Results compared.

529. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that over a series of years the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Some of the zymotic diseases—namely dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever, diseases of the dietic order (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), and diseases of the parasitic order (including thrush, hydatids, &c.); diseases of the stomach and bowels; violence; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is on the average higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Zymotic diseases.

530. The death rate from zymotic diseases was, as in the two previous years, considerably below the average. Ever since the abatement of the fatal epidemics of measles and scarlatina, which commenced in 1874, and continued until 1876, the death rate from this class of complaints has been decreasing, and, although on the average as

high as in England, it has been in the last five years much lower than in that country. The mortality from diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid fever, which of all zymotic diseases are the most fatal in Victoria, where also they are on the average much more prevalent than in England—their order of fatality amongst diseases generally being fourth, fifth, and seventh* respectively—was much below the average, most especially in the case of dysentery, which fell to as low as the twenty-sixth place* in 1881. The death rate from scarlatina, diphtheria, and croup, moreover, although usually as high as, was in the last two years considerably below, the English rate. On the other hand, venereal diseases and metria or puerperal fever were the only zymotic complaints in 1881 from which the mortality was above the average. The latter, which was especially fatal in 1881, will be referred to hereafter.†

531. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases particularly affecting children which occurred during the eighteen years ended with 1881 :—

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN, 1864 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
Total in } 18 years }	3,268	6,471	6,023	3,055	3,433	5,331	13,947	41,528

532. An epidemic of measles occurred in 1880 and 1881, but its effects were not nearly so serious as on the two previous occasions on which that complaint prevailed, the number of deaths from measles having been only 314 in the last two years as against 1,797 in 1874–5,

* See table following paragraph 527 ante.

† See paragraph 583 et seq. post.

and 1,057 in 1866-7. On its first two visitations the epidemic of measles was followed by one of scarlatina, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity succeeded the recent outbreak of measles. Except scarlatina and diarrhœa, all the complaints named in the table caused fewer deaths in 1881 than in 1880; the fatality of the former, however, was still much below the average, and the latter is almost invariably more fatal during the prevalence of a measles epidemic than at other times.

Typhoid fever.

533. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1881 numbered 351, which was 54 more than in 1880, but less by 39 than the average of the past 15 years. The number in 1881 exceeded that in 1868 and in the three years 1871 to 1873, as well as that in 1880; and as compared with population it exceeded that in 1871, 1873, and 1880, but no other years. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past fifteen years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1881.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Person Living.
1867	455	7·06	1876	375	4·71
1868	295	4·45	1877	532	6·58
1869	360	5·24	1878	532	6·48
1870	416	5·83	1879	438	5·25
1871	269	3·65	1880	297	3·49
1872	323	4·29	1881	351	4·04
1873	282	3·68			
1874	470	6·04			
1875	455	5·78	Mean ...	390	5·10

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

534. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the five years ended with 1874 the death rate therefrom was 5·58 per 10,000 persons living, which is slightly higher than in Victoria, whereas in the four years ended with 1878 it fell to 4·85, 3·96, 3·61, and 3·82 respectively per ten thousand,* or much lower than it was in the corresponding periods in this colony.

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

535. The following is a statement of the death rate from zymotic diseases over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the rate prevailing in each:—

* The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria. These fevers in England were not separated from typhus until 1870, the latter being a disease which, it is said, does not exist in Victoria.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Colony.	Years over which the Observations extend.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland ...	1868 to 1878	53·8
2. Victoria ...	1868 to 1878	43·4
3. South Australia ...	1869 to 1878	39·1
4. New South Wales ...	1868 to 1878	38·1
5. New Zealand ...	1872 to 1878	33·1
6. Tasmania ...	1868 to 1878	29·2

536. It should be mentioned that the period named in the table can hardly be considered an average one, as it embraces the years from 1874 to 1876, in which epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed, which increased the death rate, it is true, more or less in all the colonies, but pressed with especial weight upon Victoria. In the six years ended with 1881 the mortality from zymotic diseases in Victoria was at the rate of 38·6 per 10,000, or slightly above that of New South Wales, and in the last two years it was at the rate of 28·3 per 10,000, or below that of any of the other colonies.

Period unfavorable to Victoria.

537. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the eight years ended with 1880, or during as many of those years as the information is available for :—

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·68	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	6·05	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·78	298	5·00	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·71	401	6·49	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·58	375	5·81	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·48	441	6·50	197	9·53
1879 ...	438	5·25	265	3·71	132	6·16
1880 ...	297	3·49	240	3·33	54	2·43
Total ...	3,381	5·25	2,020	5·14	863	5·80
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
1879 ...	101	3·97	38	3·42	208	4·64
1880 ...	63	2·39	29	2·55	177	3·73
Total ...	705	3·89	302	3·53	1,472	4·74

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1880.

538. In all the colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand the death rate from typhoid fever was lower in 1880 than in any, and in those two colonies than in most, of the years named in the table. Usually it appears to be more fatal in Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales than it is in the other three colonies.

Constitutional diseases—phthisis.

539. The death rate from Constitutional Diseases, Class II., was slightly above the average. By far the most fatal complaint under this head is phthisis or pulmonary consumption, which in 1881 caused 1,199 deaths, a larger number than had ever been previously set down to it in one year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths than any other disease; in 1881, atrophy and debility, which, in order of fatality, stand next to phthisis on the list of causes of death,* caused only three-fifths of the number of deaths set down to the latter. It should also be borne in mind, as showing its baneful effects as compared with those of the former, that atrophy and debility are diseases of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life.

Deaths from phthisis.

540. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportions to the total population in each of the last twenty-one years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1881.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†
1861 ...	753	13·94	1873 ...	945	12·34
1862 ...	707	12·90	1874 ...	1,011	13·00
1863 ...	717	12·74	1875 ...	1,027	13·04
1864 ...	686	11·70	1876 ...	1,010	12·68
1865 ...	741	12·12	1877 ...	1,088	13·46
1866 ...	782	12·43	1878 ...	1,124	13·68
1867 ...	793	12·31	1879 ...	1,058	12·69
1868 ...	746	11·25	1880 ...	1,175	13·82
1869 ...	893	12·99	1881 ...	1,199	13·80
1870 ...	888	12·45	Total in } 21 years }	19,060	12·72
1871 ...	841	11·41			
1872 ...	876	11·63			

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate from phthisis.

541. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis was highest in 1861, that it then fell until 1871, but since that period there has been a slight increase. During the whole period of 21 years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 12·72

* See table following paragraph 527 ante.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production post.

per 10,000 persons living ; during the first 11 of those years that proportion was 12·38 and in the last 10 years it was 13·01.

542. In the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1873* the announcement was hazarded that although the death rate from phthisis calculated upon the total population appeared to be tolerably even from year to year, yet the disease was actually increasing in Victoria, and this conclusion was arrived at by an impression, for which there were good grounds, that persons at ages most subject to be attacked by phthisis were not so numerous in the population as they had been, and consequently the death rate from phthisis, if it pressed upon such persons with no more severity than formerly, ought to have declined, which it had not done. To test the accuracy of this assumption, the following table has been prepared, which shows the numbers living at different ages according to the returns of the last three censuses, the mean number of deaths from phthisis in the respective census years and the years before and after them, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the numbers living at the same age :—

Death rate from phthisis at different ages.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS TO POPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGES AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Ages.	Enumerated Population.			Mean Annual Number of Deaths from Phthisis.			Proportion of Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population.		
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-1.	1861.	1871.	1881.
MALES.									
0 to 15 years ...	90,024	155,498	167,019	23	19	30	2·55	1·22	1·80
15 „ 20 „ ...	16,850	26,264	49,445	13	15	34	7·72	5·71	6·88
20 „ 25 „ ...	33,513	24,004	40,593	41	45	84	12·23	18·75	20·69
25 „ 35 „ ...	103,462	62,132	50,115	171	138	140	16·53	22·21	27·94
35 „ 45 „ ...	53,628	73,281	49,382	116	160	123	21·63	21·83	24·91
45 „ 55 „ ...	21,605	38,663	54,793	50	86	153	23·14	22·24	27·92
55 „ 65 „ ...	7,414	15,073	28,013	19	42	85	25·63	27·86	30·34
65 and upwards	2,155	6,135	12,723	5	12	19	23·20	19·56	14·93
Total ...	328,651	401,050	452,083	438	517	668	13·33	12·89	14·78
FEMALES.									
0 to 15 years ...	89,297	153,278	164,743	33	15	27	3·70	·98	1·64
15 „ 20 „ ...	16,343	28,292	51,191	23	35	64	14·07	12·37	12·50
20 „ 25 „ ...	22,688	25,418	43,324	43	49	90	18·95	19·28	20·77
25 „ 35 „ ...	46,858	49,495	48,946	116	109	129	24·76	22·02	26·36
35 „ 45 „ ...	22,639	41,570	42,816	58	90	107	25·62	21·65	24·99
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,196	19,896	34,735	23	39	71	25·01	19·60	20·44
55 „ 65 „ ...	3,541	8,563	16,126	8	9	23	22·59	10·51	14·26
65 and upwards	1,109	3,966	8,382	2	5	8	18·03	12·61	9·54
Total ...	211,671	330,478	410,263	306	351	519	14·46	10·62	12·65

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1873, paragraph 321.

Decrease of
males at
phthisical
ages.

543. From 25 to 55 may be considered to be essentially the phthisical ages.* It is found that a gradual falling-off dating from 1861 has taken place in the numbers of the male population at these ages, whilst at the same ages the deaths of males from phthisis have been more numerous at each successive census period. The figures are as follow :—

		Number of Males living between 25 and 55.	Number of Deaths of Males from Phthisis between 25 and 55.
1861	...	178,695	337
1871	...	174,076	384
1881	...	154,290	416

Increase of
phthisis
amongst
males.

544. The increase of phthisis amongst the male population is strikingly shown by these figures. The number at the phthisical ages was smaller in 1871 than in 1861 by 4,619, and yet the deaths from phthisis at those ages increased by 47; the number was smaller in 1881 than in 1871 by 19,786, and yet the deaths from phthisis increased by 32.

Increase of
phthisis
amongst
females.

545. In the case of the females the figures in the table also show an increase in the mortality from phthisis at the phthisical ages, although not so marked as in the case of the males, and appearing to date only from 1871. Between that period and 1881 there was an actual decrease in the female population at only one of the age-groups, viz., from 25 to 35—the falling-off being 549; but concurrently with this there was in the same group an increase of 20 in the deaths from phthisis. At the whole period of life which has been taken as the representative one, viz., from 25 to 55, the female population increased, but the mortality from phthisis increased in a still faster ratio, the proportion being 1 death from phthisis in 466 females living in 1871, and 1 in 412 in 1881.

Relative
death rate
from
phthisis
amongst
males and
females.

546. By means of the calculations in the table, it is elicited that the mortality of males from phthisis, at from 15 to 20, is only about half that of females; that, at from 20 to 45, the mortality of males and females from that complaint relatively to their respective numbers is about equal; and that after 45 phthisis presses much more hardly upon males than females. As regards the effects of the complaint upon the population at all ages, it is shown that in 1861 it affected females more than males, but in 1871 and 1881 the reverse was the case, males being much the more heavily affected.

Ages at
death from
phthisis.

547. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1881; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1881 and in the previous ten years :—

* According to the table, this is strictly true in regard to females, but from 55 to 65 is the period at which the proportion of males dying from phthisis was highest. The present argument, however, is not affected by this circumstance.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1881.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1881.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1881.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	13	5	18	.41	.51
5 to 10 „ ...	5	4	9	2.65	1.40
10 „ 15 „ ...	7	11	18	8.37	5.15
15 „ 20 „ ...	35	50	85	25.94	21.22
20 „ 25 „ ...	58	52	110	36.10	32.22
25 „ 35 „ ...	40	38	78	30.07	29.18
35 „ 45 „ ...	8	7	15	21.25	20.27
45 „ 55 „ ...	1	1	2	15.21	13.69
55 „ 65 „ ...	...	1	1	9.10	8.30
65 „ 75 „ ...	...	...	...	2.04	2.97
75 years and upwards... ..	...	...	...	.47	.83
Unspecified ...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	168	169	337	9.75	8.29

NOTE.—The small figures denote the Victorians included in each number.

548. From the last column of the table it may be found that whilst at all ages phthisis causes on the average 1 death in 12, it causes a much higher relative mortality at the adult period of life. At from 15 to 20, and 35 to 45, about 1 in 5 ; at from 20 to 25, about 1 in 3 ; at from 25 to 30, nearly 1 in 3 ; at from 45 to 55, about 1 in 7 of the total deaths being due to its effects. Phthisis most fatal to adults.

549. By the small figures in the columns it appears that nearly a third of the persons who died of phthisis in 1881 were natives of Victoria, the males and females being equal. About four-fifths of the former and five-sixths of the latter were between the ages of 15 and 35. Deaths of Victorians from phthisis.

550. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which give the results for twenty-one years :— Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1881.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23.44	10.63	1872 ...	18.69	8.62
1862 ...	24.64	8.71	1873 ...	20.51	8.77
1863 ...	23.71	8.79	1874 ...	22.04	8.94
1864 ...	20.08	8.70	1875 ...	21.46	9.25
1865 ...	22.11	8.57	1876 ...	22.46	8.28
1866 ...	20.42	9.53	1877 ...	22.74	9.29
1867 ...	21.56	8.87	1878 ...	22.62	9.63
1868 ...	20.83	7.63	1879 ...	21.77	8.45
1869 ...	23.87	8.83	1880 ...	23.95	8.92
1870 ...	22.49	8.56	1881 ...	22.71	9.45
1871 ...	22.08	7.20	Means	22.10	8.83

* Including in each case 1 Aboriginal of Victoria.

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and United
Kingdom.

551. There is no doubt that for years past the death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs has been to a certain extent swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, having been induced to take the voyage to this colony under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there. Notwithstanding this disturbing element, however, the death rate from phthisis is not so high in Melbourne and suburbs as in London, but it approximates closely to that in the United Kingdom, where, per 10,000 persons living, it was 22·24 in 1875, 21·45 in 1876, 21·01 in 1877, and 21·34 in 1878; but the death rate from phthisis in Ireland, which in 1878 was 19·45, and in the previous ten years averaged 18·77, per 10,000 persons living, is lower than that of Melbourne. The latter, however, is not nearly so high as that prevailing in Scotland, where in 1878 it was 28 per 10,000 persons living.

Phthisis
among
Chinese.

552. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1881, 25, or 22 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. Of those of all nationalities who died, the proportion from this complaint was 10 per cent.; but it must be remembered that the Chinese in Victoria, with the exception of a very small number of children and old people, are all at the ages at which attacks of phthisis are most common.

Phthisis
among
Aborigines.

553. Four out of the 20 deaths of Aborigines in 1881 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July 1879,* says—"Lung disease" (with which he probably includes phthisis) "is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;" and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally—"From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption."

Phthisis in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

554. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly above that in Queensland, and much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, also that Queensland is the only colony besides

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, p. 934.

Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000 * :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·31	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	9·96	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·24	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·62	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·45	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·13	301	13·56
Total...	8,438	13·10	4,028	10·18	1,866	12·52
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
Total...	1,785	9·84	877	10·25	2,620	8·44

555. With reference to the high death rate from phthisis shown by the returns of Victoria as compared with that shown by those of the neighboring colonies, it should be pointed out that, under the varying terms used by medical men to indicate the complaint, it is apt to be wrongly classed by inexperienced or careless tabulators. The very care exercised in Victoria to place under the proper head all the deaths which really result from phthisis may possibly be the cause of this colony getting the credit of being more subject to that complaint than other countries wherein the same care may not always be exercised. The very unevenness of the figures relating to some of the colonies causes them to be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

Phthisis returns of other colonies perhaps not reliable.

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in recent Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis in that colony is considerably swelled by the prevalence of the disease amongst the Polynesians, nearly one-third of such deaths in 1880 having been caused by phthisis. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1880 was only 8·25 per 10,000.

Deaths from
cancer.

556. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 351 deaths in 1881, which was less by 32 than the number in 1879 or 1880, but was in excess of that in any other year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years; it stood ninth in 1881, eighth in 1880, and ninth in 1879, in the list of causes of death*—its usual place being the nineteenth; and since 1866 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to upwards of 4 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-one years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1881.

Years.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
Total in 21 years...	2,426	2,262	4,688	3·13

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

557. Cancer is a complaint which habitually affects females more than males. In the twenty-one years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent has always† been considerably below the proportion named.

* See table following paragraph 527 *ante*.

† Females were in the proportion of 64 at the census of 1881, and of 91 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

558. The death rate under Class III., local diseases, was above the average. The increase was distributed over all the orders of diseases excepting those affecting the digestive system, which caused about the average number of deaths, and those affecting the nervous, generative, and locomotive systems, the mortality from which was slightly below the average. Diseases of the nerves and brain formerly caused most deaths in this class, but their fatality during the last three years has not been so great as that of diseases of the respiratory system, in which are included pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, which in 1881 together caused 1,402 deaths, or more than one-ninth of the total mortality, and stood sixth, seventh, and seventeenth respectively in the list of causes of death.* Besides that from diseases of the respiratory system, the increased mortality in 1881, as also in the three previous years, was most marked in the case of diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems—the rate from each of which in 1881 was even greater than in England. Under the latter head the most fatal complaint is nephria (Bright's disease), which caused 140 deaths in 1881 as compared with 107 in 1880.

559. Under Class IV., developmental diseases, the death rate from those peculiar to children, Order 1, and from diseases of nutrition, which are also those of children chiefly, Order 4, was much below the average. The death rate from those peculiar to adults, Order 2, and the death rate from old age, Order 3, which has for some years past been increasing, were considerably above the average. The increased death rate from old age is easily accounted for by the circumstance that those remaining in the colony of the large number of immigrants who arrived at or about the times of the early gold discoveries are gradually reaching the age when they may be expected to die off; whilst the diminished death rate of infants from premature birth, teething, and other complaints under Order 1 is probably due to the changed circumstances of the colony, which admit of mothers living in greater comfort, and infants being treated with greater care and attention than they were formerly. The deaths from premature births numbered 325 in 1881, which gives a proportion of over 10 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total births recorded. The principal diseases under Orders 2 and 4—childbirth and atrophy—will be referred to shortly.†

* See table following paragraph 527 *ante*.

† See next paragraph, and paragraph 583 *post*.

Atrophy and debility.

560. Deaths under the head of atrophy and debility were in 1881 somewhat above the average. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus, of the 737 set down thereto in 1881, 648 were under 5 years, 597 were under 1 year, 275 were under 1 month of age. It is probable, however, that the causes of death amongst children are too often loosely given, and that sufficient pains are not taken to ascertain the primary disease. As a knowledge of the causes of death in childhood is a matter of extreme importance, it is to be desired that medical men would, where possible, define these deaths more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the fifteen years ended with 1881 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1881.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746	1876	344	305	649
1868	337	328	665	1877	344	304	648
1869	386	337	723	1878	389	311	700
1870	422	368	790	1879	407	304	711
1871	368	311	679	1880	369	324	693
1872	354	338	692	1881	392	345	737
1873	378	336	714				
1874	402	337	739	Total in fifteen years	5,704	4,944	10,648
1875	413	349	762				

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

561. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period of fifteen years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 87 to every 100 males.

Violent deaths.

562. Deaths from external causes, Class V., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years the proportion has fallen considerably. Over a series of 27 years the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the last ten years it was only 108, and in the year under review it fell to as low as 98. This last-named rate, however, is higher by more than a fourth than that prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 76.

Violent deaths, 1871 to 1881.

563. Of the 849 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1881, 730, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 16, or 2 per cent.,

to homicide; 102, or 12 per cent., to suicide; and 1 to execution. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, but in 1881 they were less than the deaths caused by either phthisis, atrophy, or heart disease; 47 per cent. of the deaths from accident were due to fractures, and 24 per cent. to drowning. Homicides were much below, but suicides were above, the average; the number of the latter exceeded 100 in each of the last three years, a number which during the last fifteen years was only reached once before, viz., in 1876. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during 1881 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

VIOLENT DEATHS, 1871 TO 1881.

Causes of Death.	Year 1881.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	310	32	342	2,911	241	3,152
Gunshot wounds ...	14	2	16	} 226	36	262
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	14	1	15			
Burns and scalds ...	43	39	82		371	514	885
Sunstroke ...	9	9	18	158	60	218
Lightning ...	7	...	7	22	3	25
Poison ...	11	6	17	112	66	178
Snake, insect—bite ...	5	...	5	24	13	37
Drowning ...	130	46	176	1,558	379	1,937
Suffocation ...	28	18	46	409	216	625
Others ...	5	1	6	97	31	128
Total ...	576	154	730	5,888	1,559	7,447
Homicide ...	6	10	16	123	67	190
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	13	1	14	69	...	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	12	2	14	164	21	185
Poison ...	11	7	18	144	44	188
Drowning ...	15	9	24	151	66	217
Hanging ...	26	2	28	233	23	256
Otherwise ...	3	1	4	31	5	36
Total ...	80	22	102	792	159	951
Execution ...	1	...	1	19	...	19
Grand Total ...	663	186	849	6,822	1,785	8,607

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to total
deaths.

564. During the eleven years ended with 1881, 76,914 males and 57,604 females died of specified causes ; and it results from these figures, and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 10 died a violent death ; 1 in every 12 died of an accident ; 1 in every 596 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 88 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 3,845 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death ; 1 in every 34 died of an accident ; 1 in every 748 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 318 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent
deaths of
males and
females.

565. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1881, 663, or 78 per cent., belonged to the male, and 186, or 22 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent
deaths :
proportion
of males and
females.

566. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths ; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents ; where 1 female is murdered, about 2 males are murdered ; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement ; but in the eleven years to which reference is made in the table 20 males were executed.

Burns and
scalds.

567. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Suicidal
deaths.

568. One hundred and two persons took their own lives in 1881, and 118 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 95.

Modes of
committing
suicide.

569. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, cutting or stabbing the next, drowning and taking poison with almost equal frequency the next, shooting the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning, next so by taking poison, next by hanging or stabbing, but only once in the 181 cases named in the table by shooting.

Suicides of
Chinese.

570. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Six men of this race committed that act in 1881, all by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony was ascertained at the recent census to be 11,869 ; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 1 in 1,978.

Suicides in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

571. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria

than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further enquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 10,000 of the population during the eight years ended with 1880 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	1·27	41	·75	22	1·57
1874 ...	97	1·25	64	1·12	10	·64
1875 ...	91	1·16	55	·92	23	1·33
1876 ...	100	1·26	61	·99	24	1·30
1877 ...	92	1·14	66	1·02	27	1·38
1878 ...	87	1·06	48	·71	29	1·40
1879 ...	108	1·30	62	·86	40	1·87
1880 ...	118	1·39	68	·94	22	·99
Total ...	790	1·23	465	·91	197	1·32
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	·51	6	·58	20	·70
1874 ...	22	1·09	6	·58	20	·63
1875 ...	24	1·15	6	·58	29	·81
1876 ...	15	·69	6	·57	42	1·08
1877 ...	17	·73	10	·94	32	·78
1878 ...	18	·74	8	·74	37	·88
1879 ...	18	·71	5	·45	42	·94
1880 ...	25	·95	8	·70	38	·80
Total ...	149	·82	55	·64	260	·84

572. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, only once in New Zealand, and only twice in New South Wales and South Australia, during the eight years named in the table.

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

Violent
Deaths in
Victoria and
European
countries.

573. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. By the following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, such deaths appear still to be more common there than in any European country. Fatal accidents seem to occur with more frequency in Victoria than in any of the countries, and suicides than in any except Switzerland. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be about as prevalent as in Sweden and Prussia, but to be less rife than in Switzerland, Finland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account :—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria	96·2	80·0	2·2	13·9
Switzerland	92·4	68·9	3·9	19·6
United Kingdom	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales	75·7	66·7	1·7	7·3
Scotland	72·0	68·2	·1	3·7
Ireland	39·1	35·3	1·7	2·1
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·0
Finland	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	9·2
Prussia	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·4
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	10·3
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	8·2
Austria	47·1	...	...	11·3
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

Railway
accidents.

574. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the twenty-three years ended with 1881, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during 1880, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1881.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
Total killed	207	4	5	9	14	86	100	14	72	12

PERSONS KILLED.

PERSONS INJURED.

1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
Total injured	378	167	14	181	42	112	154	7	23	13

575. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-three years, 207 persons were killed and 378 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 91 of the former and 126 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Nine passengers and as many as 100 railway or contractors' servants were killed throughout the period, 5 of the former, and 86 of the latter, having been so in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

injured numbered 181, and the railway servants 154, or 27 less ; as many as 112 of the latter, but only 14 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings only 14 persons were killed and 7 injured, which must be considered very small numbers, taking into account the many level crossings on the lines. As many as 72 trespassers were killed ; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured numbered less than a third of those killed.

Railway accidents, 1881.

576. The casualties resulting from railway accidents were much more numerous in 1881 than in any other year. The most important accident was at Jolimont, when the Brighton express train got off the line, in consequence of which three carriages were precipitated over a low embankment, causing loss of life to 4 persons, and injury of a more or less serious character to 39 others. A collision, moreover, occurred at Beaufort, on which occasion 7 persons were injured.

Mining accidents.

577. In the eight years ended with 1881, embracing the whole period the Regulation of Mines Statute 1873 (37 Vict. No. 480) has been in operation, 502 persons lost their lives, and 1,201 persons were injured from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	46,512	90	245	335	1·93	5·26	7·20
1875	42,058	83	217	300	1·97	5·15	7·13
1876	41,531	55	170	225	1·32	4·10	5·42
1877	38,860	64	154	218	1·65	3·96	5·61
1878	37,212	40	106	146	1·07	2·85	3·92
1879	37,195	48	112	160	1·29	3·01	4·30
1880	38,076	50	89	139	1·32	2·34	3·65
1881	38,436	72	108	180	1·87	2·81	4·68
Means	39,985	63	150	213	1·58	3·75	5·33

Mining accidents, 1881.

578. In 1881, fatal mining accidents were more numerous than in any other year since 1875, but non-fatal ones were less so than in any other year named except 1878 and 1880. In comparison with earlier years, however, the persons killed and injured in and in connection with mines have lately much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

579. In the eight years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 635 lost his life annually. This proportion contrasts favorably with a similar one for Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1879, 1 person in every 490 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher.

Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

580. It appears by the following table that in the eight years named, 852, or 50 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 259, or 15 per cent., by falling down shafts, &c. ; and 215, or 13 per cent., by explosions :—

Causes of mining accidents.

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1881.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	209	370	579
" " on surface	78	65	143
" materials down shafts	27	87	114
" " " passes or jump-ups	...	16	16
Falling down shafts	75	98	173
" " winzes or shoots	9	41	50
" and slipping underground	...	21	21
" " at surface	...	15	15
Cage accidents	26	60	86
Timber accidents	9	18	27
Truck accidents	...	26	26
Machinery in motion	14	52	66
Explosion of blasts—gunpowder	13	89	102
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " dynamite	3	5	8
" " lithofracteur	6	12	18
" " rockburster	...	2	2
" " other explosives, or not named	3	17	20
" explosives not blasts	4	25	29
" boilers	...	5	5
" fire damp	1	19	20
Foul air	3	...	3
Undescribed	21	148	169
Total	502	1,201	1,703

581. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for 1881 and the previous ten years. The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1881.

Causes of Death.	Ten Years ended with 1880.		Year 1881.		Total 1871 to 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quinsy ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Typhoid Fever, &c.	3	2	...	...	3	2	5
Erysipelas	2	6	1	1	3	7	10
Carbuncle, Boil	1	2	2	...	3	2	5
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	4	11	1	...	5	11	16
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	42	33	9	3	51	36	87
Cholera	3	1	3	...	6	1	7
Rheumatism	6	4	1	...	7	4	11
Venereal Diseases	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Privation	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Intemperance	2	1	...	...	2	1	3
Hydatid	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gout	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Dropsy	16	16	4	2	20	18	38
Cancer	29	9	6	4	35	13	48
Tumor ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
Mortification	7	3	2	...	9	3	12
Phthisis	2	3	1	...	3	3	6
Abscess, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Brain Diseases, &c.	110	83	26	20	136	103	239
Heart Diseases, &c.	50	37	16	9	66	46	112
Lung Diseases, &c.	160	100	23	16	183	116	299
Stomach Diseases, &c.	31	20	6	1	37	21	58
Kidney Diseases, &c.	34	1	13	..	47	1	48
Gennetic Diseases ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Skin Diseases, &c.	4	1	...	1	4	2	6
Old Age	550	441	81	97	631	538	1,169
Accidents	19	14	3	4	22	18	40
Suicide	3	...	1	...	4	...	4
Unspecified causes	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	1,091	793	200	158	1,291	951	2,242

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians.

582. It will be noticed that in the case of nearly half the males and more than half the females no complaint was set down except old age. It may, moreover, be ascertained from the figures that about a seventh of the males and about an eighth of the females died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis; that about a ninth of both males and females died of affections of the brain and nerves; that about 1 in 20 of the males and 1 in 21 of the females died of disease of the heart; that 1 in 35 of the males and 1 in 45 of the females died of complaints of the organs of digestion; that 1 in 27 of the males but only 1 in 951 of the females died of complaints of the kidneys; that 1 in 25 of the males and 1 in 26 of the females died of dysentery or diarrhoea; that 1 in 37 of the males and 1 in 73 of the

females died of cancer; and that 1 in 64 of the males and 1 in 53 of the females died of dropsy; and that 1 in 59 of the males and 1 in 51 of the females died of accidents.

583. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class IV., Order 2; but, if it should arise from puerperal fever, it is placed under the head of Metria, Class I., Order 1. In 1881 the deaths from child-bearing were more numerous, and their proportion to the children born was higher, than in any other year named in the following table except 1874 and 1875:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47.12
1865	99	24	123	47.46
1866	112	26	138	55.18
1867	117	20	137	53.51
1868	110	23	133	48.82
1869	105	18	123	47.23
1870	115	9	124	45.67
1871	90	12	102	37.25
1872	123	16	139	50.80
1873	127	44	171	60.85
1874	142	109	251	93.66
1875	154	83	237	88.70
1876	117	48	165	61.64
1877	131	42	173	66.51
1878	149	49	198	74.49
1879	123	38	161	59.99
1880	111	20	131	50.09
1881	155	78	233	85.84
Total in eighteen years	2,180	680	2,860	59.77

584. It is a remarkable fact that at or about the three periods during the last eighteen years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

prevailed in Victoria, viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, and 1880-1, the mortality of child-bearing women has largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connection between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the last visitation differed somewhat from the two previous ones, as the epidemic was solely one of measles, and deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with it, but in the year following that in which it was at its worst.

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria and
United
Kingdom.

585. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of eighteen years was 1 to 167 births, but in 1881 the proportion was as high as 1 to every 116 births. In 1880, the proportion was 1 to every 200 births; in 1879, 1 to every 166 births; in 1878, 1 to every 134 births; in 1877, 1 to every 150 births; and in 1876, 1 to every 162 births; in 1875, 1 to every 113 births; and in 1874, 1 to every 107 births. All these proportions, except that for 1880, are higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1874, 200 births occurred to each death of a mother.* In Scotland 1 woman is stated to have died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 to every 151 births.

Deaths of
women in
Lying-in
Hospital.

586. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 601 women were confined, and 560 infants were born alive, in 1881. Twenty-one deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 29 deliveries, or to every 27 births. This is a very high rate of mortality, it being three times as high as in the previous year, and even twice as high as in the year 1874, when the mortality of child-bearing women in the colony generally was at its maximum. In this institution, in 1880, 1 death of a mother took place to every 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; in 1876, 1 to 68 deliveries or 65 births; in 1875, 1 to 67 deliveries or 62 births; and in 1874, 1 to 64 deliveries or 60 births. It should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher

* For an exhaustive enquiry into the causes of death in childbirth, see Dr. Farr's letter published as an appendix to the 39th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, England, pages 241 to 251.

than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

587. Besides the numbers confined in the Lying-in Hospital in 1881, 76 women were accouched by midwives connected with the institution at their own homes or in houses provided by the committee, the services of the resident surgeon of the hospital being called in when complications arose. Out of this number 2 deaths occurred, or 1 to every 38 deliveries.

Out-door patients of Lying-in Hospital.

588. Of the 23 women who died in 1881 after being confined in the Lying-in Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its officers, 2 are stated to have succumbed to puerperal convulsions, 3 to placenta prævia, 3 to puerperal mania, 7 to peritonitis, 2 to exhaustive diarrhoea, 1 to cancer of the uterus, 1 to pneumonia and typhoid fever, 1, who had heart disease, to embolism of the pulmonary artery, 1 to acute bronchitis on which pneumonia and finally pleurisy supervened, 1 to chronic lung disease, and 1 fretted herself to death. The last 5 are considered by the committee of management to have died of causes not connected with their confinement. The committee further state that, of those who died, 2 were in an unconscious condition, 1 was almost moribund, and 1 was in a low state from flooding on admission; also that the victims to puerperal mania were all single girls in a low mental condition when they were received into the institution.*

Causes of death of lying-in women

589. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether this was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and enquiries made respecting all entries which appear doubtful. It is questionable whether in some of the other colonies this scrutiny is as complete as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring in such colonies is not known. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the eight years ended with 1880, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

Deaths in childbed in Australasian colonies.

* See Report for 1881 of the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, page 7 *et seq.*

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND METRIA IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Metria.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
1880 ...	131	50·09	127	45·10	42	51·24
Total...	1,487	69·45	768	51·17	315	55·90
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
Total...	338	49·33	168	63·60	609	48·06

590. The connection between the prevalence of measles and scarlatina and of those circumstances which cause the deaths of women in childbed is exemplified in the returns of the neighboring colonies as well as in those of Victoria; 1875 and 1876 being about the years in which these epidemics were at their height, concurrently with the greatest mortality occurring to child-bearing women.

591. There are 34 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during 1881 was 14,996, and the number of deaths was 1,634. In 1880, the cases of sickness treated numbered 15,120, and the deaths 1,413. There was thus 1 death to every 9·2 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during 1881, as against 1 death to every 10·7 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

592. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred in 1881, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year:—

Increase of deaths in childbed during epidemics in all the colonies.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

Death rate in each hospital.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year 1881.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1880.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	22	3	13.64	...
Amherst	252	28	11.11	11.42
Ararat	305	18	5.90	4.93
Ballarat	844	100	11.85	11.16
Beechworth	514	52	10.12	7.43
Belfast	46	4	8.69	1.89
Bendigo	1,306	152	11.64	9.32
Castlemaine	851	65	7.64	6.34
Clunes	213	8	3.76	9.75
Creswick	253	22	8.69	6.17
Daylesford	176	16	9.09	2.58
Dunolly	366	39	10.66	6.04
Geelong	901	79	8.77	6.85
Hamilton	429	18	4.19	5.14
Heathcote	66	8	12.12	12.64
Horsham	223	18	8.07	7.76
Inglewood	309	30	9.71	7.08
Kilmore	131	9	6.87	10.87
Kyneton	544	32	5.88	5.14
Maldon	63	11	17.46	15.69
Mansfield	99	5	5.05	2.65
Maryborough	351	26	7.41	8.99
Melbourne	4,023	634	15.76	13.99
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,084	104	9.59	6.88
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	146	14	9.59	2.76
Mooroopna	270	19	7.04	6.86
Pleasant Creek	223	33	14.80	7.49
Portland	57	6	10.53	4.60
Sale	232	16	6.90	10.09
St. Arnaud	217	21	9.68	9.90
Swan Hill	82	8	9.76	5.22
Wangaratta	192	18	9.37	12.50
Warrnambool	104	11	10.58	8.21
Wood's Point	102	7	6.86	5.43
Total	14,996	1,634	10.90	9.35

593. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Maldon, Melbourne, and Pleasant Creek Hospitals; and the least in the Clunes, Hamilton, and Mansfield Hospitals. In 1880 the rate of mortality was highest in the Maldon and Melbourne Hospitals; and, with the exception of the Alexandra Hospital, where no deaths occurred, lowest in the Belfast, Daylesford, Mansfield, and Melbourne Homœopathic Hospitals. Highest and lowest death rates.

594. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 275 in 1880, and 288 in 1881. The deaths in the same institution numbered 15 in Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

the former and 21 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 18 died in 1880, and 1 in 14 in 1881.

Deaths of
mothers in
Lying-in
Hospital.

595. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 586 women were confined in 1880, and 601 in 1881. Six died in the former year, and 21 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 98 died in 1880, and 1 woman in 29 in 1881. From the founding of the institution to the end of 1881, 9,861 women were accouched therein,* of whom 142 died, or 1 death to every 69 confinements.†

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital

596. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 532 in 1880, and 560 in 1881, and of these, 30 in the former and 54 in the latter year died before leaving the institution; thus 1 infant in 18 died in 1880, and 1 infant in 10 in 1881.‡

Sickness and
deaths in
children's
hospital.

597. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children, 438 cases were treated, and 36 deaths occurred, in 1880; 469 cases were treated, and 34 deaths occurred, in 1881. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 12 patients in the former and 1 death to every 14 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and
deaths in
benevolent
asylums.

598. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 1,178 in 1880, and 1,037 in 1881; deaths numbered 141 and 174. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 8 in 1880, and of 1 to 6 in 1881.

Sickness and
deaths in
Immigrants'
Home.

599. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1880 amounted to 623, and the deaths to 84, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In 1881, the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 772, and the deaths 58, or 1 death to every 13 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
orphan
asylums.

600. In 1880, the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 293, and the deaths 5. In 1881, these numbers were 121 and 8 respectively. Thus, in 1880, 1 death occurred to every 59 cases of sickness, and, in 1881, 1 death to every 15 cases of sickness.§

Sickness and
deaths in
lunatic
asylums.

601. In hospitals for the insane during 1880 the cases of sickness numbered 2,298, and during 1881 they numbered 1,812. The deaths amounted to 221 at the former period, and 202 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 10 cases of sickness in 1880, and 1 to every 9 cases in 1881.

Sickness and
deaths in
gaols.

602. In gaols and penal establishments 1,075 cases of sickness occurred in 1880, and 862 in 1881. The deaths in these two years

* A few of these women were accouched outside the hospital.

† See paragraph 586 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 507 *ante*.

§ In orphan asylums the proportion of deaths to cases of sickness appears much smaller in 1881 than in the previous year, owing to the exclusion in 1881 of trivial cases of sickness which were formerly included.

respectively were 43 and 42. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 25 cases in 1880, and 1 death to every 21 cases in 1881.

603. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions in 1881 was 2,299, or being in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{3}$ deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the four previous years were in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths, in 1876 in that of 1 to every $6\frac{1}{2}$, in 1875 in that of 1 to every $7\frac{1}{3}$, and in 1874 and 1873 in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during 1881 :—

Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1881.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,634	Hospitals for the insane ...	202
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	21	Female refuges ...	15†
Lying-in Hospital ...	77*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	31‡
Hospital for Sick Children ...	34	Gaols ...	41
Benevolent asylums ...	174	Penal establishments ...	1
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	58		
Orphan asylums ...	8	Total ...	2,299
Blind asylum ...	3		

NOTE.—In 1881 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or Eye and Ear Hospital.

604. In England and Wales during 1880, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a work-house, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 65 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 26 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

Deaths in public institutions in England.

605. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1881 was 27,245, which is greater than the number of births by 100. This unusual circumstance was due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board of vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated. In 1880 the vaccinations numbered only 19,132, being equal to about 73 per cent. of the children born. They amounted in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent. of the births, in 1877 to 87 per cent., in 1876 to 80 per cent., in 1875 to 82 per cent., in 1874 to 83 per cent., and in 1873 to something less than 80 per cent.

Vaccinations.

606. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1881. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last two are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ

Meteorological observations, 1881.

* This includes the deaths of 54 infants born in the institution.

† This includes the deaths of 10 children of inmates of the Female Refuge, Madeline street.

‡ Including deaths of boarded-out children.

at the various stations; but a correction is applied in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1881.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	97·0	32·0	56·7
Melbourne	91·3	99·9	31·9	57·1
Cape Otway	270·0	101·0	38·0	55·0
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	100·0	40·0	55·8
Sandhurst	758·0	105·0	28·3	59·6
Ballarat	1,438·0	99·0	28·0	54·4

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	30·020	195	32·02	·729	4·8
Melbourne	29·966	134	24·08	·685	5·9
Cape Otway	29·775	169	31·82	·829	7·9
Wilson's Promontory	29·648	166	40·72	·744	6·1
Sandhurst	29·264	86	12·89	·723	4·2
Ballarat	28·519	143	23·44	·668	5·9

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1881.

607. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the eighteen years ended with 1881:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
Means	105·3	30·0	57·2	29·93	131	25·71	·71	5·9

608. It will be noticed that in 1881, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was over 5 degrees below, and the minimum temperature about 2 degrees above, the mean of the maxima and minima in eighteen years; that the mean temperature and the mean relative humidity were a fraction below, and the mean atmospheric pressure was a fraction above, the average of the same period; also, that although rain fell on 3 more days than usual, and an average amount of cloud prevailed, the rainfall was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the average.

Observations in 1881 compared with 18-year means.

609. During the period of eighteen years a lower temperature than the maximum of 1881 was experienced in only one and a higher one than the minimum in only two different years; the mean temperature was equalled in two and was lower in six years; in two previous years the mean atmospheric pressure was higher than in 1881; the number of days' rain was equalled in four and exceeded in four years, and the amount of rainfall was equalled in two and exceeded in all the other years except four; in only one previous year was the mean relative humidity as low as in 1881.

Observations in 1881 and former years compared.

610. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

PART V.—INTERCHANGE.

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

Weights and measures.

612. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together. The present is the sixth year in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Imports and exports classified.

613. In the case of the imports, the values given are those declared to by the importers, except as to goods subject to duty *ad valorem*, the values assigned to which are understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were

Mode of valuing imports and exports.

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

exported, with 10 per centum* added. In the case of the exports, the valuations given are those of the exporters.

Import
duties.

614. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1881, is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. In cases where various rates are chargeable, or the articles appear to require further description, the reader is referred for full details to the Tariff of Victoria in Appendix *post*. Where such entries as "20 per cent. and free," "4s. per dwt. and 20 per cent.," occur, it is intended to imply that "some kinds are subject to a 20 per cent. duty, others are free;" some kinds are subject to a duty of 4s. per dwt., others of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there being no "compound duties" † in Victoria—as is the case in the United States.

Tariffs of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

Tariff of
United
Kingdom.

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

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

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

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

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

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- Order 21. Animal food
 „ 22. Vegetable food
 „ 23. Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 24. Animal substances
 „ 25. Vegetable „
 „ 26. Oils.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

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

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 33. Animals and birds
 „ 34. Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

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

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Arsenic ...	14	Benzine ...	26
Aerated waters ...	23	Artificial flowers ...	19	Birds ...	33
Agricultural — imple- ments, machinery ...	9	Asphalte ...	14	Biscuits ...	22
Air-bricks ...	12	Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bitters ...	23
Ale and porter ...	23	Axles ...	10	Black oil ...	26
Alkali ...	14	Bacon ...	21	„ sand ...	32
Almond oil ...	26	Bagging ...	20	Blankets ...	15
Almonds ...	22	Bags, sacks ...	20	Blasting powder ...	8
Alum ...	14	„ paper ...	25	Blue ...	25
Anchors ...	11	Bark ...	25	Boats ...	11
Animal food ...	21	Barley ...	22	Boilers, steam ...	9
„ substances ...	24	Basket and wicker ware ...	25	Bolts and nuts ...	32
Animals and birds ...	33	Bass ...	25	Bone-dust ...	24
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bath bricks... ..	29	Bones ...	24
Apparel ...	19	Beans ...	22	Bonnets ...	19
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Bêche de mer ...	21	Books, printed ...	1
Arrowroot ...	22	Beef—salted ...	21	Boots ...	19
		Beer ...	23	Boot-webbing ...	20
		Beeswax ...	24	Borax ...	14

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Bottled fruit	... 22	Cocoanuts	... 22	Fish—fresh, preserved,	
Bottles	... 29	Cod, codliver oil	... 26	salted, shell	... 21
Bran	... 25	Coffee	... 23	ova	... 33
Bran bags	... 20	Coir and other matting	20	Flannels—piece	... 15
Brandy	... 23	Coke	... 28	Flax	... 25
Brassware	... 32	Colors	... 14	manufactures	... 17
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Colza oil	... 26	Flock	... 24
bath	... 29	Combs	... 24	Floorcloth	... 20
Bristles	... 24	Confectionery	... 22	Flour	... 22
Broadcloths, &c.	... 15	Copper—ore, regulus,		sacks	... 20
Broom corn	... 25	sheet, ware,		Flowers, artificial	... 19
Brooms—hair, brush-		wire	... 32	Food, animal	... 21
ware	... 35	specie	... 31	vegetable	... 22
Brownware	... 29	Copra	... 25	Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cordage	... 20	Fruit—bottled, dried,	
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	iron, steel	... 32	green, currants, rai-	
Building materials	... 12	Cordials	... 23	sins	... 22
Butter	... 21	Cork and corks cut	... 25	Fuel	... 28
Canary seed	... 25	Cornsacks	... 20	Furniture, furniture	
Candles	... 24	Cotton and flax manu-		springs	... 13
Canes	... 25	factures	... 17	Furs	... 19
Canvas	... 20	Cotton seed oil	... 26	Fuse	... 8
Caps and hats—felt,		Cotton—piece goods,		Galvanized iron—cord-	
silk, straw, &c.	... 19	waste, wick	17	age, buckets, tubs,	
Caps, percussion	... 8	raw	... 25	guttering, sheet,	
Carbolic acid	... 14	Curiosities	... 36	ware	... 32
Cards, playing	... 1	Currants	... 22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Carpeting	... 15	Cutlery	... 9	Gin	... 23
Carriages, carriage ma-		Dogs	... 33	Ginger, ground	... 23
terials	... 10	Doors	... 12	Glass—bottles, plate,	
Cartridges, cartridge		Drapery	... 18	window, ware	... 29
cases	... 8	Dress	... 19	Gloves	... 19
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Dried fruit	... 22	Glucose	... 22
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Drinks and stimulants	23	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Casks	... 25	Druggeting	... 15	Glycerine	... 14
Castor oil	... 26	Drugs	... 14	Goat skins	... 24
Cattle	... 33	Dyes	... 14	Goats	... 33
Cement	... 12	Dynamite	... 8	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-	
Chaff	... 25	Earthenware	... 29	cie	... 31
Chain cables	... 11	Eggs	... 21	Goods manufactured,	
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Electro-plated ware	... 32	unenumerated	... 36
Cheese	... 21	Emus	... 33	Grain	... 22
Chemicals	... 14	Engine-packing	... 20	Gram	... 22
Chicory	... 23	Engines, steam	... 9	Grass seeds	... 25
China matting	... 20	Engravings	... 3	Grates and stoves	... 32
ware	... 29	Essences & essential oils	14	Grease	... 24
Chinese oil	... 26	Explosives	... 8	Greasy wool	... 24
Chocolate	... 23	Fancy goods	... 35	Grindery	... 35
Cider	... 23	Feathers	... 24	Grindstones	... 29
Cigars	... 23	ornamental	... 19	Guano	... 14
Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Felt—sheathing, &c.	... 20	Gum	... 25
Clocks	... 6	hoods	... 19	Gun caps	... 8
Clover seed	... 25	Fencing wire	... 32	Gunny bags	... 20
Coal	... 28	Fibre	... 25	Gunpowder	... 8
Cocoa beans	... 23	Firearms	... 8	Gutta-percha goods	... 25
Cocoanut fibre	... 25	Firebricks	... 12	Haberdashery	... 18
oil	... 26	Fireworks	... 5	Hair—curled, seating	24
				Hams	... 21

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Hardware ...	35	Live animals ...	33	Nuts ...	22
Hares ...	33	Lubricating oil ...	26	Oakum ...	25
Harmoniums ...	2	Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11
Harness ...	10	Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Oatmeal ...	22
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oats ...	22
Hatters' materials ...	19	Maize ...	22	Oilcake ...	25
Hay ...	25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oilcloth ...	20
Hemp ...	25	Malt ...	22	Oilmen's stores ...	35
Hides ...	24	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	18	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Holloware ...	35	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	„ in bottles ...	26
Honey ...	21	„ mixed metals ...	32	Olive oil ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	Manures ...	14	Onions ...	22
Hops ...	23	Marble ...	29	Opium ...	14
Horned cattle ...	33	Matches ...	14	Opossum skins ...	24
Horns ...	24	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
Horses ...	33	„ carriage ...	10	Ordnance stores ...	35
Hosiery ...	19	„ hatters' ...	19	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32
Implements, agricultural ...	9	„ printing ...	35	„ bags ...	20
Indefinite articles ...	36	„ telegraphic ...	35	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32
Indiarubber goods ...	25	„ watchmakers' ...	6	Organs ...	2
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	14	Mats ...	20	Ornamental feathers ...	19
Instruments, musical ...	2	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Ova ...	33
„ optical ...	6	Meal, linseed ...	25	Oxalic acid ...	14
„ scientific ...	6	„ oat ...	22	Paintings ...	3
„ surgical ...	7	Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Paints ...	14
Iron—bar, castings, galvanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	32	Medicinal oil ...	26	Palm oil ...	26
Ironmongery ...	35	„ roots ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25
„ saddlers' ...	10	Medicines, patent ...	14	Parasols ...	19
Isinglass ...	21	Meerscham pipes ...	4	Patent leather ...	24
Ivory ...	24	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	„ medicines ...	14
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	19	Methylated spirits ...	14	Peanuts ...	22
Jams and preserves ...	22	Milk, preserved ...	23	Pearl barley ...	22
Jewellery ...	31	Millet ...	25	„ shell ...	24
Jute ...	25	Millinery ...	19	Pease ...	22
„ piece goods ...	20	Millstones ...	29	Pepper ...	23
Kangaroo skins ...	24	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	„ ground ...	23
Kerosene oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	Perfumed spirits ...	23
„ shale ...	28	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Perfumery ...	23
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Molasses ...	22	Personal effects ...	36
Lard ...	21	Mouldings ...	4	Phormium, N. Z. ...	25
„ oil ...	26	Musical instruments ...	2	Photographic goods ...	35
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Muslins ...	17	Pianofortes ...	2
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Mustard ...	23	Pickles ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Picric acid ...	14
Lime ...	12	Nails ...	32	Pigs ...	33
Limejuice ...	23	Naphtha ...	14	Pine oil ...	26
Linen piece goods ...	17	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Linseed meal ...	25	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
„ oil ...	26	Nets and netting ...	20	Pistols ...	8
Liquorice ...	22	Nut oil ...	26	Pitch ...	25
Lithofracteur ...	8			Plants ...	34

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Pork, salted...	... 21	Sewing machines	... 9	Tea	... 23
Potatoes	... 22	Shale	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Poultry	... 33	Sheep	... 33	" wire	... 32
Powder — blasting,		" skins	... 24	Tents, linen...	... 17
sporting	... 8	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds	... 25
Precious stones	... 31	Shellfish	... 21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserved fish, meats	21	Ships, boats, &c.	... 11	plates, ware	... 32
" milk	... 23	Shoes	... 19	Tobacco	... 23
" vegetables...	22	Shot	... 8	" pipes	... 4
Preserves	... 22	Silk—manufactures,		Tools	... 9
Printing ink	... 14	mixtures; silks	... 16	Tortoise shell	... 24
" materials	... 35	Silver—plate, specie...	31	Toys	... 5
" paper	... 25	Skins	... 24	Travellers' samples	... 35
Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3	Slate slabs	... 29	Turnery	... 4
Provisions, preserved		Slates, roofing	... 12	Turpentine	... 14
and salted	... 21	Slops	... 19	Turtles	... 33
Pulse	... 22	Snuff	... 23	Tweeds	... 15
Pulu	... 25	Soap	... 24	Twine	... 20
Putty	... 29	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas	... 19
Quicksilver	... 32	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rabbits' skins	... 24	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery	... 13
Rags	... 25	Specie	... 31	Utensils	... 9
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specimens of natural		Varnish	... 25
Raisins	... 22	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Rape oil	... 26	Spelter	... 32	" oil	... 26
Rattans	... 25	Sperm oil	... 26	" substances	25
Raw cotton	... 25	Spices	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
" sugar	... 22	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Refined sugar	... 22	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli	... 22
Regulus	... 32	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas	... 14
Resin	... 25	" other	... 23	Vinegar	... 23
Ribbons	... 16	Split peas	... 22	Waggons	... 10
Rice	... 22	Sponges	... 24	Walnuts	... 22
Rock salt	... 23	Starch	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Stationery	... 1	Watches	... 6
Rope	... 20	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rugs	... 15	Stearine	... 24	Weaving and spinning	
Rum	... 23	Steel, cordage	... 32	machinery	... 9
Rye	... 22	Stimulants	... 23	Whalebone	... 24
Sacks, bags	... 20	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat	... 22
Saddlery	... 10	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey	... 23
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiting	... 29
Saddle-trees...	... 10	&c.	... 29	Wicker and basketware	25
Sago	... 22	Stoves	... 32	Wine	... 23
Salad oil	... 26	Straw	... 25	" spirits of	... 23
Salt	... 23	" hats	... 19	Wire netting	... 32
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Saltpetre	... 23	fined	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Sashes	... 12	Sulphur	... 14	Wool	... 24
Sauces	... 23	Surgical instruments...	7	" and worsted manu-	
Sausage skins	... 24	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scientific instruments	6	games	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	Tallow	... 24	Woolpacks	... 20
Screws	... 32	" oil	... 26	Works of art	... 3
Seal oil	... 26	Tanks, iron...	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
" skins	... 24	Tapioca	... 22	Yarn	... 15
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
grass	... 25	Tares	... 25	perforated	... 32
Seed oil	... 26	Tarpaulins, linen	... 17		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed	198,288	80,324
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,340	791
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	83,455	39,396
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums	526	246
" ...	Organs	6,965	2,772
" ...	Pianofortes	74,803	12,507
Free ...	Others, undescribed	11,390	1,738
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	27,124	19,761
" ...	Works of art... ..	12,687	5,442
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	495	446
Free ...	" picture frame	4,818	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated ... ..	...	1,327
" ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	2,771	517
" ...	" " meerschaum	2,952	1,727
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c.	12,688	3,755
25 per cent. ...	Turnery	351	491
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	591	42
Free ...	Toys	15,359	450
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks	11,725	3,959
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,562	801
" ...	" scientific	6,283	4,888
20 per cent. ...	Watches	51,227	27,600
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	5,296	380
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	8,981	704
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, pistols, &c.	1,369	213
" ...	" sporting	11,429	1,921
" ...	" cannons	900	...
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	4,397	519
" ...	" cartridges	2,401	260
" ...	" cartridge cases	1,702	82
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	8,448	9,832
1½d. coil ...	" fuse	8,298	1,290
5d. per lb. ...	" gelatine, blasting	848	...
" ...	" guncotton ... ..	...	5
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,457
" ...	" powder, blasting	18,566	4,292
3d. per lb. ...	" " sporting	12,949	1,315
Free ...	" " fine... ..	951	...
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	4,980	715

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	16,029	17,137
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam	223	3,532
Free ...	Cutlery	23,426	2,820
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	14,089	12,813
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural	6,951	12,026
" ...	" weaving and spinning	16,437	...
25 per cent. and free	" undescribed	65,637	94,093
Free ...	Sewing machines	83,224	31,047
" ...	Tools and utensils	40,165	6,434
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. 4 ^p arm	Axles and arms	3,973	1,791
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes	228	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggon, &c. ...	5,251	9,665
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials	3,537	1,262
" ...	Saddlery and harness	2,384	23,674
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery	10,929	220
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	1,340	719
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	314	353
25 per cent. ...	Boats	123	2,088
Free ...	Chain cables	324	346
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars	498	23
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	6	16
Free ...	" clay	93	306
20s. per 1000	" fire	873	145
Free ...	Cement	32,848	3,737
5s. each ...	Doors	1,389	2,103
Free ...	Lime	14	1,291
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	40	1,499
Free ...	Slates, roofing	23,082	701
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	55,226	42,740
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	398	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	7,086	...
" ...	Lamps and lampware	1,531	1,040
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	4,465	1,043
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	" carbolic	753	...
2d. per lb. ...	" oxalic	246	...
3d. per lb. ...	" picric	41	...
5s. per cwt. and free	" undescribed	9,955	8,418

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.			
Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	390
" ...	" soda ash	6,237	463
" ...	" " bicarbonate	4,582	119
" ...	" " caustic	13,110	2,160
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals	229	357
Free ...	" " nitrate	4,355	82
" ...	" " silicate	3,170	450
" ...	Alum	1,301	45
" ...	Arsenic	169	27
" ...	Asphalte ... ..	...	123
" ...	Borax	40	...
Various * ...	Drugs and chemicals	76,316	31,779
Free ...	Dyes	12,431	885
" ...	Essences and essential oils	4,822	1,643
Crude ld., pure 3d. lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	4,317
Free ...	Guano	7,884	4,193
" ...	Ink, printing	4,632	826
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored	573	...
Free ...	" writing	2,360	...
" ...	Manures, undescribed	2,221	13,206
Various * ...	Matches and vestas	43,597	11,479
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent	29,695	9,935
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c.	44	...
" ...	Naphtha	1,104	17
20s. per lb. ...	Opium	54,820	18,638
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	51,133	8,083
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	1,185	105
Free ...	Sulphur	8,051	471
" ...	Turpentine	8,392	869
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets	47,904	11,019
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting	73,035	6,367
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece	73,241	7,764
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	373,300	6,947
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods	243,185	30,216
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings	19,521	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated	16,107	34,833
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated	11,284	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs, woollen	8,546	1,713
Free ...	Yarn	4,219	...
Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress	181,079	23,149
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	3,821	350
10 per cent. ...	" pongees	14,043	...
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons	20,715	772
" ...	" velvets and crapes	4,034	...
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of	40,254	559

* See tariff of Victoria in Appendix C post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	834,842	81,269
" ...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	37,849	7,801
" ...	" waste ...	6,710	688
" ...	" wick ...	4,461	2,282
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	19,408	593
" ...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	3,657	...
20 per cent. ...	" tents and tarpaulins ...	186	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	326,394	49,454
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	279,767	278,756
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	148	...
25 per cent. ...	" fancy and trimmed ...	5,861	592
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	105,379	93,012
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	15,506	677
" ...	Flowers, artificial ...	12,908	137
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	20,032	2,916
25 per c. & free	Furs, dressed and undressed ...	856	791
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	89,512	10,813
Free ...	Hats and caps,* straw, untrimmed ...	46,524	2,380
48s. per dozen	" dress ...	1,422	...
30s. per dozen	" covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	631	74
15s. per dozen	" felt (men's and women's), also pith ...	28,913	24,480
8s. per doz. ...	" " (boys' and youths') ...	20,476	
5s. per doz. ...	" " hoods ...	1,830	...
25 per cent. ...	" others unenumerated ...	13,112	...
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	6,065	207
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	105,124	10,535
" ...	Millinery ...	...	449
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	2,047	2,004
2s. 6d. each ...	" " silk ...	8,760	...
1s. each ...	" " fancy ...	68	...
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	337
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	19,220	209
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	131,686	16,020
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	8,910	3,286
" ...	" " ore (Victorian) ...	...	584
7s. per doz. ...	" " woolpacks ...	35,032	27,697
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	13,321	2,484
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	12,843	...
" ...	Canvas ...	13,073	2,819
5s. to 28s. 4 ^p cwt.	Cordage ...	5,204	19,612
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	267	...
11s. 3d. per cwt.	Engine packing ...	357	70

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ...	1,451	65
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods ...	21,420	...
25 per cent. ...	Mats ...	2,827	481
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ...	5,406	425
" ...	" coir and other ...		1,273
Free ...	Nets and netting ...	1,190	...
20 per cent ...	Oil and other floor cloths ...	25,734	3,038
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ...	9,447	2,987
Free ...	" sewing or seaming ...	9,951	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Bacon ...	127	10,869
Free ...	Bêche de mer ...	6	34
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted ...	49	8,538
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	240	69,423
" ...	Cheese ...	573	31,564
Free ...	Eggs ...	7,588	662
" ...	Fish, fresh ...	6,288	70
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	82,769	12,807
Free ...	" salted ...	25,053	1,160
" ...	" shell ...	18,459	859
2d. per lb. ...	Hams ...	4,334	3,322
" ...	Honey ...	31	353
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	5,264	1,635
Free ...	Lard ...	8	2,374
" ...	Meats, fresh ...	2,006	11,061
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	1,762	102,306
" ...	" other ...	...	59
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted ...	548	6,388
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	2,137	344
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ...	103	30,237
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	16,064	18,998
2s. per cental	Flour ...	3,433	211,149
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	1,031	707
" ...	" dried ...	7,812	2,355
" ...	" " currants ...	71,102	10,365
" ...	" " raisins ...	44,088	11,683
9d. per bushel	" fresh ...	62,843	7,129
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	1,699	8,391
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ...	70	351
2s. per cental	" " beans and pease ...	960	2,572
" ...	" " gram ...	1,687	1,005
1s. per cental.	" " maize ...	105,885	146
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ...	7,792	23,635
2s. per cental	" " oats ...	87,888	12,964

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.*

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, pease, split	522	338
"	" " peanuts	454	...
6s. per cental	" " rice	116,577	67,960
1s. per cental	" " rye ... ..	...	53
2s. per cental	" " wheat	22,928	689,254
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	7,780	10,377
"	Liquorice	3,862	296
"	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,622	336
"	Maizena and corn flour	9,182	1,528
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses	11,132	9,387
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	2,372	273
"	" almonds... ..	5,720	635
Free	" cocoanuts	960	178
2d. per lb. ...	" walnuts	165	...
6s. per cental	Oatmeal	2,350	12,372
20s. per ton ...	Onions	12	20,364
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	1,193	57,091
Free	Sago	6,333	3,177
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	4	...
3s. per cwt. ...	" glucose	34,001	1,599
"	" raw	524,554	...
"	" refined... ..	435,178	266,576
Free	Tapioca	6,244	4,408
"	Vegetables, fresh	368	4,258
2d. lb.; 5s. cwt.	" preserved, salted, &c.	899	1,123
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	2,188	3,682
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	161,571	23,797
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	645	972
"	Chocolate and cocoa	18,892	3,652
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	102	...
Free	Cocoa beans	3,226	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	68,271	32,480
Free	Ginger	2,330	1,023
6d. per lb. ...	Hops	42,332	13,890
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	1,970	803
Free	Milk, preserved	12,275	1,542
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	14,296	2,047
Free	Pepper	15,951	6,678
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	30	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery	7,205	647
Qts. 2s. 9d., pts.	Pickles	7,532	2,024
1s. 9d., per doz. btls.			
20s. per ton ...	Salt	35,328	2,756
Free	" rock	3,574	1,042
"	Saltpetre	3,301	241
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	4,494	946
Free	Spices	12,376	4,893
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	187	...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	177,089	52,855
"	" cordials and bitters	4,825	2,653
"	" gin	36,699	8,246
"	" of wine	585	343
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	7,558	1,004
10s. per gallon	" rum	24,587	7,046
"	" whiskey	153,998	32,583
"	" other, undescribed	21,523	5,282
3d. per lb.	Tea	942,603	292,606
3s. per lb.	Tobacco (manufactured)	82,148	101,352
1s. per lb.	" (unmanufactured)	19,103	8,866
6s. per lb.	" cigars	83,766	44,135
3s. per lb.	" snuff	798	192
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	11,958	1,911
6s. per gallon	Wine	82,371	36,423
8s. per gallon	" sparkling	49,055	6,541
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free	Beeswax	4	577
"	Bones	217	1,630
"	Bonedust	6	12,144
"	Bristles	2,244	670
2d. per lb.	Candles	57,327	11,690
10 per cent.	Combs	7,336	924
Free	Feathers (not ornamental)	401	84
"	Flock	119	1,354
2d. per lb.	Glue	1,509	846
Free	" pieces ... ..	...	600
10 per cent.	Grease	2,314	307
Free	Hair	1,876	1,503
2d. per lb.	" curled	4,084	1,144
Free	" seating	3,334	53
"	Hides	64,793	6,239
"	Horns and hoofs	44	1,118
"	Ivory	467	...
7½ per cent.	Leather, calf and kid	66,059	...
20 per cent.	" cut into shapes	2,596	762
Free	" imitation	7,416	63
10 per cent.	" patent and colored fancy	21,185	5,969
20 per c. & free	" undescribed	19,879	315,952
25 per cent.	Leatherware	26,562	6,260
Free	Sausage skins	4,725	7,292
"	Shell, pearl ... ..	...	20
"	Skins, bird ... ..	...	250
"	" kangaroo	4,699	1,227
"	" opossum	2,661	20,842
"	" rabbit	5,161	32,217
"	" seal ... ..	...	568
"	" sheep, with wool	15,988	53,449
"	" " without wool	35	111

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Skins, undescribed ...	2,747	...
2d. per lb. ...	Soap, common ...	195	11,236
4d. per lb. ...	„ fancy ...	3,221	1,260
Free ...	Sponges ...	2,863	227
... ..	Stearine ...	...	48,626
Free ...	Tallow ...	33,005	247,372
„ ...	Whalebone ...	75	...
„ ...	Wool, greasy* ...	2,365,233	3,429,946
„ ...	„ scoured ...	357,597	968,730
„ ...	„ washed ...	164,430	1,051,353
„ ...	„ Angora ...	...	37
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Bark ...	11,811	21,163
„ ...	Bass ...	655	...
2d. per lb. ...	Blue ...	2,869	1,654
2s. per cental	Bran ...	956	9,264
Free ...	Canes and rattans ...	3,222	128
25 p. c. and free	Casks, empty... ..	3,508	5,826
Free ...	Copra ...	129	353
„ ...	Cork ...	856	...
4d. per lb. ...	Corks, cut ...	19,443	3,402
Free ...	Cotton, raw ...	1,509	87
„ ...	Fibre, cocoanut ...	102	458
„ ...	„ undescribed ...	12,344	1,113
„ ...	Flax ...	28	...
„ ...	„ “phormium,” N. Z. ...	6,835	52
„ ...	Gum ...	6,998	2,496
„ ...	Gutta-percha goods ...	21	...
„ ...	Hay and chaff ...	667	81,196
„ ...	Hemp ...	13,817	2,267
„ ...	Indiarubber goods ...	22,254	1,308
„ ...	Jute ...	7,928	1,811
„ ...	Meal, linseed ...	62	92
„ ...	Millet, broom corn, &c. ...	5,531	...
„ ...	Oakum ...	60	42
„ ...	Oilcake ...	...	300
10s. per cwt.	Paper bags ...	772	7,553
Free ...	„ printing ...	119,442	8,813
4s. per cwt. ...	„ wrapping ...	13,967	7,943
Free ...	„ writing, uncut ...	42,347	3,285
2d. per lb. ...	„ writing, cut ...	698	...
4s. per cwt. ...	„ undescribed ...	11,071	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ „ cut ...	578	...
25 per cent. ...	„ and cardboard boxes ...	512	...
Free ...	Paperhangings ...	28,779	4,574
„ ...	Pitch and tar ...	3,328	951

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 59,345,348 lbs., valued at £2,887,260, of which all but 6,255,054 lbs., valued at £293,020, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 103,449,080 lbs., valued at £5,450,029, of which 28,192,630 lbs., valued at £1,379,440, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Pollard	78	1,241
Free	Rags	914	3,192
"	Resin	7,159	493
10 per cent.	Seeds, canary	1,610	362
Free	" clover ... ..	...	160
"	" grass	3,914	764
"	" undescribed	14,243	14,540
2d. per lb.	Starch	15,528	851
2s. per cental	Tares	53	...
Various*	Timber	481,925	37,774
2s. per gallon	Varnish	10,611	4,316
25 per cent.	Wicker and basket ware	1,271	1,151
"	Woodenware	42,274	19,854
Free	Wood, fire	607	...
<i>Order 26.—Oils. †</i>			
6d. per gal.	Almond	127	...
Free	Black	3,276	9
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Castor	59,984	22,078
6d. per gal.	Chinese	6,759	2,076
Free	Cocoanut	2,199	257
"	Cod	8,593	432
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Codliver	2,229	...
6d. per gallon	Colza	4,733	774
"	Cotton-seed	11	...
"	Dugong	9	...
"	Kerosene	64,473	18,711
"	Lard	519	77
"	Linseed	27,411	4,416
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Lubricating	1,380	...
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Medicinal	171	...
6d. per gallon	Mineral	1	...
Free	" unrefined	3,295	...
6d. per gallon	Mutton Bird	6	...
"	Neatsfoot	27	347
Free	Niger seed	176	...
6d. gal. and free	Nut	574	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	5,059	655
Free	Palm	2,224	565
"	Parafine	10	...
6d. per gal.	Pine	89	...
" and free	Rape	610	...
6d. per gal.	Resin	126	...
1s. per doz. pts.	Salad	8,136	526

* See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C *post.*† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
1s. per doz. pts.	Sandalwood	56	...
6d. per gal. ..	Seed	595	...
" ...	Sperm	410	118
" ...	Tallow ... ..	...	17,151
" ...	Vegetable	427	...
Free ...	Oils undescribed	65	...
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	313,581	240
" ...	Coke, charcoal	4,186	443
" ...	Kerosene shale	19,871	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	299	11
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	3,073	1,491
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	China ware and porcelain	25,278	5,401
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware	54,662	9,589
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles	20,825	3,015
Free ...	" plate	8,756	1,530
" ...	" window	17,768	2,865
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware	40,372	13,335
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	3,709	7,524
Free ...	" unwrought	2,663	140
" ...	Plaster of paris	252	124
" ...	" American	2,726	...
" ...	Putty	1,499	58
" ...	Slate slabs	96	...
" ...	Stones, grind	611	105
" ...	" mill	114	276
" ...	" unwrought	5,261	5,598
20 per cent. ...	" wrought	917	11,773
" ...	Stoneware	173	105
Free ...	Whiting	5,487	195
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	790,243	1,646,930
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	1,969	67
4s. dwt., and 20 per cent.	Jewellery	73,075	33,129

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† The Customs returns of 1881 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>			
...	Plate, gold ...	...	100
2s. per oz.	„ silver ...	5,580	1,213
Free	Precious stones, cameos, &c. ...	5,246	160
„	Silver ...	1,751	35,387
„	„ ore ...	30	...
„	Specie, copper ...	18	71
„	„ gold ...	40	3,090,999
„	„ silver ...	113,938	480
„	Quartz ...	398	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free	Antimony, ore ...	918	215
...	„ regulus ...	...	14,069
25 per c. & free	Brassware ...	15,646	1,122
Free	Copper ...	6,746	4,699
„	„ ore and regulus ...	...	10,290
„	„ sheet ...	11,011	986
„	„ wire ...	657	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware ...	3,172	1,070
20 per cent.	Electro-plated ware ...	10,988	...
25 per cent.	Grates and stoves ...	2,426	1,548
Free	Iron, bar and rod ...	71,043	13,944
25 per cent.	„ bolts and nuts ...	5,556	462
„	„ castings ...	4,861	3,531
„	„ galvanized buckets and tubs ...	83	1,292
Free	„ „ cordage ...	2,107	168
„	„ „ guttering, &c. ...	...	7,205
„	„ „ sheet ...	177,088	26,005
„	„ hoop ...	15,099	1,981
„	„ pig ...	38,353	618
40s. per ton	„ pipes, cast ...	9,492	3,340
Free	„ pipes, wrought ...	31,847	4,397
„	„ plate ...	27,089	2,482
„	„ railway rails, &c. ...	135,444	1,017
„	„ scrap ...	199	...
„	„ sheet ...	9,648	1,068
„	„ tanks ...	6,083	4,023
„	„ wire, fencing and undescribed ...	73,027	51,048
„	„ „ telegraphic ...	566	198
25 per cent.	Ironware, galvanized ...	239	...
Free	Lead, ore ...	5,808	...
„	„ pig ...	4,813	128
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe ...	12	627
„	„ sheet ...	2,597	1,100
„	„ other ...	...	719
25 per cent.	Metal, manufactures of ...	60,482	45,840
Free	„ yellow ...	5,008	1,087
„	Metals, undescribed ...	819	...
20 per cent.	Metalware, mixed ...	5,430	1,816

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
3s. per cwt. ...	Nails	38,789	9,393
12s. per cwt....	„ horseshoe	7,179	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	6,867	2,712
20 per cent. ...	Platedware	22,743	7,487
Free ...	Plumbago	514	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	5,315	510
„ ...	Screws	5,025	324
„ ...	Spelter	34	2,553
„ ...	Steel	16,585	1,278
„ ...	„ cordage	432	424
„ ...	Tin, block	6,307	995
„ ...	„ foil	1,134	175
„ ...	„ ore	183	147
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	...	1,376
Free ...	„ plates	47,270	5,353
25 per cent. ...	Tinware	2,961	2,780
„ ...	Wire netting	2,085	164
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	55	30
25 per cent. ...	„ perforated	552	2
Free ...	„ sheet	5,257	518
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Alligator	10	...
„ ...	Badgers	4	...
„ ...	Bears	10	...
„ ...	Birds	724	306
„ ...	Deer	100	...
„ ...	Dogs	180	268
„ ...	Goats	13	300
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	383
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	267,840	83,496
„ ...	Horses*	94,534	186,514
Free ...	Kangaroos	31	5
„ ...	Leeches ... ..	...	29
„ ...	Llamas	10	...
2s. each ...	Pigs	5,973	1,963
Free ...	Poultry	187	148
6d. each ...	Sheep*	388,895	186,981
Free ...	Other	11	...
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,302	6,170
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	9,144	1,666
„ ...	„ undescrbed	3,070	5,886

* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see paragraphs 773 to 775 post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.—continued.</i>			
Free	Fancy goods	59,067	19,703
"	Grindery	30,646	12,650
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	116,134	70,739
"	Holloware	9,239	146
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	15,234	22,105
Free	Ordnance stores, undescribed	20,772	455
"	Photographic goods	2,843	2,064
"	Printing materials	21,836	11,186
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	10,548	2,788
"	Travellers' samples	53,136	52,776
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	637	2,221
"	Emu eggs	220	...
10 p. c. and free	Goods, manufactured	30,250	7,136
Free	Personal effects	25,145	27,421
"	Specimens of natural history	793	1,309
	Total	16,718,521	16,252,103

NOTE.—The value of the overland traffic included in this table was as follows:—Imports, £3,395,910; exports, £1,057,529. The former consisted chiefly of wool and live stock.

618. In 1881 the total declared value of the imports having been £16,718,521, and that of the exports £16,252,103, the excess of imports over exports was £466,418, and the whole value of the external trade of the colony was £32,970,624. Imports, exports, and trade, 1881.

619. The value of imports was greater in 1881 than in 1880 by £2,161,627; and the value of exports was greater than in that year by £297,544. It should be pointed out, however, that the value of imports was exceptionally low in 1880. Imports and exports, 1880 and 1881, compared.

620. The imports in 1881, as indicated by their value, were only exceeded in three previous years, viz.:—1874 by £235,464, 1857 by £537,688, and 1854 by £940,530. The exports in 1881 were the highest in any year of the colony's history. Imports and exports, 1881 and former years.

621. Since 1851, the year in which gold was discovered in Victoria, the imports per head of the population have exceeded those in 1881 in all but six of the years, the exceptions being 1880, 1879, 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1867; and the exports per head have also exceeded those in Imports and exports per head.

1881 in all but five of the years, viz., 1879, 1878, 1876, 1872, and 1870. The value per head of external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, was less in 1881 than in all but eight of those years, viz., the three years 1878 to 1880, 1876, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1881.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—										
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11

622. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eight years ended with 1880 :—

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption," Part Production *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	12	0	15,302,454	19	19	10
	1874	16,953,985	21	16	0	15,441,109	19	17	1
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10	14,766,974	18	15	1
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4	14,196,487	17	16	5
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	6	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	7	12,454,170	14	18	8
	1880	14,556,894	17	2	4	15,954,559	18	15	3
	Mean of 8 years	...	15,999,461	19	18	5	14,774,893	18	7	7
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8	12,345,603	21	11	5
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1	13,671,580	22	19	2
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	3	13,125,819	20	6	4
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6
	1879	14,198,847	19	17	8	13,086,819	18	6	7
	1880	13,950,075	19	6	10	15,525,138	21	10	6
	Mean of 8 years	...	13,383,186	21	0	9	13,192,576	20	15	11
Queensland	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10	3,542,513	25	5	7
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6
	1875	3,328,009	19	6	1	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	6	3,875,581	21	0	10
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1	4,361,275	22	7	1
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	4	3,190,419	15	8	7
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8	3,434,034	16	0	8
	1880	3,087,296	13	18	2	3,448,160	15	10	8
	Mean of 8 years	...	3,246,931	17	14	4	3,727,003	20	11	4
South Australia	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1	4,805,051	23	3	1
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8	4,816,170	22	1	9
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7	4,762,727	18	14	10
	1880	5,581,497	21	3	7	5,574,505	21	3	1
	Mean of 8 years	...	4,693,143	20	12	11	4,866,340	21	11	5
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0
	1874	364,263	14	0	4	428,837	16	10	1
	1875	349,840	13	4	5	391,217	14	15	8
	1876	386,037	14	5	9	397,293	14	14	1
	1877	362,707	13	3	0	373,352	13	10	9
	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	Mean of 8 years	...	362,524	13	5	11	409,809	14	19	7

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.		
Tasmania	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9	893,556	8	12	6
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8	1,130,983	10	16	4
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
Mean of 8 years	...	1,244,260	11	12	5	1,197,692	11	3	1
New Zealand	1873	6,464,687	22	9	4	5,610,371	19	9	11
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	6	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5	5,673,465	14	12	10
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
Mean of 8 years	...	7,473,315	19	14	1	5,850,318	15	7	1

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1881, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

623. It will be remarked that in 1880 both gross imports and gross exports were above the average in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and below it in Queensland; and that the gross imports were below and the gross exports above the average in Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

624. Per head of the population, both imports and exports were above the average in Tasmania, and below it in Queensland and New Zealand; the imports were above and the exports below the average in South Australia; and the exports were above and the imports below the average in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia.

625. The great increase in the exports which took place in 1880 is especially noticeable in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, and the more so as in both colonies it followed upon years in which the export trade had been much depressed.

626. In all the years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies; but there was one exception in the case of the exports, viz., 1879, when the export trade of Victoria was unusually low, and was exceeded by that of New South Wales.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

Increase in
exports of
Victoria and
New South
Wales.

colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in regard to the total value of imports and exports, both in 1880 and over a series of years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

627. The value of imports per head in 1880 was greatest in South Australia, but over a series of years in New South Wales. On the other hand, the value of exports per head in 1880 was greatest in New South Wales, but over a series of years in South Australia. Victoria stood next to those two colonies in regard to the value of imports and exports per head in 1880, and in regard to the former over a series of years ; but, in regard to the latter, Victoria, over a series of years, was below Queensland, as well as those two colonies. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1880, and in the eight years 1873 to 1880 :—

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

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

Order in 1880.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

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

Order in 1880.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

628. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eight years ended with 1880. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1880.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20	9	9	35,513,872	21	0	0
	1874	35,557,716	20	5	7	36,724,866	20	18	11
	1875	38,057,725	20	18	11	37,492,398	20	12	8
	1876	37,466,909	19	19	0	36,289,472	19	6	5
	1877	40,025,798	20	10	7	37,644,664	19	6	2
	1878	40,465,491	19	19	9	36,865,517	18	4	2
	1879	37,736,723	17	19	6	34,232,634	16	6	2
	1880	37,529,431	17	19	10	41,001,545	19	13	1
Mean of 8 years	...	37,685,745	19	15	4	36,970,621	19	8	5
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5	5	42,017,799	20	3	6
	1874	44,937,313	20	12	11	42,901,460	19	14	3
	1875	47,272,839	20	14	9	44,407,001	19	9	7
	1876	45,505,083	19	4	0	43,093,920	18	3	7
	1877	48,307,887	19	12	0	45,389,111	18	8	4
	1878	50,545,966	19	15	8	44,196,737	17	6	0
	1879	47,378,783	17	16	5	41,276,857	15	10	6
	1880	45,060,665	16	17	0	48,866,168	18	5	6
Mean of 8 years	...	46,403,320	19	7	3	44,018,632	18	7	8

629. It will be observed that in 1880 the total imports of the Australian continent were slightly below the average, and the imports per head were much below it, but the total exports of the continent exceeded the average by over four millions sterling ; notwithstanding this, however, the exports per head were only slightly above the average. In regard to the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the total imports were below and the imports per head were much below the average. The total exports, however, exceeded the average by nearly five millions sterling, but the exports per head were scarcely up to the average.

630. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1879 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Australian and Australasian trade in 1880.

External trade of British dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1879.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom ...	387,147,413	11	2	1	277,368,276	7	19	1
Malta* ...	19,489,631†	126	7	11	16,940,867‡	109	18	7
ASIA.								
India ...	44,857,343	0	4	5	64,919,741	0	6	5
Ceylon ...	5,029,435	1	19	3	4,960,938	1	18	9
Straits Settlements §	15,203,995	35	18	2	14,483,432	34	4	8
Labuan ...	149,430	30	10	2	168,253	34	7	0
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,385,870	6	13	6	3,256,464	9	2	3
Natal* ...	2,176,356	6	0	4	583,711	1	12	3
Cape of Good Hope ...	7,664,225	6	11	7	4,067,689	3	9	10
St. Helena... ..	96,775	15	10	1	37,317	5	19	7
Lagos ...	527,872	8	15	3	654,380	10	17	4
Gold Coast ...	323,039	0	15	10	428,811	1	1	0
Sierra Leone ...	409,642	6	15	4	391,081	6	9	2
Gambia ...	190,167	13	8	0	207,364	14	12	3
AMERICA.								
Canada § ...	17,075,922	3	18	5	14,894,011	3	8	5
Newfoundland ...	1,512,708	9	7	5	1,233,109	7	12	10
Bermudas* ...	247,247	17	14	3	69,533	4	19	7
Honduras* ...	159,883	6	9	5	187,673	7	11	11
British Guiana ...	2,065,045	8	6	5	2,715,535	10	18	10
West Indies—								
Bahamas (1878) ...	191,234	4	17	8	142,673	3	12	11
Turk's Island* ...	21,939	4	2	1	17,942	3	7	3
Jamaica ...	1,347,342||	2	8	3	1,357,572	2	8	7
St. Lucia* ...	110,472	2	19	4	210,895	5	13	3
St. Vincent* ...	159,433	4	9	4	160,334	4	9	10
Barbadoes* ...	1,023,398	5	19	1	1,259,158	7	5	3
Grenada* ...	156,533	3	10	7	149,427	3	9	7
Tobago* ...	37,359	1	19	5	70,455	3	14	5
Virgin Islands* ...	8,812	1	6	6	5,260	0	15	9
St. Christopher* ...	177,243	6	5	10	176,224	6	5	1
Nevis* ...	38,813	3	5	7	75,875	6	9	11
Antigua* ...	161,543	4	10	8	267,153	7	9	11
Montserrat* ...	26,495	3	0	11	35,685	4	2	1
Dominica* ...	57,502	2	0	9	73,667	2	12	2
Trinidad ...	2,223,271	14	10	4	2,264,744	14	15	9
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	47,378,783	17	16	5	41,276,857	15	10	6
Fiji ...	142,213	1	3	4	169,040	1	7	8
Falkland Islands* ...	38,940	27	4	2	71,340	49	17	1
Total ...	560,013,323	2	4	5	455,352,486	1	16	1

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

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

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

§ Exclusive of the Intercolonial trade.

|| Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 622 ante.

Falling-off
in external
trade.

631. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over twenty-six millions sterling, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but an increase in the value of the exports of nearly three millions and a half sterling, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The falling-off in the import trade was made up of a decrease of fourteen millions, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and of twelve millions, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in that of British possessions outside the United Kingdom; whilst the increase in the export trade was the net result of an increase of nearly five and a quarter millions, or 2 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and a decrease of one and three-quarter millions, or 1 per cent., in that of other British possessions. The imports of the United Kingdom have indeed declined since 1877, and were much lower in 1879 than in the three previous years; but a slight revival took place in the export trade in 1879, as compared with its depressed condition in 1878. In other British possessions, however, in which the Australasian colonies are included, the depression appeared to come a year later than in the mother country, for their total trade was progressive until 1879, in which year a falling-off occurred as already noticed. The following is a summary for the four years ended with 1879 of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1879 (000'S OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	412,209,	158,507,	570,716,	286,241,	166,074,	452,315,
1877 ...	431,572,	164,360,	595,932,	292,144,	171,645,	463,789,
1878 ...	401,194,	185,009,	586,203,	272,170,	179,760,	451,930,
1879 ...	387,147,	172,866,	560,013,	277,368,	177,984,	455,352,

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

633. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but much greater than that of any other possession.

634. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as great, as in the United Kingdom.

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta, the Falkland Islands, and Labuan, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australia except the Straits Settlements.

635. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1879 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1879.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
Austro-Hungary	£ 61,509,	£	s. 12	d. 7	£ 68,461,	£	s. 16	d. 3
Belgium	104,453,	19	1	6	91,395,	16	13	9
Denmark	12,166,	6	3	8	9,666,	4	18	2
France	240,426,	6	10	3	192,044,	5	4	1
German Empire	246,807,	5	12	6	141,077,†	3	4	5
Greece	5,196,	3	1	11	3,177,	1	17	10
Holland	70,723,‡	18	5	11	48,471,	12	1	7
Italy	54,345,	1	18	6	48,156,	1	14	1
Portugal	8,932,	2	4	1	5,884,	1	9	1
Russian Empire	95,393,	1	5	8§	101,009,	1	7	2§
Spain *	17,731,‡	1	1	4	18,485,†	1	2	3
Sweden and Norway	19,991,	3	3	1	15,361,	2	8	5
ASIA.								
China *	23,672,||	0	1	3	20,896,||	0	1	2
Japan	5,563,	0	3	3	7,264,	0	4	2
Persia	1,000,	0	4	7	500,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt *	5,210,	0	18	7	13,999,	2	10	0
Morocco	764,	0	5	7	587,	0	4	3
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation *	9,847,‡	3	17	10	9,951,†	4	2	2
Brazil	8,948,	0	16	10	9,234,	0	17	5
Chili	4,979,	2	2	11	9,131,	3	18	9
Mexico	5,697,	0	12	2	5,087,	0	10	2
United States	97,098,	1	18	8	153,036,	3	1	0
Uruguay	3,323,‡	7	11	9	3,468,†	7	18	4
Total	1,103,273,	1	7	7	976,339,	1	4	5

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Brazil are for 1878; all the rest are for 1879. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Imports for home consumption only.

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

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels. The original values are given in Halkwan Taels, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 5s. 7d., which was the average value during 1879. The value of a *tael* fluctuates, however, from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 2d.

636. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1879* represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect ; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Russia, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Holland, and Italy, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* The external commerce of Victoria † is greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not quite so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway, or Spain ; it is, however, much greater than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

637. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is greater than that of any Foreign country named except Belgium and Holland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies, † as similarly expressed, is greater than that of the United Kingdom, and that of two of those colonies is considerably greater than that of either Belgium or Holland.

638. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1881, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	12,480,567	76·79
The United Kingdom ...	7,152,892	42·79	1,272,492	7·84
Other British possessions ...	6,838,395	40·90	1,778,578	10·94
Foreign States	2,727,234	16·31	720,466	4·43
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

* See table following paragraph 630 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 622 *ante*.

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

639. It will be observed that 77 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in any other year since 1866, except 1867, 1872, and 1873, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the fifteen years ended with 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1881.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79

640. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the export trade of local productions had entirely recovered in 1880 from the unusual depression which prevailed in 1879, and a further marked improvement took place in 1881, when the total value thereof was much greater than in any of the other years shown in the table. The value per head, moreover, was greater than in the previous six years, but was exceeded in the years 1874, 1873, 1871, 1868, and 1867.

641. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1881, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1875 TO 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441
9	Agricultural implements	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198
10	Machinery ...	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166
10	Saddlery and harness	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383
13	Furniture and upholstery	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282
14	Manure ...	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206
14	Drugs and chemicals	1,479	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947
19	Apparel & slops	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203
19	Boots and shoes	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856
20	Cordage ...	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879
21	Butter, cheese	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987
21	Hams, bacon, lard	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155
21	Beef and pork, salted	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073
21	Preserved meats	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306
22	Biscuit ...	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237
22	Confectionery	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749
22	Flour ...	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932
22	Grain and pulse	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234
22	Fruit ...	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804
22	Jams and preserves	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778
22	Oatmeal ...	377	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368
22	Onions ...	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364
22	Potatoes ..	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782
22	Vegetables ...	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258
23	Wine ...	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388
24	Bones ...	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630
24	Bone-dust ...	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144
24	Candles ...	361	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090	1,331
24	Glue pieces ...	70	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524	1,112
24	Hides ...	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239
24	Horns and hoofs	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118
24	Leather ...	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427
24	Skins — sheep, &c.	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352
24	Soap ...	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596
24	Stearine ...	...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626
24	Tallow ...	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372
24	Wool* ...	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589
25	Bark and timber	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917
25	Bran and pollard	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426
25	Hay and chaff	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196
25	Seeds ...	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

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

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1875 TO 1881—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31	Gold—bullion	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738
„	„ specie	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847
33	Horned cattle	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110
„	Horses	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295
„	Sheep	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126
34	Plants	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292
„	Oilmen's stores	1,817	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497
...	All other articles	95,475	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467
	Total ...	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

642. It will be observed that in 1881 the value of exports of Victorian-produced breadstuffs—viz., biscuit, flour, and grain—amounted to £905,403, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,070,589, which was greater than in 1879, but less than in any other year; and that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £4,679,737, or to nearly a million sterling more than in 1880, and more also than in any of the previous years shown, except 1877; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 77 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1881, as compared with 1880, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, boots and shoes, preserved meats, fruit, jams and preserves, potatoes, vegetables, bones and bone-dust, glue pieces, hides, horns and hoofs, soap, bark and timber, bran and pollard, and minerals other than gold; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table—especially in the case of machinery, saddlery, apparel and slops, butter and cheese, onions, sugar, skins, tallow, sheep, and “all other articles”—were higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

643. The next table shows the total value and value per head, of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the four years 1876 to 1880, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 11	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	15 16 1	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 1 10	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 11 7	81·67
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 6	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 4	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06

Improved
export trade
of home
produce in
1880.

644. It will be remarked that the depression apparent in some of the colonies in 1879 was succeeded by a marked increase in the exports of home produce in 1880 from all the colonies except Queensland. Thus, in Victoria, such exports increased by over 3 millions sterling, which, however, did not quite raise them to the level of 1877; in New South Wales, where such trade for some years had been progressing very slowly, they increased suddenly by two millions sterling; whilst in

South Australia they increased by nearly a million sterling, and in New Zealand by nearly half that amount. It is probable, however, that the same circumstance which, it has been stated,* makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable may operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

645. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, which Victoria is not, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a much larger quantity of wool than Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, and in the last two of those years the excess in favor of New South Wales was very considerable. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1880:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1880.

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

646. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1880, Victoria stood fifth on the list, at the top of which stood South Australia, and at the bottom New Zealand. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1880.

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

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

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1880.

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

See paragraph 640 ante.

Exports of
Austral-
asian pro-
duce.

648. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, and in 1878 to over 36 millions, in 1879 to only about 33 millions, but in 1880 to nearly 40 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., and in the last two years to 81 per cent., of the total exports.

Trade with
various
countries,
1881.

649. In 1881, 45 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and 48 per cent. of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Thirty-six per cent. of the former, and 29 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 19 per cent. of the exports were to countries grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from and the exports to the different countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
New South Wales	4,552,771	27·23	2,464,657	15·16
Queensland	17,728	·11	27,422	·17
South Australia	261,662	1·57	782,740	4·82
Western Australia	10,938	·07	77,656	·48
Tasmania	393,855	2·36	581,500	3·57
New Zealand	712,776	4·26	802,467	4·94
Total Australasia	5,949,730	35·60	4,736,442	29·14
The United Kingdom	7,518,095	44·96	7,784,025	47·90
Other British possessions	1,414,836	8·46	3,061,293	18·84
The United States	471,572	2·82	75,186	·46
Other Foreign States	1,364,288	8·16	595,157	3·66
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

Imports
from in
excess of
exports to
certain
countries.

650. With the exception of Ceylon, to which, as has been already explained, the greater portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the overland route is entered as an export, most of the colonies or countries classed as "Other British possessions" send to Victoria much more largely than they receive therefrom. Thus, in 1881, the value of imports from Hong Kong amounted to £244,210, and that of exports thereto to only £8,951; the value of imports from the Mauritius amounted to £610,702, and that of exports thereto to only £14,695; the value of imports from British India amounted to £393,584, and that of exports thereto to only £62,914. The same circumstance occurs in the case of several of the countries classed under the head of

“Other Foreign States.” Thus, in 1881, China sent to Victoria goods to the value of £755,628, but received none in return; and Java sent goods to the value of £257,022, but received in return goods only to the value of £10,107.

651. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1881 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1871.	1876.	1881.	1871.	1876.	1881.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,321,407*	4,094,414	4,552,771	1,106,288	1,987,199	2,464,657
Queensland ...	16,001	21,573	17,728	46,432	62,166	27,422
South Australia ...	469,454*	403,118	261,662	214,099	454,072	782,740
Western Australia ...	1,403	10,939	10,938	41,996	49,265	77,656
Tasmania ...	331,788	251,255	393,855	305,554	420,132	581,500
New Zealand ...	1,583,368	696,448	712,776	847,880	838,251	802,467
Total Australasia	4,723,421	5,477,747	5,949,730	2,562,249	3,811,085	4,736,442
The United Kingdom	4,992,603	7,303,271	7,518,095	8,529,603	7,128,841	7,784,025
Other British possessions	1,355,013	1,292,448	1,414,836	3,279,716	3,134,005	3,061,293
The United States ...	409,840	414,996	471,572	165,064	113,832	75,186
Other Foreign States	861,118	1,208,896	1,364,288	21,188	6,564	595,157
Total ...	12,341,995	15,697,358	16,718,521	14,557,820	14,194,327	16,252,103

652. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was slightly greater than at the middle, and was considerably greater than at the first period; also that the value of exports was considerably greater at the first than at either of the subsequent periods, but greater at the last than at the middle period. It should be mentioned, however, that the imports from the United Kingdom were unusually low in 1871; also that the export returns do not give an accurate statement of the goods sent to the United Kingdom, a large proportion being set down in all the years as for “Other British possessions,” which includes exports by mail steamers entered as for Ceylon, although their real destination is the United Kingdom. The existence of a system which gives the destination of the vessels rather than of the merchandise is to be regretted, especially since some of the ocean steamers have arrangements for the mutual interchange of cargoes. As regards the Australian colonies, it should be borne in mind that the figures for New South

Trade at three periods compared.

* Exclusive of Border traffic.

Wales and South Australia for 1871 are not comparable with those for the two subsequent periods, owing to the Border traffic, including the large importations of wool from the former, being at the first period left out of account; a large increase will be observed between the second and third periods, however, in the total trade with New South Wales, and in the exports to South Australia, but a decrease in the imports from the latter; also a steady increase in the exports to Western Australia and Tasmania. It will, however, be noticed that the trade with Queensland and New Zealand has fallen off, whilst the imports from Western Australia were stationery at the last two periods. A considerable improvement will, moreover, be observed in the exports to "Other Foreign States."

653. During the five years ended with 1880, the value of imports from the neighboring colonies generally increased, but a falling-off took place in 1881, when it was less than in the two previous years. The value of the exports, which had steadily increased until 1878, underwent a marked diminution in 1879, but has since been gradually recovering itself. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the second, third, and last years than in the other three. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1881.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288

654. In 1881, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a thirteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which nearly 14 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1881, 6 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year:—

Trade with neighboring colonies, 1876 to 1881.

Imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1881.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,104,597	78·38	14,151,160	87·07
Geelong	199,249	1·19	997,441	6·13
Portland	3,146	·02	9,112	·06
Belfast	1,465	·01	2,401	·01
Warrnambool	13,949	·08	26,895	·17
Port Albert	205	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	2,734	·02	51,330	·32
Echuca	2,278,248	13·63	236,166	1·45
Narung	8,036	·05	...	...
Swan Hill	49,195	·29	35,260	·22
Tocumwall	53,076	·32	7,632	·05
Wahgunyah	515,858	3·09	22,537	·14
Wodonga	432,395	2·59	180,998	1·11
Howlong	6,159	·04	4,426	·03
Yarrawonga	5,977	·03	1,772	·01
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	488,981*	3·01
Stations, Delegete, &c.	44,282	·26	35,992	·22
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

655. Each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods of which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return was ever given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for some years prior to 1881 contained a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland. The following are the results for the five years ended with 1880, since which year the information has not been collected :—

Exports coastwise from three ports.

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

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

656. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and

Chief article exported coastwise.

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

grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Imports of principal articles at three periods,

657. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1881 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool, live stock, and other articles coming across the Murray from New South Wales were not included in the returns of imports:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
1	Books	79,272	155,525	198,288
	Stationery	47,193	58,292	83,455
2	Musical instruments	27,643	70,734	93,684
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	16,410	62,638	68,248
9	Cutlery	22,544	52,820	23,426
	Machinery	50,826	93,234	103,337
	Tools and utensils	61,716	57,686	40,165
13	Furniture and upholstery	30,818	54,311	55,226
14	Drugs and chemicals	57,190	65,608	76,316
	Matches and vestas	26,760	55,719	43,597
	Opium	94,455	104,561	54,820
	Paints and colors	30,484	37,259	51,133
15	Carpeting and druggeting	26,912	54,771	73,035
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	601,007	789,183	793,088
16	Silks	179,524	258,454	263,946
17	Cottons	318,853	648,697	872,691
	Linen piece goods, &c.	32,895	46,639	23,251
18	Drapery	118,472	... *	... *
	Haberdashery	119,025	203,161	326,394
19	Apparel and slops	249,403	304,044	279,767
	Boots and shoes	249,811	200,040	105,379
	Gloves	31,151	62,925	89,512
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	90,484	129,866	118,917
	Hosiery	81,582	135,243	105,124
	Millinery	74,437	16,239	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	59,484	161,226	208,169
21	Butter and cheese	14,870	2,022	813
	Fish	93,178	111,296	132,569
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	12,696	13,001	8,826
22	Flour and biscuit	88,315	8,282	3,536
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	141,152	146,836	186,876
	Grain—oats	151,981	138,499	87,888
	„ wheat	297,010	87,725	22,928
	„ other (including malt and rice)	377,638	370,974	235,699
	Sugar and molasses	1,017,420	1,086,251	1,004,869
23	Beer, cider, and perry	149,104	158,167	161,673
	Coffee	62,339	73,322	68,271

* In 1876 and 1881 articles formerly comprised under the head of Drapery, and in 1881 those under the head of Millinery, were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 617 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
23	Hops	67,251	82,793	42,332
	Spirits	355,263	507,341	426,864
	Tea	510,055	672,883	942,603
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	204,418	291,066	185,815
	Wine	64,766	179,167	131,426
24	Candles	116,908	28,435	57,327
	Hides, skins, and pelts	31,906	100,917	96,084
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	39,757	120,350	143,697
	Wool	218,703*	2,179,184	2,887,265
25	Paper (including paper bags)	99,054	168,430	188,270
	Timber	172,802	324,189	481,925
26	Oil of all kinds	263,565	148,683	203,760
28	Coal	179,681	277,531	313,581
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	34,926	85,978	83,013
	Glass and glassware	45,268	93,793	87,721
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,317,018	553,821	790,243
	Specie—gold †	1,190,405	10,000	40
	„ other	1,447	4,110	113,956
	Jewellery... ..	37,834	43,233	73,075
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	254,073	653,413	479,887
	Nails and screws	31,250	58,462	50,993
33	Live stock	695,388	1,203,650	757,276
35	Fancy goods	34,977	40,200	59,067
	Hardware and ironmongery	72,230	86,257	116,373
	Oilmen's stores	43,651	17,272	15,234
	Total	11,266,650	14,006,408	14,792,743

658. The value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1881 than in 1876 by £786,335, and greater than in 1871 by £3,526,093, which latter increase, however, would be largely reduced if allowance were made for the overland import trade, which was not included in 1871. The only articles which at each period showed marked decrease, as compared with the former one, are tools and utensils, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, flour and biscuit, grain of all kinds, gold specie, † and oilmen's stores; whilst the only other articles of which the value was least at the last period are opium, linen piece goods, meats, sugar and molasses, hops, and tobacco; but a large increase took place in most of the other items. Many of the decreases referred to are in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase from period to period, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, paints and colors, carpeting and druggeting, cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fish, tea, leather, &c., wool, paper, &c., timber, coal, and hardware and ironmongery.

Imports of three periods compared.

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

† The decrease in this item is due to the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

659. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
1	Books	10,219	42,611	80,324
	Stationery	24,829	49,032	39,396
9	Machinery	38,339	75,692	122,464
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	22,197	98,611	92,492
18	Drapery *	251,885	...	...
19	Apparel and slops	26,959	205,837	278,756
	Boots and shoes	42,676	82,496	93,012
21	Butter and cheese	21,419	54,113	100,987
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	355,273	166,586	113,426
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	9,202	7,390	29,117
22	Flour and biscuit	32,014	40,064	241,386
	Grain—oats	312	26,069	12,964
	„ wheat	5,850	478	689,254
	„ other (including malt and rice)	43,626	72,893	104,451
	Potatoes	19,877	65,242	57,091
	Sugar and molasses	191,362	245,475	277,562
23	Coffee	20,910	30,884	32,480
	Spirits	86,805	136,681	110,012
	Tea	196,463	251,116	292,606
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	146,651	212,874	154,545
	Wine	33,904	68,576	42,964
24	Bones and bone-dust	23,610	16,521	13,774
	Candles	16,477	62,161	11,690
	Hides	4,795	2,996	6,239
	Horns and hoofs	2,774	3,733	1,118
	Leather and leatherware	160,862	199,592	329,006
	Skins and pelts	35,063	56,056	108,664
	Soap	3,542	6,951	12,496
	Tallow	469,069	174,507	247,372
	Wool †	4,702,164	6,413,754	5,450,066
25	Bark	6,155	60,386	21,163
	Hay, straw, and chaff	8,665	56,524	81,196
26	Oil of all kinds	63,208	78,760	68,192
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ‡ ...	6,590,962	2,103,591	1,646,930
	Specie—gold	347,513	1,587,104	3,090,999
	„ silver	4,935	7,239	480
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	17,412	41,733	14,284
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ...	1,359	533	15,975
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	19,100	5,844	2,518
33	Live stock	48,921	153,024	459,254
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	40,159	46,556	70,739
	Total	14,147,517	13,010,285	14,617,444

Exports of three periods compared.

660. It will be observed that the figures for 1881 in most cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. Two important exceptions, however, are gold (including specie) and wool. Of the former, the value in 1881, although greater than in 1876 by over a

* See footnote to table following paragraph 657 ante.

† Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns prior to 1872.

‡ The exports of this and the next item were affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

million sterling, was less than in 1871 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the value of the latter, whilst greater than in 1871 by three-quarters of a million, was less than in 1876 by nearly one million. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and flour, and leather and leatherware—the exports in 1881 of the former being about £900,000 above those at either of the former periods, and the exports of the latter having increased since 1876 by about £130,000. Of other articles, those which show a considerable increase from period to period are books, machinery, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, grain (except oats), sugar and molasses, coffee, tea, skins, soap, hay and straw, wool, live stock, and hardware and ironmongery; and those which show a marked decrease throughout are meats (fresh and preserved), bones, and tin.

661. In twenty-six out of the forty-five years ended with 1881 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favor of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:—

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1881.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1881.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports. £	Exports in Excess of Imports. £	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports. £	Exports in Excess of Imports. £
1837	103,201	...	1863	552,431	...
1838	45,232	...	1864	1,076,431	...
1839	127,038	...	1865	106,789	...
1840	306,507	...	1866	1,882,165	...
1841	164,094	...	1867	...	1,050,347
1842	78,644	...	1868	...	2,273,328
1843	...	66,446	1869	444,636	...
1844	...	105,785	1870	...	14,256
1845	...	215,304	1871	...	2,215,825
1846	...	109,640	1872	...	179,873
1847	...	230,815	1873	1,231,402	...
1848	...	301,683	1874	1,512,876	...
1849	...	275,495	1875	1,918,900	...
1850	...	296,871	1876	1,508,867	...
1851	...	366,472	1877	1,204,617	...
1852	...	3,381,807	1878	1,236,173	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1879	2,581,368	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1880	...	1,397,665
1855	...	1,485,399	1881	466,418	...
1856	...	527,491	Total	34,842,889	14,790,656
1857	2,176,697	...	Deduct	14,790,656	...
1858	1,119,040	...	excess of		
1859	1,755,032	...	exports	20,052,233	...
1860	2,131,026	...	Net excess		
1861	...	296,154	of imports		
1862	448,365	...			

Balance of trade in forty-five years.

662. It will be observed that in the forty-five years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by over £20,000,000, or an average of £444,000 per annum; and it should be mentioned that this excess would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

663. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, and the next in 1879. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880.

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

664. In 1880 the exports exceeded the imports in all the Australasian colonies except South Australia. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in all of the years mentioned below, except one; also in Tasmania with three, and in New South Wales with four, exceptions; but in Queensland and Western Australia in all the years but one, and in South Australia in all but three, the exports were the greater. In most of the colonies, however, especially those where there is an excess of exports, the proportion of exports to imports appears to be decreasing, the reason perhaps being that an increasingly large proportion of the imports are paid for by loans instead of by exports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eight years ended with 1880, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 8 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1873	1,231,402	...	9,796,538	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
	1880	...	1,397,665		
New South Wales	1873	...	727,441	1,528,884	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
	1880	...	1,575,063		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 8 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	}	3,840,570
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	1,385,575
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1880	6,992	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	378,281
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	372,540
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	12,983,972
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
	1880	...	190,681		
Total	30,991,436	11,913,928	24,681,934	5,604,426
Deduct excess of exports	11,913,928	...	5,604,426	...
Net excess of imports	19,077,508	...	19,077,508	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

665. It will be observed that during the eight years to which the table relates goods to the value of over $9\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New South Wales, of over a third of a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 13 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions by South Australia, and of over a third of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

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

666. During the octenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £5,720,996 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £19,077,508.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

667. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than one thousand two hundred millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001, in 1876 it was £125,968,263; in 1877, £139,428,342; in 1878, £129,023,293; and in 1879, £109,779,137.

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1879.

668. The following are the British possessions in which in 1879 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary†:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1879, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

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

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

669. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1879 exceeded the exports in the same year by £104,660,837; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favor of the exports by £5,118,300.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

670. The imports, during 1879, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Spain; but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries outside of Europe the

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 630 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 635 ante.

exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 127 millions sterling, or by 13 per cent.

671. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the twelve years ended with 1881. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which was, until February 1880, Melbourne. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, was due principally to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1881.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1876	...	£3,193,644
1871	...	1,191,169	1877	...	3,398,207
1872	...	1,292,656	1878	...	3,318,219
1873	...	1,827,842	1879	...	1,914,884
1874	...	3,527,461	1880	...	1,432,327
1875	...	4,280,798	1881	...	1,946,804

672. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1881, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	814,463	417,558
Australasia—		
New South Wales	207,731*	322,473
New Zealand	56,168	418,734
Queensland	4,313	2,042
South Australia	231,424†	275,440
Tasmania	130,259‡	336,324
Western Australia	730	10,923
Fiji ...	829	7,858
Other British Possessions—		
Cape Town ...	...	6,339
Mauritius ...	50,566	168
Ceylon ...	1,551	3,561
India ...	139,134	12,569
Straits Settlements	3,174	...
Malden Island	...	18
Foreign States—		
Austria ...	3,888	...
France ...	65,658	45,872
Germany ...	41,492	21,729

* Includes copper, £11,500; wool, £61,711.

† Includes copper, £62,200 wool, £61,711.

‡ Includes tin, £43,187; wool, £32,406.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Foreign States— <i>continued</i> —viz. :—	£	£
Holland	133	...
Italy	56,790	45,698
Switzerland	2,704	...
Norway	1,575	...
United States... ..	31,184	11,353
China	96,134	406
Guam ... ..	...	7,673
Japan	750	...
Manilla	2,067	...
Java	2,263	...
Solomon Islands	1,814	...
South Sea Islands	10	66
Total	1,946,804	1,946,804

Customs re-
venue.

673. The Customs revenue in 1881 exceeded that in 1880 by £368,049. An increase of £226,000 took place under the head of "Import duties," and of £7,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on spirits. Duties on the manufacture of beer and tobacco, and licenses for the sale of tobacco, which were in existence during the whole of 1881, but for only a short portion of 1880, naturally show an increase amounting to £132,000. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1880 AND 1881.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1880.	1881.
	£	£
Import duties	1,417,546	1,643,988
Wharfage and harbor rates*	24,204	23,759
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	46,388	53,361
Beer	14,880†	96,048
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1,482†	51,223
Licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco	553†	1,686
Ports and harbors ‡	19,125	23,064
Fees	7,446	7,498
Fines and forfeitures	474	1,190
Miscellaneous	8,552	6,882
Total	1,540,650	1,908,699

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £16,910 in 1880, and £20,762 in 1881.

† For two months only.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £18,842 in 1880, and to £22,777 in 1881; and the latter to £283 in 1880, and to £287 in 1881.

674. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1880, and to 10 per cent. in 1881. Taxation on imports.

675. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1880 to £23,176, and in 1881 to £26,678. Pilotage rates.

676. The system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods was first introduced in 1872. Since that time to the end of 1877 a steady increase in the business had taken place from year to year; but in 1878 a falling-off took place, and a still further falling-off in 1879, followed, however, by a partial revival in 1880 and 1881. This will be seen by the following figures :— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1881.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1877 ...	854,509	87,021
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1878 ...	573,454	69,168
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1881 ...	725,927	92,412

677. Partly, no doubt, owing to the increased number of large steamers trading to Melbourne, the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1881 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as a falling-off in the number of vessels took place in 1879, which has been only partially recovered from since. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the fourteen years ended with 1881 :— Vessels inwards and outwards.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1881.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902

Nationality
of vessels.

678. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1881, 81 per cent., embracing 55 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 14 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 7 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 61 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 4 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1881.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,713	660,004	32,947	1,748	672,796	33,773
British ...	314	479,266	19,645	282	442,621	18,602
Foreign ...	98	79,961	2,200	93	77,254	2,146
Total ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521

Foreign
vessels.

679. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1881 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next French. In the previous year the Dutch vessels were more numerous than the French:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1881.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	30	32	62
Germany ...	28	27	55
France ...	10	10	20
Holland ...	9	9	18
Sweden ...	11	6	17
Norway ...	6	6	12
Russia ...	3	2	5
Denmark ...	1	1	2
Total ...	98	93	191

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

680. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels much the worst. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial, and many of the British vessels, are steamers, whilst very nearly all the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and

another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons
British " "	25 "	26 "	25 "	22 "	24 "
Foreign " "	34 "	33 "	31 "	30 "	36 "
All " "	21 tons	22 tons	22 tons	21 tons	23 tons

681. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1881, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1881.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers 	1,444	886,182	46,463
Sailing vessels	681	333,049	8,329
Total 	2,125	1,219,231	54,792

682. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 19 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 40 tons.

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

683. Ninety-four per cent. of the vessels, embracing 97 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1881 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 82 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1881.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes 	2,006	94·40	1,183,266	97·05
In ballast 	119	5·60	35,965	2·95
Total 	2,125	100·00	1,219,231	100·00
Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes 	1,710	80·55	983,662	82·48
In ballast 	413	19·45	209,009	17·52
Total 	2,123	100·00	1,192,671	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

684. In the same year, 71 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 74 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage at Geelong. After Echuca, most ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1881.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,604	1,096,051	1,566	1,048,898
Geelong	87	37,378	108	55,969
Portland	25	4,931	17	3,092
Belfast	32	3,961	23	2,483
Port Albert	2	98	2	98
Warrnambool	38	13,327	59	21,377
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	2	294	2	294
Echuca	175	37,577	186	34,846
Swan Hill	107	20,507	107	20,507
Cowana	50	4,518	50	4,518
Yarrawonga... ..	3	589	3	589
Total	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

685. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 685 vessels, or about a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 124,200 tons, or no more than about a nineteenth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Australasian
colonies.

686. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the eight years ended with 1880 :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1879	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135	4,167	1,940,222
	1880	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014	4,191	2,179,899

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1879	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347	4,787	2,540,724
	1880	2,108	1,242,458	2,043	1,190,321	4,151	2,432,779
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1879	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699	2,512	1,256,394
	1880	1,225	633,673	1,221	621,903	2,446	1,255,576
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162	2,131	932,891
	1880	1,045	590,085	1,111	610,819	2,156	1,200,904
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1879	162	84,951	162	85,086	324	170,037
	1880	165	123,985	168	126,444	333	250,429
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1879	705	189,087	723	192,808	1,428	381,895
	1880	654	205,217	655	208,086	1,309	413,303
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	1,802	949,692
	1880	730	395,675	786	424,041	1,516	819,716

687. It will be noticed that in the last of the years named in the table the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was greater than in any of the former years; but only in the second and third of those colonies was

Shipping in colonies in 1880 and former years.

the number of vessels likewise greatest in the last year. In Victoria the number of vessels in that year was exceeded in all the years but one, and in Tasmania in all the years but three. The number of vessels trading to New South Wales ports in the same year was exceeded in every one of the other years, and to New Zealand ports in all the years but one; and the tonnage of vessels trading to New South Wales was exceeded in two, and to New Zealand in three, of the years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

688. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list, except in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, in the former of which the ships were the more numerous, and in the latter the tonnage was the greater. It has, however, of late years been an unusual circumstance for the number of vessels trading to Victoria to exceed those to New South Wales, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the latter colony. Victoria has, however, always been in advance of all the other colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

689. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the eight years ended with 1880 :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared * in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1879	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855
1880	13,277	7,319,587	16,102	8,552,606

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

690. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is observable from year to year. The number of vessels was, however, less in the last than in the two previous years in the case of the Australian continent, and less than in the three previous years in the case of that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Increase in tonnage, decrease in vessels, to Australia and Australasia.

691. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1880. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

Shipping in British possessions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	58,736,063	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	6,443,087	Bahamas ...	174,419
Malta ...	6,147,234	Turk's Island ...	132,740
		Jamaica ...	796,946
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	232,828
India ...	5,698,055	St. Vincent ...	118,433
Ceylon ...	2,906,768	Barbadoes ...	508,082
Straits Settlements ...	4,808,327	Grenada ...	144,745
Labuan ...	22,299	Tobago ...	14,504
Hong Kong ...	6,078,868	Virgin Islands ...	5,934
		St. Christopher ...	253,394
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	19,030
Mauritius ...	541,805	Antigua ...	256,023
Natal ...	402,851	Montserrat ...	13,484
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,609,420	Dominica ...	22,264
St. Helena ...	125,762	Trinidad ...	877,611
Lagos ...	379,358		
Gold Coast ...	340,910	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone ...	401,283	Australia, Tasmania, and	
Gambia ...	160,496	New Zealand * ...	8,552,606
		Fiji ...	65,622
AMERICA.		Falkland Islands ...	53,897
Canada ...	6,786,714		
Newfoundland ...	599,934		
Bermudas ...	184,880		
Honduras ...	144,370		
British Guiana ...	516,725		
		Total ...	115,277,771

692. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any British possession outside Australia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 686 ante.

to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession.

693. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1879. The information has been derived from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1879.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	1,062,062	977,434	2,039,496
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	...	...	...	4,511,661	4,502,972	9,014,633
Belgium	...	...	...	3,276,720	3,293,693	6,570,413
Denmark	...	...	...	2,047,452	1,990,379	4,037,831
France	...	...	...	11,356,589	11,529,591	22,886,180
Germany	...	...	...	6,167,241	6,203,744	12,370,985
Greece*	...	...	...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	...	...	...	3,224,341	3,182,957	6,407,298
Italy	...	...	...	4,377,719	4,764,912	9,142,631
Japan*	...	...	...	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia	...	...	...	6,640,986	6,613,264	13,254,250
Spain*	...	...	...	2,785,292	4,984,635	7,769,927
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	4,836,000	5,031,475	9,867,475
United States	...	...	...	13,768,138	13,616,690	27,384,828
Total	...	...	...	66,453,165	69,197,391	135,650,556

694. Nine vessels were built in Victoria during 1881. These were all small, their average burden being a little more than 76 tons. The vessels registered numbered 28, of an average burden of about 284 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1881.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barque	3	482		Barge	3	482	3
Cutter	4	62		Barque	4	2,180	44
Schooner	1	44		Cutter	4	62	12
Steamer	1	110		Schooner	8	417	33
				Ship	2	2,754	49
				Steamer	7	1,243	61
Total	9	698		Total	28	7,138	202

695. The vessels on the register at the end of 1881 numbered 338, viz., 84 steamers and 254 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate

* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Spain for 1877, and those for Japan for 1878-9.

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

Vessels on
the register.

measured 15,208 tons and carried 966 men ; and the latter measured 47,704 tons and carried 1,642 men.

696. The lighters licensed in 1881 numbered 147, and the boats 417. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

697. The subject of improved harbor accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they at length succeeded in securing the passing of an Act (40 Vict. No. 552) for the establishment of a Harbor Trust, which came into force on the 1st January 1877. Melbourne Harbor Trust.

698. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method ; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne ; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation ; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."* To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbor works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the improvements, with their cost, which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1881 † :— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 31st December 1881.
Wharves and approaches	£51,081
Rock raising	11,150
Sea walls and clearing channel	2,677
Fisherman's Bend cutting	3,446
Dredging and landing silt	139,571
Plant	112,964

699. In the general scheme of harbor improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode.

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see table following paragraph 276 ante.

course, and will reduce the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is estimated that the quantity of dredgings it will be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose will amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which will be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also will a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1881, the Trust possessed five dredges, three of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 280, 170, and 80 tons per hour respectively; but a much larger plant will be necessary in order to complete the operations within a reasonable time. The estimated cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present vessels of 700 or 800 tons register, drawing 15 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing 16 feet at high tides, whilst a steamer of 1,003 tons register, and drawing 16 feet 3 inches, and a steam-collier drawing as much as 17 feet 4 inches, arrived there in 1881. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 3 inches since the formation of the Trust.*

Silt raised in
1881.

700. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1881 amounted to 432,213 cubic yards, viz., 54,435 cubic yards from the bay, and 377,778 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings exceeded those in the previous year by 146,217 cubic yards, but the bay dredgings were less by 127,395 cubic yards than in that year, as dredging operations in the bay were partially suspended owing to a difficulty as to the disposal of the silt, which the Customs authorities prohibited from being placed in the usual depositing ground in Lavender Bay from a fear lest the approaches to the Port of Melbourne might be injuriously affected owing to the drifting of the silt into the channels. This prohibition has since been removed.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

701. A commencement of the Fisherman's Bend cutting was made on the 31st March 1880, and at one time as many as 183 men were employed on the work. The whole quantity excavated was 65,000 cubic yards, at a cost of £3,000, when it was decided to suspend operations

* See Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1881.

pending the passing of an Amending Act providing for the transfer to the Trust of 230 acres* of the land through which the proposed channel should be cut. In the meantime, 870 cubic yards of stone for the slopes of the cutting have been prepared and stacked, ready for use.

702. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. An increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1880 ...	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	3,558,480	38,394,169
1881 ...	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	4,213,625	41,962,704
Increase...	58	2,113,198	800,192	655,145	3,568,535

703. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 28·6 in 1880, and of 30·3 in 1881.

704. On the 1st July 1881 the registered fee on letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led during the year to an increase of 56,000, or nearly a fourth, in the number of letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1880 ...	241,248
1881 ...	297,299
Increase	56,051

705. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1880, 158,195, or 1 in every 153; and in 1881, 163,483, or 1 in 162, of the total number received. In the former year, 1,731, and in the latter year, 3,469, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1880, £18,089, for £16,981 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1881, the value of money found in letters was £25,783, for £22,822 of which, or 89 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1880, 1,661, or 1 in every 14,568 letters posted, and in 1881, 2,169, or 1 in every 12,129, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1880, 187 of these (besides 120 articles of value), and in 1881, 187, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of

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

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1881 was 1,280,522, as against 1,085,015 in 1880.

over £3,400 and £5,000 respectively. In the former year, 91, but in the latter only 30, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 25 in 1880, and 27 in 1881, were post cards. In 1880, 2,526 letters (including 850 valentines), and in 1881, 2,813 letters (including 354 valentines), were refused by the persons addressed, many of them enclosing articles of value. Only 3 letters in 1881 bore obliterated or defaced stamps.

Disposal of
dead letters.

706. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1880 AND 1881.

			1880.		1881.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	142,493	...	144,577
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	15,702	...	18,906
Total	...	...	<u>158,195</u>	...	<u>163,483</u>

Inland and
foreign
corre-
spondence.

707. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication:—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1881.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	22,500,000	1,000,463	1,737,802	506,616	563,466
Newspapers ...	7,600,000	778,928	1,022,006	656,212	1,383,586
Packets ...	3,800,000	145,617	52,115	44,203	171,690
Total ...	33,900,000	1,925,008	2,811,923	1,207,031	2,118,742

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom.

708. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1880:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1880 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	992,	315,	1,307,
Scotland ...	105,	39,	144,
Ireland ...	79,	28,	107,
Total United Kingdom	1,176,	382,	1,558, †

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1880, and ended with the first quarter of 1881.

† Exclusive of 123 millions of post cards.

709. Per head of population, 38·81 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 28·61 in Scotland, and 14·85 in Ireland, during 1880. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 34·04 to each inhabitant. Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

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

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters per Head.
Great Britain ...	32·7	Argentine Republic	2·6
Australia ...	27·5	Uruguay ...	2·4
Switzerland ...	25·5	Algeria ...	2·4
United States ...	24·6	Japan ...	1·8
Germany ...	14·7	Greece ...	1·6
Canada ...	14·6	Finland ...	1·6
Belgium ...	14·4	Brazil ...	1·6
Holland ...	13·3	Russia ...	1·5
Denmark ...	12·9	Roumania ...	1·3
France ...	12·4	Servia ...	·8
Luxemburg ...	10·2	Egypt ...	·7
Austro-Hungary ...	7·6	British India ...	·6
Norway ...	7·4	Mexico ...	·4
Sweden ...	7·2	Turkey ...	·4
Italy ...	5·4	Netherlands India ...	·2
Spain ...	4·8	Columbia ...	·2
Chili ...	3·3	Persia ...	·05
Hawaii ...	3·3		

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

* *Almanach de Gotha*, page 1052; Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1881.

advisability of which step has been more than once, and indeed quite recently, under the consideration of the Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Ordinary Union Rate.*

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

2. *Rates to and from Distant Countries.*

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

to which the Brindisi transit charges may be added.†

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

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

* Parliamentary Paper No. 76, Session 1880-1.

† See footnote (*) next page.

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

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

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

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

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

713. There were in 1881 three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, viz., one from Melbourne, calling at Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi; one from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and one from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows:—

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia ...	37	21½	44	9¼	49	21†
To United Kingdom ...	40	14½	45	16¾	51	39†

714. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle expired on the 1st February 1880, arrangements were made by Victoria with the

Mail contract with P. and O. Company.

* It has, however, been pointed out by Dr. Stephan, Postmaster-General of Berlin and originator of the Postal Union System, in a letter dated 17th July 1881, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Victoria, that the regulations of the Union allow an additional rate to be levied for any extraordinary mail service within the Union causing special expenses, and consequently that “on all letters originating in Australia and conveyed by Brindisi or San Francisco, whether by vessels under contract, or not under contract, an extra rate for the extraordinary service, in addition to the rate of 5d., or a total fee of 6d., may be raised on each single letter.” See Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year 1881 (Parliamentary Paper No. 25, Session 1882), page 12.

These figures are for 1880, those for 1881 not being available.

same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy being £85,000* per annum, or £5,000 less than under the former monthly service,† and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. Under this contract, the time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is 456 hours (19 days), and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours (39 days 22 hours), during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours (37 days 22 hours) at other seasons; and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours (37 days 7 hours) at all seasons. The company have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy; a penalty of £100 is imposed on them for every day's delay beyond the contract time, but a premium of £50 is paid for every period of 24 hours saved.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

715. Altogether, according to existing arrangements, the time allowed to be occupied in conveying letters from Melbourne to London is 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours at other seasons; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne is 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons.‡ In 1881, as a matter of fact, the average time occupied § in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 3½ hours above the time allowed during the favorable season, and nearly 2 days less than that allowed during the south-west monsoon; whilst the average time occupied between London and Melbourne was nearly 2 days shorter than the allowance. The longest period occupied between London and Melbourne was 39 days and 15¼ hours, or 3½ hours less than the contract time, and the shortest period was 36 days and 2 hours, or as much as 3 days and 16¾ hours less than that time.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

716. During the currency of the last contract the Victorian Government received all the postage on letters from Victoria to London, also the postage from London to Victoria, less one penny on each half-ounce letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Under the present arrangement, however, Victoria retains, on homeward correspondence, the whole of the letter postage and half the packet and newspaper postage, and receives from the Home Government, on outward correspondence, 2½d. per half-ounce letter, but no portion of the postage on packets and newspapers.

* For a comparison of the net cost of the two services see table following paragraph 732 *post*.

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

‡ The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55¾ hours after their departure from London.

§ See table following paragraph 713 *ante*.

717. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 296 places up to the end of 1881. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the various Australasian colonies. The following comparative statement of the business in the last two years shows an increase in all the items:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1880 ...	288	151,677	£ 423,313	166,022	£ 485,888
1881 ...	296	162,202	447,856	179,882	520,979
Increase	8	10,525	24,543	13,860	35,091

718. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 15s. 6d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 18s. 3d.

719. The number and value of money orders issued in favor of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighboring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means had, however, prior to 1880, when a revival took place, been gradually falling off, whilst the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has for years past been steadily increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1881 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to the Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1871 ...	16,403	£ 50,617	5,940	£ 27,590
1876 ...	12,778	39,279	15,310	63,232
1881 ..	14,409	46,670	32,439	120,487

720. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1880 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	14,238,502	20,837,111
Scotland	1,453,797	2,330,374
Ireland	1,011,819	1,347,910
Total United Kingdom	16,704,118	24,515,395

721. The average value of each money order issued during 1880 in England was £1 9s. 4d., in Scotland £1 12s. 1d., and in Ireland £1 6s. 8d., or in the United Kingdom £1 9s. 4d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

722. Nineteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1881 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 56 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 40 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 19 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

723. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1881 amounted to £528,615, or £105,213 more than in 1880. Of this increase nearly £63,000 was on account of the beer duty, which was in force for only the last two months of 1880; about £19,000 was from postage stamps, over £11,000 from duty stamps, nearly £9,000 from fee stamps, and not quite £3,000 from railway freight. Over two-fifths of the total amount received for stamps in 1881 was for postage stamps, over a fourth was for stamp duty, and nearly a fifth for beer duty. The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1881.

Description.	Value.
	£
Postage	214,606
Fee	60,248
Railway freight	18,844
Duty—(a) Adhesive... ..	107,987
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c....	26,642
Beer Duty	100,288
Total	£528,615

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 175,205, of the value of £457,831.

† See paragraph 718 ante.

724. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 302 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1881, the lines were extended by 135 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 607 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of paid telegrams. The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1880 ...	284	3,215	6,019
1881 ...	302	3,350	6,626
Increase ...	18	135	607

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1880 ...	812,466	348,446	1,160,912
1881 ...	921,642	360,107	1,281,749
Increase ...	109,176	11,661	120,837

725. During 1881, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 12,168, and the cost to the senders was £82,211. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 34,342, and were transmitted at a charge of £208,243.

* These are Government telegrams.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

726. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

**AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.**

Points of Connection and Repetition.	Number of Miles of—		
	Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier ... ..	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide ... ..	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta ... ..	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs ... ..	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin ... ..	...	898	898
Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia ... ..	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay ... ..	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria ... ..	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar... ..	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London ... ..	...	350	350
Total	9,287	4,408	13,695

Time occu-
pied by
telegrams
sent to
England.

727. During 1881, the average time occupied in the transmission of messages between Australia and England was 3 hours and 15 minutes. As an instance of the short time in which it is possible to send a message under the most favorable circumstances, it may be mentioned that on the 1st October 1880 a special message from the Governor of this colony to Queen Victoria, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition, and consisting of 78 words, was sent from Melbourne to Balmoral, in Scotland, in 23 minutes, including all stoppages.

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

728. The electric telegraphs are incorporated with the Post Office, therefore the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years:—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Net Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	198,160	60,163	258,323	377,363
1881 ...	215,903	69,149	285,052	389,217
Increase ...	17,743	8,986	26,729	11,854

729. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £117,764, or 44 per cent., in 1880, and by £104,165, or 37 per cent., in 1881; as a set-off against which deficits, it is explained that the following special items are included in the expenditure, viz., cost of the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, which do not form part of the revenue of the department, estimated at £5,000; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1881 to £15,531; and the net cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom, amounting in 1881 to £25,936,† which items make a total of £46,467; and that the balance of the deficit in 1881, amounting to £57,698, is more than accounted for by the value of telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £23,379; and the value of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £35,000.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

730. The gross cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £39,300 in 1880, and £44,387 in 1881, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

731. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1881, £18,451 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £25,936, as against £21,538 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services:—

Net cost of mail services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	£22,914
San Francisco „	2,993
Torres Straits „	29
Total	£25,936

* In addition to the amounts in this column, £16,756 in 1880, and £15,596 in 1881, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly been borne by the Public Works Department.

† See following paragraphs.

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

732. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *via* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract in 1881, which is the first complete year during which the new contract has been in force, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA POINT DE GALLE, 1879 AND 1881.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	18,451	3,190	...
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	1,123	...	13,618
" " New South Wales	13,236	14,007	771	...
" " South Australia	18,321	11,128	...	7,193
" " Tasmania	3,866	3,642	...	224
" " Queensland	1,602	2,983	1,381	...
" " Western Australia	2,336	2,592	256	...
" " New Zealand	9,094	8,552	...	542
" " Fiji	80	184	104	...
" " France	1,100	1,100	...	...
Total	79,637	63,762	...	15,875 net figures
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	...	5,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	1,300	...	750
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails	242	376	134	...
Total	92,292	86,676	...	5,616 net figures
Net cost to Victoria	12,655	22,914	10,259 net figures	...

Falling-off
in receipts
of mail
service.

733. It will be observed that in 1881 a falling-off in the receipts of the mail service under the new contract took place, amounting to £15,875, and a falling-off in the payments of £5,616, resulting in a net increase in the cost of the service to Victoria of £10,259. The principal falling-off in the receipts was in those from the United Kingdom, which is due to the Imperial Government retaining 3½d. out of every 6d. of the postage on outward letters (1½d. being for the transit through France and Italy), instead of only 1d. as formerly; also all the outward newspaper and packet postage. The falling-off in the amount chargeable to South Australia has arisen mainly from the fact that that colony no longer contributes any amount towards the subsidy, whereas before the new contract came into operation it contributed £5,000 per annum; and further, that it, as well as New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, continued in 1881 to charge 8d. on each letter and 2d. on each newspaper sent by this route, instead of 6d. and 1d., to which the Victorian rates had been reduced, the consequence being that the first

three of those colonies used the Galle service less, and the last one only slightly more, under the accelerated fortnightly than they did under the slower weekly service.

734. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1881 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £104,623; of which £36,291 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 3,609,835 by road, and 1,673,256 by rail, or 5,283,091 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., and by rail 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., resulting in a mean of 4 $\frac{4}{8}$ d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was nearly three farthings ($\cdot 74$ d.).

735. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the eight years ended with 1880:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
	1878	2,970	5,404
	1879	3,155	5,736
	1880	3,215	6,019
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
	1878	7,078	11,760
	1879	7,517	12,426
	1880	7,956	13,188
Queensland ...	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1878	5,410	7,125
	1879	5,971	7,891
1880	5,768	8,150	

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in the years prior to 1877 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
South Australia* ...	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1878	4,217	5,686
	1879	4,393	5,934
Western Australia ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
Tasmania ...	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082
New Zealand ...	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530
	1878	3,434	8,035
	1879	3,605	9,300
1880	3,706	9,401	

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

736. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1880 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the five previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1880.

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

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia in all the years prior to 1876 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

737. On the continent of Australia there were 23,248 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 27,832 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1880. At the same date at least 35,854 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 46,351 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

738. The length of telegraph line open at the end of 1880 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia was as follows. These are the only British possessions outside the United Kingdom of which the particulars are at hand :—

Telegraphs in British possessions.

TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

					Miles of Line Open.	
India	...	...	...	...	20,468	
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	813	
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	3,140	
Australasia	...	...	...	...	27,832	

739. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of the principal European countries, according to the latest returns. The information has all been drawn from official sources, except in the case of the United Kingdom :—

Telegraphs in European countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom	1880	...	117,100
Austro-Hungary	1878	30,509	86,224
Belgium	1880	3,451	15,148
Denmark *	1879	2,186	5,786
France †	1880	43,222	124,244
Germany	1879	34,522	121,935
Holland	1880	2,373	8,582
Italy ‡	1879	15,958	52,335
Russia	1878	62,084	121,552
Sweden and Norway	1878-80	9,875	21,142
Switzerland	1880	4,071	9,947

* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 465; wire, 1,231. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4.7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 66,148; wire, 196,618; also 3,452 of cable, which is included. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

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

Railways:
length,
cost, &c.

740. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1881 was $1,246\frac{3}{4}$; consisting of $1,068\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single, and 178 of double line. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1881:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1881.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December 1881.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year. Train Miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total,	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	5,199,843 †	51,611	} 1,423,091
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	$54\frac{1}{4}$	...	$54\frac{1}{4}$	612,133	11,079
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	288,051	6,064
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	255,616	6,014
Maryborough and Avoca ...	15	...	15	60,448	4,030	
Sandhurst and Inglewood ...	30	...	30	151,227	5,041	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud ...	33	...	33	155,386	4,709	
Carlsruhe and Daylesford ...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	144,961	6,372
Lancefield ...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	56,256	3,880
Ballarat Racecourse ...	2	...	2	6,472	3,236	
<i>Total Northern System ...</i>	$262\frac{1}{2}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$363\frac{1}{4}$	6,930,393	19,079	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	414,547 §	69,061	} 1,321,376
Geelong (including extension to wharf)	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{4}$	1,057,993 ||	27,128	
Ballarat ...	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	1,728,147	32,302
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	...	57	314,321	5,514	
Ararat and Stawell ...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	112,316	5,990
Ararat and Hamilton ...	$66\frac{1}{2}$	...	$66\frac{1}{2}$	307,555	4,625
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse Branch)	$52\frac{1}{2}$	...	$52\frac{1}{2}$	333,519	6,353
Hamilton and Portland (including extension to Portland wharf)	54	...	54	267,358	4,951	
Stawell and Horsham ...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	234,481	4,383
Geelong and Queenscliff ...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	105,030	5,062
Warrenheip and Gerdons ...	13	...	13	79,013	6,078	
<i>Total Western System ...</i>	$373\frac{1}{4}$	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$434\frac{1}{2}$	4,954,280	11,402	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the Melbourne station, which cost £540,720.

‡ The lengths of the Williamstown and Essendon lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Main line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. The North-Eastern line starts from Essendon, and the Geelong line from a point on the Williamstown line called Newport; these are places distant from the same terminus 5 miles and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £156,890.

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

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

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December 1881.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Train Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon (including Race-course Branch)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	80,322	16,910	} 910,090
North-Eastern ...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	1,575,289	8,644	
Wangaratta and Beechworth	23	...	23	155,173	6,747	
Springs and Wahgunyah ...	14	...	14	65,381	4,670	
Mangalore and Shepparton...	45	...	45	223,563	4,968	
Toolamba and Tatura ...	7	...	7	25,496	3,642	
Shepparton and Numurkah	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,039	2,490	
Total North-Eastern System	294	2$\frac{1}{2}$	296$\frac{1}{2}$	2,176,263	7,340	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland ...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	745,205	6,302	} 410,579
South Yarra and Oakleigh ...	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	169,581	25,123	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	4,652	6,203	
Caulfield and Frankston ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ §	37,930	3,700	} 568,131
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$||	1,237,545	75,003	
Total Eastern System ...	139	13$\frac{1}{2}$	152$\frac{1}{2}$	2,194,913	14,393	
Grand Total ...	1068$\frac{3}{4}$	178	1246$\frac{3}{4}$	16,255,849¶	13,039	4,633,267

741. Under the Railway Construction Act 1880 (44 Vict. No. 682), which became law on the 28th December of that year, 23 new lines were authorized, 17 of which were country lines, and 6 "suburban and special" lines. The estimated total length of these lines was 483 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the expenditure sanctioned per mile, including that on stations, was £3,725 for country lines, and £9,452 for suburban lines. The gross additional amount allowed for rolling-stock was £209,700, which was at the rate of £434 per mile. At the close of 1881, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of these lines had been completed, 159 miles were in progress, and the remaining 291 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles had not been commenced. The completed lines are amongst those particularized in the last table. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction at the end

Railways
authorized
and in
progress.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ Second line of way opened on the 19th December 1881.

§ Length open at the end of 1881, as far as Mordialloc; the remaining 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles were in course of construction.

|| Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 5 miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

¶ The total cost of the railways to the end of 1881, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £18,603,830. See paragraph 748 post.

of 1881, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS AT END OF 1881.

Names of Systems and Lines.		Proposed Total Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 31st December 1881.
		Miles.	£	£
<i>Northern System.</i>				
Inglewood to Charlton	... ..	20	74,500	24,773
Eaglehawk to Mitiamo	... ..	36	134,100	7,803
St. Arnaud to Donald	... ..	24	89,400	30,838
Total Northern System		80	298,000	63,414
<i>Western System.</i>				
Horsham to Dimboola	... ..	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	79,160	17,172
Colac to Camperdown	... ..	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	105,230	13,466
Total Western System		49 $\frac{1}{2}$	184,390	30,638
<i>Eastern System.</i>				
Caulfield to Frankston	... ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	89,800	...
Hawthorn to Lilydale	... ..	20	189,040	41,456
Total Eastern System		29 $\frac{1}{2}$	278,840	41,456
Grand Total		159	761,230	135,508

742. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the heads, except sheep and cattle trucks, and guard vans:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1880	197	233	138	382	2,803	226	£ 1,643,954
1881	210	252	146	382	3,005	222	1,758,957
Increase	13	19	8	...	202	...	115,003
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

743. The passenger rates per mile are as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1881.

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

* Exclusive of rolling-stock. † Incomplete portion from Mordialloc to Frankston. For particulars of the completed portion see last table.

Rolling-stock.

Passenger rates.

744. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods' carried, during 1880 and 1881. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.* All the items show increase :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.			Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.†	Goods.
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1880	...	...	1,199	4,380,802	15,999,459	1,258,254
1881	...	...	1,247	4,633,267	18,973,070	1,421,530
Increase			48	252,465	2,974,611	163,276

745. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1880 and 1881 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1880	567,193	743,422	182,302	1,492,917	814,075	678,842	54·53
1881	654,931	817,979	192,299	1,665,209	913,572	751,637	54·86
Increase	87,738	74,557	9,997	172,292	99,497	72,795	·33

746. A very large increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, and a slight increase under the head of sundries. A large increase also appears in the working expenses, and

* The Main (Melbourne to Echuca), Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, Portland and Hamilton, the Gippsland, the Dunolly and St. Arnaud, Springs and Wahgunyah, Stawell and Horsham, South Yarra and Oakleigh, Geelong and Queenscliff, Warrenheip and Gordons, Spencer and Flinders streets Junction, Mangalore and Shepparton, Toolamba and Tatura, Carlruhe and Trentham, and Trentham and Daylesford lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1880. The following lines were also opened for traffic in 1881 at the dates named :—7th June, Lancefield line, 14½ miles; 11th August, Ballarat Racecourse, 2 miles; 1st September, Shepparton to Numurkah, 20½ miles; 15th September, Daylesford Extension, ½ mile; 19th December, Caulfield to Mordialloc, 10½ miles; total, 47½ miles.

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

a small increase (about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) in the proportion of working expenses to receipts.

Railway
debt.

747. The total amount borrowed for railway construction to the end of 1881 was £17,660,267,* which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £17,672,460. If from this amount be deducted the cost of floating the loans, amounting to £51,060, the net proceeds available for railway construction will be found to have been £17,621,400.

Capital
account of
railways.

748. In addition to the £17,672,460 derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,877,980, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,† £291,500 from debentures issued by the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, and £386,480 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of 1881, to £18,603,830, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,895,550. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO END OF 1881.

RECEIPTS.			
Net proceeds of loans	...	...	£17,621,400
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	291,500
From consolidated revenue	...	...	386,480
Total receipts	...	...	£20,499,380
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£16,255,849
Rolling-stock	...	...	1,758,957
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	530,042
Preliminary surveys	...	...	58,982
Total expenditure	...	...	£18,603,830
Balance unexpended	...	...	£1,895,550

Net income
{ and cost of
railways
compared.

749. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £18,014,806, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1881 has already been stated‡ to have been £751,637. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 286 *ante*, less £68,100 repaid.

† See footnote (†) on page 105 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 745 *ante*.

railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4·172, or about £4 3s. 5¼d. per cent.

750. The amount of interest payable on the debenture capital of railways during 1881 was £918,218, which was at the average rate of 5½ per cent. If from this be deducted the net railway income of the year, amounting to £751,637, also the interest allowed by banks on unexpended balances of the Railway loan remaining at credit, amounting to £82,400, or £834,037 in all, the remainder will be £84,181, which represents the actual net charge to the State during the year. But if allowance be also made for the capital not bearing interest, derived from other sources than loans, at the same average rate as that at which the debenture capital was borrowed, the loss on working the railways during 1881 would appear to have been no less than £192,500. This is set forth in the following statement:—

Net loss on working railways, 1881.

APPARENT NET LOSS ON WORKING RAILWAYS, 1881.

Interest on borrowed capital	...	...	...	£918,218
Deduct net railway income, 1881	...	...	£751,637	
„ interest on balances held by banks	...	...	82,400	
			834,037	
Actual net charge to revenue	...	...	...	84,181
Add interest on capital not derived from loans (£2,084,095, assumed at 5½ per cent.)	...	...	...	108,373
Apparent net loss on working railways, 1881	...	...	...	£192,554

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

751. The revenue returned in 1881 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as 8½ per cent. on the North-Eastern system, but varied from 3¼ to 3⅔ per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, owing to exceptional circumstances, yielded only 1⅔ per cent.† The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1881, as given in the recently issued Report of the Board of Land and Works* :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1881.

	Per cent.
Northern system	3·66
Western system	3·45
North-Eastern system	8·47
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	3·25
Hobson's Bay lines	1·39†
All lines	4·17

* Parliamentary Paper No. 48, Session 1882.

† For explanation of this low rate see paragraph 758 *post*.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

752. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last eight years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1881.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619

Decrease of net profits per mile.

753. It will be observed that, as the railways were extended, the net profits per mile gradually decreased from year to year until 1879; thus the net profits per mile in 1879 were less than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 38 per cent. of that open in 1879. In 1880 and 1881, however, an increase occurred in this item, which is in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines being included for the first time in those years. On these lines the net profits per mile amount to over £4,000 annually.

Purchase by the State of private railways.

754. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ of double line—or of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The cost of the lines, to the 31st December 1881, was as follows :—

Shares—10,694, at £80 per share	£855,520
Debenture bonds—4,653, at £100 each	465,300
	£1,320,820
Stores—taken at a valuation of	16,308
New works—expenditure on	61,318
	£1,398,446
Total cost	

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

755. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £114,200, were redeemed prior to the 31st December 1880, and a further number of the value of £59,600 on the 1st March 1881. Subjoined is a statement of the rates

of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1881, and of the amounts outstanding at each rate :—

Rate of Interest.	Amount.
6 per cent.	£107,400
5 per cent.	183,900
3½ per cent.	200
Total	£291,500

756. During the 12 months ended 30th June 1879, when these lines were worked by the company for the State, the proceeds, after deducting all working expenses, amounted to £43,728, as compared with £62,341 in the succeeding financial year. Revenue of suburban lines, 1878-9.

757. During the first 18 months that the lines were under the control* of the Government the net income amounted to £96,017, being equivalent to about 4½ per cent. of the total cost, but there was a loss of £1,474 on the transactions of the period, as shown below. It is pointed out by the Railway authorities, however, that no credit is taken for the running over these lines by the Gippsland trains, which saved the construction of another line for the 2½ miles intervening between Prince's Bridge and South Yarra; and that, if the unredeemed debentures, instead of bearing between 5 and 6 per cent. interest, had borne no more than the rate chargeable on the loans then recently contracted, viz., 4½ per cent., the receipts would have not only covered all the expenditure, but left a profit of over £5,000; also, that, since the 1st January 1880, about £6,000 per annum has been added to the cost of working by the additions made to salaries and wages. The figures of income and expenditure, for the 18 months alluded to, are as follow :— Income, &c., of suburban lines, 1879-80.

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

Gross income	£250,619
Working expenditure (including management, &c.),	£148,641
Renewals of way and works	5,961
Total working expenses	154,602
Net income	£96,017
Interest† on debenture capital	£38,041
„ share capital, at 4½ per cent.	57,748
„ amount paid for stores, ditto	1,101
„ cost of new works, ditto	601
Total expenditure	£97,491
Excess of expenditure over receipts	£1,474

* See paragraph 754 ante.

† For the amounts on which the interest is calculated, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, paragraph 293.

Income, &c.,
of suburban
lines, 1881.

758. During the year 1881, the gross revenue of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay lines amounted to £196,608, and the working expenses to £177,194. The difference or net income was thus £19,414, which is equivalent to only 1·39 per cent. on the capital cost.* It should be pointed out, however, that the expenditure of 1881 includes an exceptional item of £45,160, paid as compensation for injuries received by passengers at the railway accident near Jolimont.† Exclusive of the amount paid in respect to this accident, the net income of these lines amounted to £64,575, being equivalent to 4·6 per cent. on the capital cost. In the previous year the net income amounted to £61,317, or 4·42 per cent. on the cost. The rate of interest payable on the capital cost during 1881, however, was as much as 4·74 per cent.

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

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

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719
	1877	950
	1878	1,052
	1879	1,125
	1880	1,199
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733
	1879	736
	1880	850
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428
	1879	503
	1880	633

* See paragraph 754 ante.

† See paragraph 576 ante.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454
	1879	559
	1880	667
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
	1880	72
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172
	1877	172
	1878	172
	1879	172
	1880	172
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171
	1880	1,258

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

760. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1880 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 59 more miles than those of Victoria, and therefore the former colony is placed at the head of the list. If, however, the length of the double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or of any other colony. The lines are exclusively single in almost all the colonies except Victoria :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

761. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1880, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has nearly trebled, and in Australasia more than trebled, during the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472
1878	2,736	3,978
1879	2,995	4,339
1880	3,421	4,852

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

762. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 300 out of 559 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland and Western Australia all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In Tasmania 45 miles of line have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, and 127 miles upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In New Zealand there are also two gauges, one of 3 feet 6 inches, and the other of 4 feet 8½ inches.

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

763. In 1880 the length of lines open was less in both Ireland and Scotland than on the Australian continent. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses amounted to 54 per cent. of the receipts, or a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to 3·9 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

* See table following paragraph 745 ante

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,660	602,079,470	540,742,581	52,600,457	28,479,679
Scotland ...	2,907	92,333,212	45,956,833	6,700,161	3,568,266
Ireland ...	2,378	34,208,975	17,185,338	2,658,136	1,454,404
Total United Kingdom }	17,945	728,621,657	603,884,752	61,958,754	33,502,349

764. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

Railways in British possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	9,181	Canada ...	6,891
Ceylon ...	136	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	66	Trinidad ...	16
Natal ...	101	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	905		

765. It may be remarked that two years previously Natal had only 5 miles and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1880, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 101 miles in the former and 905 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

Extension of railways in Natal and Cape Colony.

766. In India, in 1879, there were 6,134 miles of guaranteed and 2,412 miles of State railways open, or 8,546 miles in all. The former were constructed at a cost of £96,444,666, and the latter of £23,534,473, making a total of £119,979,139, or an average of about £14,000 per mile. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the guaranteed railway lines was 48 per cent., and on the State railway lines 79 per cent.; or 52 per cent. on the two descriptions of railway lines combined. The number of passengers carried in the year was 43,144,608, besides 22,637 season ticket holders; and the weight of goods carried was 8,825,174 tons, in addition to 612,655 head of live stock.

Railways in India.

767. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over about twice the length, and the railways in British India extend over two and a half times the length, of all the lines upon the Australian continent.

Railways, in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

768. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Expenses.
EUROPE.			£		£	£
Austro-Hungary	1877	11,164	249,960,000	37,856,236	21,437,728	11,334,908
Belgium ...	1880	2,554	62,293,853	56,305,953	6,098,951	3,587,677
Denmark ...	1879	819	...	5,830,782	570,493	364,470
France... ..	„	14,138	395,264,967	150,325,733	37,826,199	19,705,133
German Empire	1878	19,563	403,616,000	...	42,449,000	25,328,000
Greece ...	„	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1880	1,440	21,654,493	15,989,793	1,864,966	932,212
Italy... ..	„	5,340	104,669,512	32,491,827	7,124,263	4,345,514
Portugal ...	1878	646	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	1879	13,792	...	...	33,688,808	23,936,130
Spain ...	1876	3,806	...	13,969,964	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	1879	4,212	26,684,971	7,704,917	1,699,544	1,118,712
Switzerland ...	1880	1,596	29,894,032	21,608,581	2,400,815	1,259,888
Turkey in Europe	1878	954	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Con- federation	1876	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939
Chili... ..	„	1,008	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1878	81,841	956,250,000	...	102,079,000	63,125,000
Uruguay ...	„	127	...	...	...	...

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1880.

769. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882,* the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1880; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1880.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.	Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
1830 ...	206	...	1873 ...	167,714	11,823
1840 ...	5,335	513	1874 ...	175,788	8,074
1850 ...	23,612	1,828	1875 ...	183,681	7,894
1855 ...	42,320	3,742	1876 ...	192,262	8,582
1860 ...	66,376	4,812	1877 ...	199,235	6,974
1865 ...	90,116	4,748	1878 ...	205,635	6,400
1870 ...	137,850	9,547	1879 ...	213,737	8,102
1871 ...	146,168	8,318	1880 ...	221,678	7,941
1872 ...	155,891	9,723			

* Page 1059, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

770. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1881 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. The rates of wages in country districts are generally somewhat higher than those in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognized working day for artisans and general laborers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Description of Labor.	1871.	1876.	1881.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.			
Farm laborers ... per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s.	20s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	7s. 6d. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£25 to £35	£35 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£35 to £45	£40 to £65	£60 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£20 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	11s. to 17s. 6d.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£50 to £60	£50 to £80	£70 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£40 to £55	£40 to £52	£50
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £52	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board and lodging }	£30 to £40	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£25 to £35	£30 to £40	£35
General servants ... " "	£25 to £35	£26 to £36	£30 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£25 to £35	£30 to £36	£30 to £35
Nursemaids ... " "	£10 to £25	£25 to £35	£25 to £30
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without board	5s. to 6s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without board }	2s. to 4s.	1s. 8d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£4 to £4 10s.	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 5s.

Prices.

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

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Articles.	1871.	1876.	1881.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.	4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.
Barley "	3s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.
Oats "	3s. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 7d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 7d.
Maize "	3s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.	3s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.
Bran "	1s. to 1s. 1d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	8½d. to 1s. 3d.
Hay per ton	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£4 to £8	£2 10s. to £6
Flour, first quality "	£12 10s. to £17 10s.	£11 10s. to £14	£9 to £11 15s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	7d.	4d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £37	£14 to £48	£15 to £46
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £50	£5 to £60	£8 to £65
Cattle—			
Fat each	£4 to £12 17s. 6d.	£5 10s. to £19 15s.	£3 10s. to £14 2s. 6d.
Milch cows "	£7 10s. to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £12 10s.	£4 15s. to £10
Sheep, fat "	5s. to 17s.	3s. 6d. to 25s.	3s. 6d. to 21s.
Lambs, fat "	5s. to 11s.	2s. to 13s.	3s. to 12s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 9d.	1½d. to 6d.
Mutton, "	2½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 6d.	1½d. to 4d.
Veal, "	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork, "	7d. to 8d.	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, per quarter	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	6d. to 10d.	10d. to 2s. 3d.	6d. to 2s.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.
Imported "	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 11s.	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks "	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls "	3s. to 5s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 3s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys each	4s. to 10s.	5s. to 15s.	4s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs "	5s. to 12s.	10s. to 18s.	10s. to 14s
Bacon per lb.	1s.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	6d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Eggs per doz.	9d to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 8d.	10d. to 2s. 9d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881—continued.

Articles.	1871.	1876.	1881.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 to £3	£3 10s. to £5	£2 10s. to £7
Retail ... per lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	3s. 6d. to 15s.	3s. 9d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 18s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 9d.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 8d.
Turnips ...	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 1s.	2d. to 1s.
Radishes ...	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	4d. to 2s.	6d. to 5s.	3d. to 5s.
Cauliflowers ...	1s. to 6s.	1s. to 5s.	4d. to 3s.
Lettuces ...	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 4d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	7d. to 2s. 7d.	7d. to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Coffee (in bond) ...	6d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£27 to £52	£30 to £48	£30 10s. to £38
Rice ...	£16 10s. to £24 10s.	£16 to £24	£13 10s. to £29
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 3s.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29	£20 to £30	£17 to £29
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Salt ... per ton	72s. 6d. to 110s.	£3 5s. to £5	£3 5s. to £6 5s.
Coals ...	20s. to 21s. 6d.	30s. to 36s.	22s. to 40s.
Firewood ...	8s. to 12s.	13s.	8s. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£6 to £8 10s.	£7 to £9 10s.	£7 to £9
" ... per doz.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 13s. 6d.
Porter ... per hhd.	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £6 10s.	£7 5s. to £7 10s.
" ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 9s.	3s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.	6s. to 15s.
Rum ...	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3d.	3s. to 6s. 9d.	2s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.
Whiskey ...	3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 15s.
Hollands ...	2s. 9d. to 4s.	2s. 9d. to 4s.	3s. 3d. to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Port wine ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £100	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £130	£20 to £125
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 75s.	20s. to 85s.	20s. to 85s.
Claret ...	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. to 80s.	13s. 6d. to 100s.
Champagne ...	30s. to 85s.	20s. to 86s.	25s. to 91s.

772. The price of gold in 1881 ranged from £2 17s. to £4 3s. per oz. Price of gold. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1881 the lowest price quoted (£2 17s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 2s.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

773. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1881 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses and cattle, but slightly smaller numbers as regards sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1881.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,678 ...	65,556 ...	1,067,824
„ „ Customs	... 2,961 ...	... 62,726 ...	... 1,079,298

Imports of
pigs.

774. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1881 numbered 1,017. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 5,265, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

775. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1880 was £751,041, and in 1881, £678,686.

PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of
Land
Statute.

776. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was first introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.

Lands under
the Statute.

777. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance
fund.

778. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June 1881 was £66,502, of which £50,000 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £718 Os. 4d. has been paid to claimants.

779. A large increase took place in the business under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) in 1881 as compared with 1880. The following were the transactions in the two years:—

Transactions under the Land Statute, 1880 and 1881.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1880 AND 1881.

	1880.	1881.
Applications to bring land under the Act ... number	865	1,256
Extent of land included ... acres	50,764	64,990
Value of land included ... £	1,018,150	1,451,193
Certificates of title issued ... number	10,066	13,977
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c. „	18,015	23,993
Registering proprietors ... „	311	36
Other transactions* ... „	20,234	22,310
Forms sold ... „	226	369
Fees received ... £	26,579	34,570

780. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1881 was 8,557,614 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £22,391,876. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1881 was 12,614,400 acres. It therefore follows that at that period over two-thirds of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Proportion of land under the Statute.

781. The business in Equity was generally somewhat heavier in 1881 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Transactions in Equity.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1880 AND 1881.

	1880.	1881.
Suits by bill ... number	63	93
Petitions filed ... „	8	4
Commissions issued ... „	8	6
Decrees issued ... „	35	44
Orders issued ... „	127	107
Reports issued ... „	33	27
Writs of injunction issued ... „	3	7
Conveyances settled by Master ... „	1	—
Leases settled by Master ... „	2	—
Recognizances entered into ... „	1	—
Rolls filed ... „	31	54

782. In 1881, as compared with 1880, there was a large increase in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1880 was £1,530, and in 1881, £1,896. The following are the figures for those years:—

Probates and letters of administration.

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1880 ...	744	£ 1,476,035	491	£ 414,065	1,235	£ 1,890,100
1881 ...	940	2,243,205	608	691,865	1,548	2,935,070
Increase	196	767,170	117	277,800	313	1,044,970

Value of property bequeathed. 783. During the seventeen years ended with 1881 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over thirty-one and a third millions sterling (£31,397,239).

Scale of probate, &c., duties. 784. According to the present law,† duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale; half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren:—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates of less than	£1,000 in value	...	1 per cent.
”	£1,000 to £5,000	”	2 ”
”	£5,000 to £10,000	”	3 ”
”	£10,000 to £20,000	”	4 ”
”	£20,000 to £30,000	”	5 ”
”	£30,000 to £40,000	”	6 ”
”	£40,000 to £60,000	”	7 ”
”	£60,000 to £80,000	”	8 ”
”	£80,000 to £100,000	”	9 ”
”	£100,000 and upwards	”	10 ”

Amount of probate, &c., duties. 785. The amount realized by the State in 1881 from duties on estates of deceased persons was greater by over £30,000 than in either of the three previous years. The amounts, however, fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last eleven years:—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1881.

1871	...	£ 17,069	1877	...	£ 82,201
1872	...	37,643	1878	...	45,470
1873	...	39,026	1879	...	47,607
1874	...	67,998	1880	...	48,697
1875	...	50,057	1881	...	78,914
1876	...	33,638			

* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

† The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

786. The intestate estates respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1880 numbered 204; those in 1881 numbered 186. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £28,350 in the former and to £77,588 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £50,473 in 1880, and £62,519 in 1881. In the eleven years ended with 1881 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,430, and their estimated value £471,366. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the eleven years was £451,625.

Intestate estates.

787. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 9 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1881 as compared with 11 in 1880; but no decree for judicial separation was made in either year. The following was the business done in the two years:—

Divorce and matrimonial.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1880 AND 1881.

	1880.	1881.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage number	16	18
„ judicial separation „	6	10
„ alimony „	7	7
Decrees for dissolution of marriage „	11	9
„ for alimony „	5	—

788. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 143 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 35 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in nineteen years.

789. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages being 3·74 petitions in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 16·1 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being about one-half in the former, but only about three-sevenths in the latter.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

790. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £802 in 1880, and to £798 in 1881; those on Probates amounted to £1,050 in 1880,

Fees in Equity, &c.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 782 *ante*.

and to £1,325 in 1881; those in Divorce amounted to £111 in 1880, and to £120 in 1881.

Collections
in Lunacy.

791. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy decreased from £12,286 in 1880 to £12,133 in 1881.

Insolvencies.

792. In the fourteen years ended with 1881, nearly eleven thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 8½ millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to nearly 4½ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former:—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
1868	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
1880	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
1881	620	303,892	161,386	142,506
Total	10,936	8,584,074	4,425,249	4,158,825

Insolvencies,
1881 and
previous
years.

793. The financial and commercial depression which existed during 1879 is shown by the unusual number of failures in that year. It is gratifying, however, to note a great improvement in 1880, and a still further improvement in 1881, when the number of insolvents and the amount of their liabilities were absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of fourteen years. The deficiency shown, moreover, was less in 1881 than in any previous year except 1873.

Proportion
of liabilities
to assets.

794. The proportion of the assets to the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, fluctuates considerably from year to year. In the year under review, the former amounted to 53 per cent. of the latter, in 1880 to 57 per cent., in 1879 to 70 per cent., in 1878 to 60 per cent.,

in 1877 to 59 per cent., and in 1876 to 51 per cent. In the whole period of fourteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 52 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

795. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1880 and 1881 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates* up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. A slight decrease will be observed under the third head, but an increase under the other two heads; the total number of offences being nearly 6 per cent. more in 1881 than in 1880:—

OFFENCES, 1880 AND 1881.

Offences in respect to which —	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	17,795	19,384	1,589	...
2. „ „ apprehended by the police	23,983	25,346	1,363	...
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	4,898	4,631	...	267
Total	46,676	49,361	2,685 ‡	...

796. Nearly two-fifths of the total number of offences in 1880 and 1881 consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal bye-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statute, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1880 and 1881:—

* It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

† It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests are and are not made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

‡ Net figures.

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,* 1880 AND 1881.

				1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	...	...	...	2,409	2,468	59	...
" " property	...	...	...	346	998	652	...
Other offences	...	...	...	15,040	15,918	878	...
Total				17,795	19,384	1,589	...
Cases dismissed by magistrates	...	...	...	6,716	6,701	...	15
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	...	...	...	11,079	12,683	1,604	...

797. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges; is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.

798. The persons † who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1881, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads, were as follow:—

PERSONS † ARRESTED, 1871, 1876, AND 1881. ‡

Number of Persons—	1871.	1876.	1881.
Taken into custody	22,800	25,281	25,346
Discharged by magistrates...	6,950	7,750	8,307
Summarily convicted or held to bail	15,069	16,851	16,448
Committed for trial	781	680	591

799. It will be observed that fewest arrests were made at the first period, and that they were only slightly more numerous at the last than at the middle period. In proportion to the number of persons in the colony, however, arrests at the last period were less numerous than at either the first or the middle period. The estimated average population in 1871 was 737,005; in 1876, 796,558; and in 1881, 868,942. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 32 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 32 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period. In considering the arrests in connection with the numbers of the population, it should, however, be remembered that persons, and especially males,

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would be included in subsequent tables.

† See preceding paragraph.

‡ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

Charges counted as persons.

Arrests, 1871, 1876, and 1881.

Arrests, proportion to population.

at an age to commit crime now bear a much smaller proportion to the inhabitants of the colony than they did formerly.

800. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 70 per cent. at the first period, of 69 per cent. at the second, and of 67 per cent. at the third period. Proportion of times charge was sustained.

801. The diminution in the number of serious offences is shown by the decreasing number of commitments for trial at each successive period. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 29 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 34 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 43 arrests at the third period. Diminution of serious offences.

802. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, were summarily dealt with, or were sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :— Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

—	1871.		1876.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	18,576	4,224	19,528	5,753	19,840	5,506
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,613	1,337	5,887	1,863	6,432	1,875
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,258	2,811	13,064	3,787	12,872	3,576
Committed for trial ...	705	76	577	103	536	55

803. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested in the proportions respectively of 70 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1871; of 70 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1876; and of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1881. Cases in which charge was sustained.

804. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods :— Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

—	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1871.	1876.	1881.
Taken into custody ...	22·74	29·46	27·75
Discharged by magistrates ...	23·81	31·64	29·15
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	22·93	28·99	27·78
Committed for trial ...	10·78	17·85	10·26

* See paragraph 797 ante.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

805. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody, or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last higher than at the first period, but somewhat lower than at the middle period. The proportion of females committed for trial, however, was slightly lower at the last period than at the first, as well as very much lower than at the middle period. At all the periods the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population. At the first period the females in the colony were in the proportion of 83, and at the second of 88, and at the third of 91, to every 100 males.

Causes of arrest.

806. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Offence.	1871.	1876.	1881.
Murder and attempt at murder	28	17	16
Manslaughter	14	17	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	54	59	82
Assaults	1,398	1,425	1,862
Rape and indecent assaults on females ...	88	86	71
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	18	15	5
Other offences against the person	130	125	109
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ...	224	136	195
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ...	154	170	183
Other offences against property	3,454	3,458	3,355
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	82	98	58
Drunkenness	9,968	11,624	11,065
Other offences against good order	5,045	6,085	6,696
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	672	374	361
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	101	66	33
Offences against public welfare	1,370	1,526	1,239
Total	22,800	25,281	25,346

Offences at last period.

807. The only causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were shooting at or wounding, assaults; horse, sheep, and cattle stealing; and miscellaneous offences against good order. But, except manslaughter and drunkenness—arrests for which were least numerous at the first—and robbery—arrests for which were least numerous at the middle period—the apprehensions

for all other offences were fewer at the last than at either of the former periods.

808. Arrests for drunkenness in 1881 were more numerous than in 1879 or 1880, but fewer than in any other year since 1874. For several years prior to 1877, drunkenness, as shown by the arrests, was increasing from year to year, but since then, judged by the same standard, it had until 1881, when a slight increase occurred, been steadily declining; thus, in the eight years ended with 1881, these arrests numbered 10,981, 11,541, 11,624, 12,447, 11,825, 10,859, 10,056, and 11,065. Notwithstanding the diminution which has taken place of late years in the number of arrests for drunkenness, it is still quite common enough to show that vigorous effort on the part of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil is not uncalled for, especially when it is remembered that, large as is the number of persons taken into custody each year for this offence, arrests therefor are very seldom made unless it is accompanied with disorderly conduct. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but, supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„

809. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” and “other offences against good order,” may be considered as, comparatively speaking, minor offences, not amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 18,467 in 1871, 21,167 in 1876, and 21,116 in 1881; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 81 per cent. at the first period and 84 per cent. at the last two periods. Notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests. Only 33 persons were taken into custody for smuggling in 1881, which is only half the number in 1876, and less than a third of the number in 1871.

810. The ages of those taken into custody in 1881, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1881.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	3	61	362	426
10 to 15 ,, ...	...	57	535	149	741
15 to 20 ,, ...	1	545	1,381	141	2,068
20 to 25 ,, ...	12	1,207	2,181	293	3,693
25 to 30 ,, ...	23	903	1,668	258	2,852
30 to 40 ,, ...	42	1,401	3,170	636	5,249
40 to 50 ,, ...	45	1,028	3,305	846	5,224
50 to 60 ,, ...	33	579	2,063	510	3,185
60 years and upwards	10	285	1,205	392	1,892
Unknown ...	1	4	8	3	16
Total ...	167	6,012	15,577	3,590	25,346

Education of children arrested.

811. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1881, according to the table, was 1,167, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 60, or about a nineteenth, could read and write well; and 511, or 44 per cent., were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 10, all males, of whom two were able to read and write, five could read only, and three were unable to read.

Education of adults.

812. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 24,179, and of these, 6,119, or over a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,079, or over an eighth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 581, of whom 168, or nearly a fourth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 58, or a tenth, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

813. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1881, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect as enumerated at the last census:—

* See paragraph 797 ante.

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1881.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Popu- lation. †	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Popu- lation. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria ‡	6,231	12·48	185	3·71
Other Australian colonies ‡	1,182	29·65	61	15·30
Australian Aborigines ...	40	...	...	...
England and Wales ...	6,444	43·70	149	10·10
Scotland	2,156	44·77	34	7·06
Ireland	7,517	86·67	115	13·26
China	246	20·85	5	4·24
Other countries	1,530	...	42	...
Total	25,346	29·39	591	6·85
RELIGION.				
Protestants	13,755	22·24	350	5·66
Roman Catholics ...	11,033	54·22	214	10·52
Jews	76	17·55	4	9·24
Pagans	220	19·71	6	5·38
Others	262	...	17	...

814. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers. With the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number arrested is increasing. In 1871, only 2,123 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 6,231. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1881, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 1,100, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 60,720, or 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged could not, however, as a whole, have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was, in proportion to population, only slightly larger than that of the latter. Proportionately to the numbers in the population, the Scotch arrested were slightly above the English, but those committed for trial were much below any others except Victorians and Chinese; the Chinese arrested and committed for trial were below persons of any other

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

* See paragraph 797 *ante*.

† The enumerated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 46 and 53 *ante*.

Exclusive of Aborigines.

nationality except Victorians. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments were more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

815. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied much more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants, more than three times as many as the Jews, and nearly three times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, the Protestants committed for trial were fewer than the members of any of the other sects distinguished except Pagans. Four Jews were committed for trial during the year, which, as the number of this sect in the population is but small, renders the proportion of committals of Jews nearly as high as that of the Roman Catholics, and about twice as high as that of Protestants. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

816. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand, it is maintained by some that many of those discharged had been unjustly apprehended, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions committed for trial and the number convicted during 1881, together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that in that year a larger proportion of Protestants were unjustly committed than of Roman Catholics, that more of the latter were unjustly committed than Jews, and that Pagans were the least wrongly accused of all. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, 1881.

Religions.	Committed for Trial, 1881.	Convicted and Sentenced.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Committals.
Protestants	301	173	57·47
Roman Catholics	163	100	61·35
Jews	3	2	66·67
Pagans	5	4	80·00
Others	17	12	70·59
Total	489*	291	59·51

* Exclusive of 102 who were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Relative numbers of each religion.

Religions of persons convicted and sentenced.

817. The religions of the persons taken into custody in 1881 are given in the following table in connection with their offences:—

Causes of arrest, and religions, 1881.

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1881.

Offences.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempts at murder	10	6	...	...	...	16
Manslaughter	7	9	...	...	...	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	37	38	2	4	1	82
Assaults	929	886	8	26	13	1,862
Rape and indecent assaults on females	46	23	...	...	2	71
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	3	1	...	1	...	5
Other offences against the person	70	39	...	...	...	109
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	104	87	2	1	1	195
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	112	65	...	1	5	183
Other offences against property	1,935	1,319	10	57	34	3,355
Forgery and offences against the currency	37	21	...	...	...	58
Drunkenness	6,050	4,886	12	8	109	11,065
Other offences against good order	3,442	3,087	28	86	53	6,696
Offences relating to carrying out laws	210	128	6	11	6	361
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	17	7	...	9	...	33
Offences against public welfare	746	431	8	16	38	1,239
Total	13,755	11,033	76	220	262	25,346

818. It will be observed that 10 Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics were arrested for murder and attempts at murder; 44 Protestants, 47 Roman Catholics, 2 Jews, and 4 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 49 Protestants, 24 Roman Catholics, and 1 Pagan were arrested for sexual offences. About 6,000 Protestants, 4,900 Roman Catholics, 12 Jews, and 8 Pagans were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or a sexual offence.

Causes of arrest of each sect compared.

819. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 69 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 72 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 52 per cent. of those of Jews, of 43 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 62 per cent. of those of

Religions of drunkards.

persons of other beliefs. In the case of Protestants and Roman Catholics, the proportions are somewhat higher than those in the previous year.

820. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1881 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1881.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Class I.—PROFESSIONAL.		
Ministering to government, defence, or protection ...	44	...
Clergy, church officers, &c. ...	4	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists ...	53	...
Lawyers, law-court officers ...	26	...
Authors, editors, reporters ...	14	...
Ministering to science ...	5	...
Teachers, governesses, &c. ...	36	3
Artists, &c. ...	9	...
Photographers ...	3	...
Musicians, teachers of music, &c. ...	29	...
Actors and others connected with exhibitions ...	31	...
Class II.—DOMESTIC.		
Hotelkeepers, servants, &c. ...	175	4
Domestic servants ...	229	555
Class III.—COMMERCIAL.		
Merchants, agents, auctioneers, brokers, &c. ...	125	...
Commercial clerks ...	333	...
Shopkeepers, general dealers, &c. ...	325	...
Hawkers, pedlers ...	274	7
Railway service ...	28	...
Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers ...	227	...
Draymen, carriers, carters ...	303	...
Ship—masters, officers, seamen ...	1,182	...
Boatmen, watermen, &c. ...	82	...
Messengers, porters, &c. ...	4	...
Telegraph service ...	2	...
Class IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.		
Farmers, market gardeners, farm servants ...	938	3
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	58	...
Land surveyors, &c. ...	14	...
Veterinary surgeons, &c. ...	6	...
Horsebreakers, grooms, jockeys, &c. ...	192	...
Fishermen, &c. ...	34	...
Drovers and cattle dealers ...	94	...
Class V.—INDUSTRIAL.		
Booksellers, bookbinders, printers, and others connected with books	132	...
Musical instrument makers, dealers, &c. ...	1	...

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1881—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>continued.</i>		
Watch, clock, and philosophical instrument makers, &c....	11	...
Mechanical engineers, toolmakers, cutlers, &c....	233	...
Coach makers, dealers, wheelwrights, &c. ...	43	...
Saddlers, harness makers, dealers ...	90	...
Shipwrights, boatbuilders, &c. ...	31	...
Builders, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, plasterers, and others engaged in houses and buildings	1,020	...
Cabinetmakers, furniture dealers, &c. ...	73	...
Drapers and assistants ...	71	...
Woolstaplers, woollen manufacturers, &c. ...	34	...
Hairdressers, hatters, tailors, milliners, shoemakers, &c.	968	60
Washerwomen, &c. ...	...	38
Rope, tent, tarpaulin makers, and dealers ...	21	...
Butchers, bakers, grocers, millers, brewers, dairymen, and others dealing in food	607	7
Soapboilers, fellmongers, tanners, &c....	66	...
Brush and broom makers ...	4	...
Firewood dealers, coopers, sawyers, and others working or dealing in vegetable matters	149	...
Miners ...	968	...
Quarry, brick, glass workers... ..	67	...
Rag and bottle gatherers, sweeps, nightmen, &c. ...	80	...
Goldsmiths, jewellers, &c., ...	48	...
Blacksmiths, ironfounders, &c. ...	504	...
Ironmongers, &c. ...	7	...
Class VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Laborers ...	7,847	...
Independent means ...	19	...
Criminal and pauper classes ...	36	1,679
No occupation, unspecified (adults) ...	1,071	2,866
" " (children under 15)... ..	760	284
Total ...	19,840	5,506

821. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly two-fifths were laborers, and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were sailors, persons engaged in houses and buildings, tailors, bootmakers, hairdressers, &c., farmers, miners, butchers, and blacksmiths; but that only 36 males were set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. Of females, nearly a third are contained in the criminal or pauper group; these were all public prostitutes. More than half the arrested females were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations more than five-sixths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, &c.

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

Results of
summary
disposal.

822. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1881 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1881.

Sentence.				Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 3 years	...	...	...	1	...
” 2 years	...	...	...	27	4
” 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	185	80
” 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	288	148
” 5 months	...	...	...	...	...
” 4 months	...	...	...	23	8
” 3 months	...	...	...	818	312
” 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	196	62
” 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	832	283
” 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	31	15
” 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	511	215
” 7 days and under	...	...	...	3,707	1,287
Fined	...	...	...	5,318	747
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	228	40
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	272	146
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	316	229
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	119	...
Total sentenced				12,872	3,576
Discharged				6,432	1,875
Total summarily disposed of				19,304	5,451

Sentences by
magistrates.

823. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1881, 41 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 33 per cent. of the former, and 42 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 17 and 23 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; not quite 2 per cent. of the males, but more than 2 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment ; the balance, or 7 per cent. of the males, and 12 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, or were otherwise disposed of.

Whipping
ordered by
magistrates.

824. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. No one, however, was so sentenced in 1880 or 1881. In the previous six years there was an average of 4 per annum.

* See paragraph 797 ante.

825. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :— Results of committals for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

	1871.	1876.	1881.
Number for trial	781	768*	669*
Convicted and sentenced... ..	478	384	332
Acquitted	213	216	177
Not prosecuted	90	87	58
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	81	102

826. Of those committed for trial in 1871, 691 were eventually tried. Including those remaining for trial from the previous year, 600 were tried in 1876, and 509 in 1881. At the first period 69 per cent., at the second 64 per cent., and at the third period 65 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions. Proportion of convictions obtained.

827. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :— Sentences in superior courts.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1881.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	3	...
Hard labor on roads or public works for 15 years	1	...
" " " 10 years and under 15 years	2	...
" " " 7 years and under 10 years	6	...
" " " 4 years and under 7 years	12	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	94	8
" 1 year and under 2 years	71	6
" 6 months and under 1 year	49	13
" 1 month and under 6 months	43	6
" under 1 month	4	...
Fined	7	...
Sent to lunatic asylum	3	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	3	1
Total tried and convicted	298	34

828. Of males convicted in superior courts, 3 were sentenced to death, and 95 per cent. of the remainder to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labor ; of those imprisoned, a third were sentenced for periods of less than one year, and only 1 in 14 to more than four years. Of the females, 14 were sentenced to over one and 19 to under one Length of sentences in superior courts.

* The figures for 1876 include 88, and those for 1881 include 78, who were remaining for trial from the previous year. In 1871 the returns were not made up until the result of the commitments for trial was known, so that none were shown as remaining for trial at the beginning of the year or awaiting trial at its close.

year's imprisonment. No female was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than four years

829. In addition to the terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, several of the persons sentenced were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for certain periods, and 17 were ordered to be whipped. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of four of these, for two of whom 3 whippings, for one 2 whippings, and for one 1 whipping was ordered. Of the two first mentioned, one was to receive 25 and the other 10 lashes, and the others 12 lashes, on each occasion. Unnatural offence was the crime of one, who was ordered 3 whippings of 20 lashes each. Robbery with violence, burglary, &c., were the crimes of twelve; one of whom was ordered 3 whippings of 20 lashes, one 2 whippings of 25 lashes, on each occasion, and the remainder 1 whipping—five being sentenced to receive 25, four 20, and one 12 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and in the case of youths under sixteen for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

830. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; the number in 1879 was 9, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1880 was 5, and in 1881 the number was 17—all by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the eight years was 143, of which 25 were ordered by magistrates and 118 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1881 was thus the same as in 1878, but greater than in any other year of the previous septenniad. The average number of whippings per individual in the eight years was 2.

831. One criminal, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the Wesleyan Church, was executed in 1881 for murder. Executions have taken place in Victoria in each year since its separation from New South Wales, except 1874 and 1878. In the seventeen years ended with 1881 the total number of executions was 45. Those executed

Whipping
ordered by
superior
courts.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1881.

Executions.

were all males, and only one native of Victoria is included in the list. The following table shows their birthplaces, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold :—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1865 TO 1881.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								45
Birthplace—Victoria								1
" Other Australian colonies								2
" England								11
" Wales								1
" Ireland								18
" Scotland								2
" Belgium								1
" France								1
" Switzerland								1
" United States of America								1
" West Indies								1
" China								4
" At sea								1
Religion—Church of England...								13
" Roman Catholic								23
" Presbyterian								2
" Wesleyan								4
" Pagan								3
Offence—Murder								40
" Attempt to murder								1
" Rape								3
" Unnatural offence on a child								1

832. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended numbered 4,631 in 1881, or 267 less than in the previous year. Those against the person decreased by 152, and those against property by 165, but the other offences increased by 50. The following are the undetected offences in the last seven years. It will be noticed that the total number in 1881 was greater by 1 than in 1879, but less than in the other years :—

Undetected crime.

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1875	321	3,830	493	4,644
1876	381	3,968	378	4,727
1877	457	4,431	463	5,351
1878	496	4,011	385	4,892
1879	503	3,763	364	4,630
1880	613	3,935	350	4,898
1881	461	3,770	400	4,631

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

833. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactor does not in all such cases escape entirely; the returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in
Australasian
colonies.

834. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the five years 1876 to 1880, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1880.

Name of Colony.	Number of Offences for which Persons were—				
	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	
Victoria	1876	42,297	27,505	680	384
	1877	45,844	29,528	594	340
	1878	44,742	29,452	658	458
	1879	43,936	28,266	628	397
	1880	41,778	26,950	680	398
New South Wales† ...	1876	45,105	30,404	1,391	822
	1877	47,739	33,003	1,517	829
	1878	53,325	37,924	1,803	959
	1879	53,870	38,828	1,743	1,090
	1880	57,784	42,205	1,682	1,148
Queensland†	1876	10,180	6,126	285	132
	1877	9,929	6,444	312	177
	1878	9,563	6,153	344	197
	1879	9,058	5,762	377	185
	1880	9,133	6,051	316	170

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales and Queensland. In the former, 814 lunatics during 1876, 955 during 1877, 879 during 1878, 863 during 1879, and 879 during 1880; and in the latter, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, 317 during 1879, and 387 during 1880, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1880—continued.

Name of Colony.			Number of Offences for which Person were—			
			Apprehended or Summoned *	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
South Australia ...	...	1876	9,375	7,929	239	124
		1877	10,314	8,696	240	140
		1878	13,682	11,685	369	211
		1879	12,843	10,970	384	214
		1880	15,063	12,814	353	188
Western Australia...	...	1876	7,509	5,847	95	47
		1877	6,855	5,272	83	27
		1878	6,126	4,552	102	45
		1879	6,471	4,853	85	53
		1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
Tasmania...	...	1876	9,207	7,208	96	51
		1877	7,619	6,092	102	49
		1878	7,901	6,260	113	54
		1879	8,709	7,061	110	67
		1880	8,336	6,685	117	73
New Zealand †	...	1876	22,141	16,100	414	249
		1877	21,953	16,293	405	250
		1878	22,237	16,370	415	292
		1879	22,492	16,088	734‡	296
		1880	21,181	15,025	592	370
Australasia ...	...	1876	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,809
		1877	150,253	105,328	3,253	1,812
		1878	157,576	112,396	3,804	2,216
		1879	157,379	111,828	4,061	2,302
		1880	158,852	113,951	3,790	2,372

835. By this table it would appear that, notwithstanding the smaller population, crime is much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria, there being, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales considerably more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1880 the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by 38 per cent., and the summary convictions by 56 per cent. It must, moreover, be remembered that the returns of Victoria are swelled by the apprehensions of lunatics, whilst these are not included in the returns of New South Wales.

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† Maoris are included. In 1880, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 431—in 247 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 112 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 72 cases committed for trial.

‡ This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

Proportion of
crime in
each colony.

836. The position of the respective colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last five years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1880.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per Cent. of—		
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.	
Victoria	...	1876	53·10	34·53	8·54	4·82	65·03	56·47
		1877	56·69	36·52	7·35	4·20	64·40	57·24
		1878	54·47	35·85	8·01	5·58	65·82	69·60
		1879	52·68	33·89	7·53	4·76	64·33	63·22
		1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
New South Wales		1876	72·96	49·18	22·50	13·30	67·40	59·10
		1877	73·90	51·09	23·48	12·83	69·13	54·65
		1878	78·65	55·94	26·59	14·15	71·12	53·19
		1879	75·45	54·38	24·41	15·27	72·08	62·54
		1880	80·11	58·52	23·32	15·92	73·04	68·25
Queensland	...	1876	55·27	33·26	15·47	7·17	60·18	46·32
		1877	50·89	33·03	15·99	9·07	64·90	56·73
		1878	46·24	29·75	16·63	9·53	64·34	57·27
		1879	42·29	26·90	17·60	8·64	63·61	49·07
		1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
South Australia		1876	42·99	36·36	10·96	5·69	84·58	51·88
		1877	44·60	37·60	10·38	6·05	84·31	58·33
		1878	56·34	48·12	15·20	8·69	85·40	57·07
		1879	50·50	43·17	15·11	8·40	85·48	55·73
		1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·13	85·07	53·26
Western Australia		1876	277·95	216·43	35·17	17·40	77·87	49·47
		1877	248·55	191·16	30·09	9·79	76·90	32·53
		1878	218·77	162·56	36·43	16·07	74·31	44·11
		1879	227·72	170·78	29·91	18·65	75·00	62·35
		1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
Tasmania	...	1876	88·04	68·93	9·18	4·88	78·29	53·12
		1877	71·68	57·33	9·60	4·61	79·97	48·04
		1878	72·80	57·68	10·41	4·98	79·00	47·78
		1879	78·31	63·49	9·89	6·02	81·08	60·91
		1880	73·37	58·84	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40

* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1880 —continued.

Name of Colony.	Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per Cent. of—		
	Apprehensions and Summons Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.	
New Zealand ...	1876	57.14	41.55	10.68	6.43	72.72	60.14
	1877	53.76	39.90	9.92	6.12	74.22	61.73
	1878	52.74	38.82	9.84	6.92	73.62	70.36
	1879	50.19	35.90	16.38†	6.61	71.53	40.33‡
	1880	44.66	31.68	12.48	7.80	70.94	62.50
Total Australasia	1876	61.52	42.66	13.50	7.63	69.35	56.53
	1877	60.97	42.74	13.20	7.34	70.10	55.61
	1878	61.67	43.98	14.89	8.66	71.32	58.15
	1879	59.19	42.06	15.28	8.66	71.06	56.69
	1880	59.41	42.62	16.04	8.87	71.73	55.29

837. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the five years named, as compared with the population, the three colonies to which criminals were formerly transported, viz., New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, are, as will readily be supposed, those in which crime is more rife than in the remainder, which have always been free from the convict taint. According to this standard, Queensland would appear to be the colony in which the population is the least criminal of any in the group, and next to Queensland, New Zealand, which is closely followed by Victoria. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1880, the colony with the lowest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the highest last: —

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1880.

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

* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) on page 367 ante.

‡ This small proportion of convictions is probably owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

838. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Queensland again stands first on the list, and Victoria, which is behind New Zealand by only a small fraction, still occupies the third position. The three colonies which at one time received convicts are again at the bottom of the list. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular, the colony with the lowest proportion of summary convictions being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS SUMMARILY CONVICTED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1880.

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

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

839. Victoria shows relatively to population a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, and it may therefore be inferred that the proportion of serious offences perpetrated there is but small. Western Australia and New South Wales are still at the bottom of the list, and Queensland sinks to the place just above them, but Tasmania occupies a position inferior only to Victoria :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1880.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

840. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the order varies slightly from the foregoing, Victoria, having the smallest number in proportion to population, being still at the top of the list. New Zealand falls below South Australia and Queensland, but the relative positions of the other colonies remain unaltered :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1880.

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

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

841. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this

kind, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1880.

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

842. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, New South Wales was in 1880 at the top of the list; New Zealand and Tasmania, where the proportions were nearly equal, stood next, and Victoria followed. This will be seen by the subjoined statement, in which the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions bear the highest proportion to commitments being placed first:—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1880.

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

843. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

844. Notwithstanding that New South Wales possesses a smaller population by about a seventh than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions are much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1880, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 75 against only 36 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 95 against 81; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,364 against 4,376; arrests for offences against property numbered 6,868 against 4,296; and arrests for drunkenness numbered 18,777 against 10,056. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the five years 1876 to

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

1880, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria	1876	34	86	4,083	136	178	3,956	11,624	22,200
	1877	50	48	4,316	155	195	4,167	12,447	24,466
	1878	36	54	4,456	187	173	4,274	11,825	23,737
	1879	29	60	4,174	203	154	4,160	10,859	24,297
	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
New South Wales	1876	7,578			5,898			16,171	15,458
	1877	8,539			6,130			16,696	16,374
	1878	9,398			6,807			17,224	19,896
	1879	63	85	9,102	266	472	6,126	17,713	20,043
	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
Queensland	1876	1,226			1,238			3,679	4,037
	1877	1,550			1,201			3,019	4,159
	1878	1,273			1,191			3,215	3,884
	1879	1,238			1,175			2,997	3,648
	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
South Australia	1876	5	19	735	30	27	544	2,837	5,178
	1877	11	31	810	24	31	636	2,890	5,881
	1878	10	32	941	50	12	824	4,166	7,647
	1879	5	29	857	46	15	890	3,840	7,161
	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
Western Australia	1876	515			537			6,457	
	1877	470			493			5,892	
	1878	619			515			4,992	
	1879	462			387			5,622	
	1880	331			355			4,891	
Tasmania	1876	13	11	876	61	18	903	1,807	5,518
	1877	25	16	636	58	26	854	1,345	4,659
	1878	6	30	693	60	35	862	1,374	4,821
	1879	2	54	616	45	35	998	1,504	5,455
	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	5,263
New Zealand	1876	31	51	1,743	54	43	1,776	7,153	11,290
	1877	18	41	1,899	66	61	1,855	7,429	10,564
	1878	16	43	1,890	38	44	1,684	7,105	11,417
	1879	14	51	1,869	100	67	2,563	6,672	11,156
	1880	29	56	1,909	99	65	2,272	6,371	10,380

845. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same five years :—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	5.28	5.36	14.60	27.87
	1877	5.46	5.59	15.39	30.26
	1878	5.53	5.64	14.40	28.90
	1879	5.11	5.42	13.02	29.13
	1880	5.28	5.05	11.83	26.97
New South Wales ...	1876	12.26	9.54	26.16	25.00
	1877	13.21	9.50	25.84	25.35
	1878	13.86	10.04	25.40	29.35
	1879	12.95	9.61	24.80	28.07
	1880	13.22	9.52	26.03	31.34
Queensland ...	1876	6.66	6.72	19.97	21.92
	1877	7.94	6.16	15.47	21.32
	1878	6.16	5.76	15.55	18.78
	1879	5.78	5.49	13.99	17.03
	1880	5.95	5.34	12.92	16.94
South Australia ...	1876	3.48	2.76	13.01	23.75
	1877	3.68	2.99	12.50	25.43
	1878	4.05	3.65	17.16	31.49
	1879	3.54	3.74	15.11	28.14
	1880	4.08	4.08	16.41	32.59
Western Australia ...	1876	19.06	19.88	239.01	
	1877	17.04	17.87	213.63	
	1878	22.13	18.39	178.27	
	1879	16.26	13.62	197.84	
	1880	11.48	12.31	169.57	
Tasmania ...	1876	8.60	9.39	17.28	52.77
	1877	6.37	8.82	12.65	43.83
	1878	6.72	9.00	12.66	40.39
	1879	6.04	9.69	13.52	49.05
	1880	5.87	7.60	13.58	46.32
New Zealand ...	1876	4.70	4.84	18.46	29.14
	1877	4.79	4.85	18.19	25.87
	1878	4.62	4.19	16.85	27.08
	1879	4.32	6.09	14.88	24.89
	1880	4.20	5.13	13.41	21.86

846. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were in all the years much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony, in the former of which they were in the year 1880 more

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

than twice, and in the latter more than two and a half times, as numerous as in Victoria. In South Australia and in New Zealand, however, the proportion of arrests for these offences was in all the years smaller than it was in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1880, the colony in which the proportion was smallest being placed first and that in which it was largest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1880.

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

847. In 1880 arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than twice, and in New South Wales nearly twice, as numerous in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. In this respect the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the smallest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1880.

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

848. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished—the arrests for drunkenness there in 1880 having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria—that being the colony in which apprehensions for drunkenness in that year were relatively the fewest. In South Australia a remarkable increase during the last three years has taken place in the arrests for drunkenness; for whereas the proportion in 1876 and 1877 was lower than in any other colony, in the three years since 1877 it has been higher there than in any colony except New South Wales. The reverse has happened in the case of Queensland, for whilst in 1876 the proportion there was higher than in any other colony except New South Wales, in 1880 it was lower than in any other colony except Victoria. In the following list the colony in which the smallest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was largest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1880.

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

849. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. In 1880 they were relatively to population least numerous in Queensland, and were also somewhat less numerous in New Zealand than in Victoria. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and consequently the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony possessing the greatest immunity from them being placed first and that in which they are most prevalent last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1880.

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

850. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during the five years ended with 1880:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1880.

Country.	Estimated Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—			
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.	
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.	
England and Wales	1876	24,244,010	16,078	12,195	6·63	5·03	75·85
	1877	24,547,309	15,890	11,942	6·47	4·86	75·15
	1878	24,854,397	16,372	12,473	6·59	5·02	76·18
	1879	25,165,336	16,388	12,525	6·51	4·98	76·43
	1880	25,480,161	14,770	11,214	5·80	4·40	75·92
Scotland ...	1876	3,527,811	2,716	2,051	7·70	5·81	75·51
	1877	3,560,715	2,684	2,009	7·54	5·64	74·85
	1878	3,593,929	2,922	2,273	8·13	6·32	77·79
	1879	3,627,453	2,699	2,090	7·44	5·76	77·44
	1880	3,661,292	2,583	2,046	7·05	5·59	79·21
Ireland ...	1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	7·79	4·40	56·54
	1877	5,338,906	3,870	2,300	7·25	4·31	59·49
	1878	5,351,060	4,182	2,292	7·82	4·28	54·81
	1879	5,362,337	4,363	2,207	8·14	4·12	50·58
	1880	5,327,099	4,716	2,383	8·85	4·47	50·53
Total ...	1876	33,093,439	22,940	16,589	6·93	5·01	72·31
	1877	33,446,930	22,444	16,251	6·71	4·86	72·44
	1878	33,799,386	23,476	17,038	6·95	5·04	72·57
	1879	34,155,126	23,450	16,822	6·87	4·93	71·74
	1880	34,468,552	22,069	15,643	6·40	4·54	70·88

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

851. Taking the mean of the five years given in the table, it will be found that in proportion to population the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are somewhat less than in Victoria, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also that the same holds good for all the divisions of the United Kingdom, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in Scotland and Ireland. Convictions after commitment are relatively to population generally about as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom, less numerous than in Scotland, and more so than in Ireland, but in all the other colonies the proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

852. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland was exceeded in 1880 in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia.

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sessions.

853. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1881, was 240, of which 163 were for felonies, and 77 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 107, and for misdemeanors 56. The number of places where courts were held was 11, the number of courts held was 34, and the total duration of courts was 99 days.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

854. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 205. The number of causes tried was 118, of which 107 were tried by juries of six, and 11 by juries of twelve. All these but one were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £102,097. Verdicts were returned in every instance. Of the verdicts, 99, or about 70 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £18,676, or 18 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1880 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,929,832, and the sums awarded by juries to £444,798, or to about 23 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

855. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1881 numbered 32, and the number of courts held, 93, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 116 days. The number of cases tried was 264, in 158 of which, or 60 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 49. In the ten years prior to 1881, 2,782 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,850

convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

856. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1881 was 65, and the number of courts held was 208, extending over 450 days. The total number of causes tried was 8,822, the amount sued for was £200,898, and the amount recovered, £73,800, or 37 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £12,451, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £3,867. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,480,389, and the aggregate amount awarded was £916,466, or 37 per cent. of the amount sued for. County Courts.

857. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1881 numbered 21, and the courts held numbered 59, occupying 38 days. The total number of suits was 19, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £7,080. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £213, and to the defendant, £87. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the goldfields. In the ten years prior to 1881 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £379,826. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past. Courts of Mines.

858. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1881 numbered 1,486, which resulted in 656 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 44 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 43,244, in 29,131 of which, or 67 per cent., the offender was convicted. Courts of Petty Sessions, indictable offences.

859. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 214 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 17,212, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £70,878, and the total amount awarded was £44,714, or 64 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1880 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,144,472, and the sums awarded to £693,420, or to 61 per cent. of the amounts claimed. Courts of Petty Sessions, civil cases.

860. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1881 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1881 and Debts sued for and awarded.

the previous decenniad. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was more than a third of a million sterling, and that less than two-fifths was recovered; also that the proportion recovered in 1881 was the same as the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1881.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1881.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	102,097	18,676	18	23
County Courts	200,898	73,800	37	37
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	70,878	44,714	64	61
Total	373,873	137,190	37	37

Writs.

861. Writs were issued during 1881 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,321, of which 12 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 56 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,253 were subjects' writs against property alone. In the three years 1878, 1879, and 1880, the writs issued were unusually numerous, but in 1881 they were less so than in any of the previous ten years.

Gaols and penal establishments.

862. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons;* the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and prisoners.

863. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1881, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1881.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners detained during the Year.						Prisoners transferred from one institution to another during the Year.		
		Total Number.			Average at One Time.			M.	F.	Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Gaols	9	6,862	2,691	9,553	638	303	941	2,265	504	2,769
Police gaols	12	517	93	610	18	3	21	149	40	189
Penal establishments	2	1,226	...	1,226	637	...	637	115	...	115
Total	23	8,605	2,784	11,389	1,293	306	1,599	2,529	544	3,073

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

864. The mean population of the colony during 1881 was 868,942, consisting of 456,107 males and 412,835 females, which figures being compared with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person in every 543 persons living was constantly in prison during the year ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male in every 353 males living, and 1 female in every 1,349 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures, and those for the five previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that the proportion of males constantly in prison has been tolerably uniform throughout the sexenniad, but the proportion of females in prison has fluctuated considerably, it having been lowest in the first two years of the period, highest in 1878, and next highest in 1881 :—

Proportion of prisoners to population.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1881.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876	323	1,142	487
1877	345	1,183	518
1878	356	1,397	549
1879	351	1,267	534
1880	348	1,274	532
1881	353	1,349	543

865. Of the 11,389 prisoners under detention in 1881, 6,267, or 55 per cent., had been previously convicted ; viz., 1,688, or 15 per cent. of the whole, once ; 869, or 8 per cent., twice ; and as many as 3,701, or 32 per cent., three times.

Prisoners previously convicted.

866. The total number of prisoners detained during the whole or any portion of 1881, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, viz., 8,316, was greater by 129 than, but the average number of prisoners constantly detained during the same year was the same as the corresponding numbers in 1880.

Prisoners, 1880 and 1881.

867. From the returns supplied by the Penal Department, it is not possible to determine accurately the number of distinct prisoners under detention, as, not only are some imprisoned more than once during a year, but a prisoner, on being transferred from one establishment to another, is reckoned afresh at the institution he enters. The prisoners transferred during 1881 amounted, according to the table, to 3,073, or 2,529 males and 544 females. These are certainly counted twice over, and should be deducted from the whole, which would leave 8,316, or 6,076 males and 2,240 females. Arbitrarily reducing these numbers 10 per cent. for those imprisoned two or more times during

Number of distinct prisoners.

the year, the residue would be 7,484, or 5,468 males and 2,016 females, which may express approximately the number of distinct persons incarcerated during the whole or some part of the year.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

868. Supposing these figures to be correct, and comparing them with those showing the mean population, it would follow that 1 person in every 116 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 83 males, and 1 female in every 205 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. In this estimate no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Grounds of imprisonment.

869. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1881, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that more than half the males, but not quite a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUND FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS AT END OF 1881.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	190	46	...	...	458	648	46	694
" untried ...	30	8	6	...	...	36	8	44
Misdemeanors, tried ...	115	26	9	1	95	219	27	246
" untried ...	26	2	2	...	...	28	2	30
Other offences, tried ...	223	204	3	1	33	259	205	464
" untried ...	16	15	...	...	...	16	15	31
Total ...	600	301	20	2	586	1,206	303	1,509

Sickness in prisons.

870. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 892,* were in the proportion of 1 case to every 8 individual prisoners, or to 1.8 of the average number of prisoners detained.

Deaths in prisons.

871. Forty-two deaths in prison occurred in 1880, and 43 in 1881. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 175 in the former year, and 1 to every 174 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 38 in the former year, and 1 to every 37 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained.

Prisoners absconding.

872. Seven prisoners absconded successfully in 1880, 1 male from the Geelong, 1 male from the Portland, and 1 female from the Melbourne gaol, and 4 males from the penal establishment at Pentridge. In 1881, two prisoners, both males, made good their escape from the Castlemaine gaol.

* The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 862 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 602, *ante*. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

873. An abstract of the enumerated population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

Ages of prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1881.

Ages.	Enumerated Population.	Average number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years ...	432,398	229	5·30
20 to 30 „ ...	138,391	473	34·18
30 to 40 „ ...	89,592	312	34·82
40 to 50 „ ...	94,986	294	30·95
50 to 60 „ ...	66,820	166	24·84
60 years and upwards...	40,159	125	31·13
Total ...	862,346	1,599	18·54

874. It appears from this table that, in 1881, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 40. Of persons over 20 years of age living in Victoria, 1 in every 314; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 291; and of those over 40, 1 in every 345, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

875. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the enumerated totals of the same nationality and religion at the census of 1881, are compared in the following table:—

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1881.

Native Country and Religion.	Enumerated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies ...	539,060	584	10·84
England and Wales ...	147,453	401	27·20
Scotland ...	48,153	105	21·81
Ireland ...	86,733	378	43·58
China ...	11,799	27	22·88
Other countries ...	29,148	104	...
Total ...	862,346	1,599	18·54
RELIGION.			
Protestants ...	618,392	888	14·36
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	672	33·02
Jews ...	4,330	7	16·17
Pagans ...	11,159	27	24·20
Others ...	24,985	5	...

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

876. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but that the natives of Scotland and China contributed slightly more, natives of England and Wales 47 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 136 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants and Jews contributed less than their share, but Pagans 31 per cent. more, and Roman Catholics 78 per cent. more, than their share to the number of such inmates.

Gaol punishments.

877. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1881. It will be observed that hard labor was prescribed in 45 instances. The "other punishments" do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1881.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labor	9	...	9	36	45	...	45
Solitary confinement ...	206	85	291	380	586	85	671
Other punishments ...	43	26	69	626	669	26	695
Total ...	258	111	369	1,042	1,300	111	1,411

Proportion of prisoners punished.

878. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 5 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 4 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 18 individual female prisoners. The average number of prisoners exceeded the total number of punishments by 188; the punishments of males exceeded the average number of male prisoners by 7; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 195.

Inmates of reformatories.

879. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1881 was 308, viz., 232 males and 76 females. Of these, 116 were admitted, and 90 left, during the year. Of the latter, 10 were discharged on remission, and 19 on expiration, of sentence, 51 were sent to employment, 9 were licensed to parents on probation, and 1 died.

Birthplaces and religions in reformatories.

880. At the end of 1881, the inmates of reformatories numbered 244, of whom all but 17 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 2 were natives of Ireland, 1 was a native of England, and

of 14 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 142, or about 59 per cent., were Protestants, 2 were Jews, and the remainder—viz., 100, or about 41 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

881. Five of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1881 were between 9 and 10 years of age, nine were aged 10, ten aged 11, forty-one aged 12, forty-seven aged 13, fifty-six aged 14, forty-two aged 15, and thirty-four aged 16 and upwards. Ages in reformatories.

882. The inquests held in 1881 numbered 1,536, as against 1,489 in 1880. In 782 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 23 cases, from intemperance; in 674 cases, from violence; in 44 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 13 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 505 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 10 from homicide; in 101 from suicide; 1 from execution; and in 57 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase until 1877, but since then the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" has borne to the total number of verdicts given has been tolerably steady. In 1873, this proportion was 45 per cent.; in 1874, 47 per cent.; in 1875, 52 per cent.; in 1876, 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, to 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; and in 1881, 51 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253). Inquests.

883. Four fire inquests were held during 1881 as against 5 in 1880, 10 in 1879, 3 in 1878, and 5 in 1877. Fire inquests are not held now as often as formerly, which is shown by the fact that in the three years ended with 1868 as many as 480 such inquiries were held, but no more than 262 in the succeeding thirteen years. This change has occurred, partly because fires have of late years been less numerous than formerly, but chiefly owing to the circumstance that, since the 19th August 1869, at which date the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338) came into operation, fire inquests have not been held except upon the payment of a fee of £5 5s. by or on behalf of some one applying to have the inquiry made, or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken. Fire inquests

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

884. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Royal Mint.

885. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October 1880 at £8,500 ; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture, was £68,350.*

Gold
received at
Mint.

886. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1881, 4,836,589 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £19,350,133. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year :—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1881.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			Ounces.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
1878	...	...	569,932	2,267,431
1879	...	...	656,556	2,637,738
1880	...	...	758,721	3,061,820
1881	...	...	692,213	2,792,985
Total	...	...	4,836,589	19,350,133

Gold
received,
1881.

887. It will be observed that more gold was received in 1881 than in any previous year except 1880, when the quantity exceeded that in 1881 by 66,508 ounces. The gold received in 1881, however, exceeded by 35,657 ounces that in 1879, by 122,281 ounces that in 1878, and by 313,903 ounces that in 1877.

Gold issued
from Mint.

888. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 165,000 half-sovereigns in 1873, 80,000 in 1877, and 42,000 in 1881, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*. Session 1880.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1881.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Ounces.	£	£
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,610	751,610
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640
1879	2,740,000	...	1,740	6,830	2,746,830
1880	3,052,800	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,019
1881	2,324,800	42,000	106,999*	448,767	2,794,567
Total ...	18,660,600	287,000	132,018	543,524	19,347,624

889. It will be noticed that the coined gold issued in 1881 was less by over £700,000 than the quantity in 1880, and less by about £400,000 than that in 1879, but was greater than that in any other year; but the value of bullion issued in 1881 was more than four times as great as that issued in all the previous years taken together. Gold issued, 1881.

890. Over a series of years, the amount of gold issued from the Mint very nearly balances that received thereat, so that the loss attendant upon the Mint operations must be but trifling. By comparing the figures in the total lines of the last two tables, it will be found that the value of the gold issued during the period the Mint has been in existence was less by only £2,509 than the value of the gold received. Difference of gold received and issued.

891. About three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint was raised in Victoria, and nearly a fifth came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies, and a small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1881 :— Victorian and other gold minted.

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1881.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria ...	3,106,324	519,884	3,626,208
New South Wales ...	3,734	1,895	5,629
Queensland ...	1,599	47	1,646
South Australia ...	80,819	14,189	95,008
Tasmania ...	117,905	52,538	170,443
New Zealand ...	811,267	100,858	912,125
Natal ...	1,363	127	1,490
Unknown ...	21,365	2,675	24,040
Total ...	4,144,376	692,213	4,836,589

* This large increase is due to a considerable quantity of gold having been issued in bars for export by a French banking agency.

Mint
charges.

892. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allow-
ances.

893. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Mint
receipts
and expen-
diture.

894. By the Victorian Mint Act (31 Vict., No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the eight financial years ended with 1880-1, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account. During the period to which the table relates the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 62 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss to the country of £39,000:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1880-1.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
1873-4 ...	4,799	4,972	173	3·60
1874-5 ...	7,504	15,701	8,197	109·24
1875-6 ...	7,659	9,305	1,646	21·49
1876-7 ...	7,512	11,229	3,717	49·48
1877-8 ...	7,247	19,553	12,306	169·81
1878-9 ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
1879-80 ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
1880-1 ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	39·95
Total ...	62,982	102,158	39,176	62·20

Mint
receipts, &c.
Melbourne,
Sydney, and
London.

895. In 1881, the expenditure did not exceed the revenue by so large a proportion in the Sydney as in the Melbourne Mint; whilst in the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

of silver bullion for coinage, the receipts amounted to nearly double the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	39·95
Sydney ...	10,455	12,699	2,244	21·46
London ...	188,514	94,692	—93,822	—99·08

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of receipts over expenditure.

896. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1881, 12,857,804 ounces of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,452,438 ounces, or rather more than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales. In the same period, 44,692,500 sovereigns, 4,289,000 half-sovereigns, and bullion to the value of £2,268,194, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £49,105,194. Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1881.

897. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1881 was 465,585 ounces, valued at £1,702,102, more than half of which came from Queensland, nearly a third from New South Wales, and small quantities from New Zealand and South Australia. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,697,649, consisting of 1,360,000 sovereigns, 62,000 half-sovereigns, and gold bullion valued at £306,649. The value of coin and bullion issued was less by over a million and a half sterling in 1880, and by over a million sterling in 1881, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years. Sydney Mint, 1881.

898. Only gold coins are issued from the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of twenty-seven different denominations issued from that Mint in 1881 :— London Mint, 1881.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1881.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Silver—Half-crowns	2,301,495	287,686	17	6
„ „ Florins	2,570,337	257,033	14	0
„ „ Shillings	5,255,332	262,766	12	0
„ „ Sixpences	6,239,447	155,986	3	6
„ „ Fourpences*	6,203	103	7	8
„ „ Threepences	3,252,753	40,659	8	3
„ „ Twopences*	6,001	50	0	2
„ „ Pence*	9,017	37	11	5
„ Bronze—Pence	2,302,362	9,593	3	6
„ „ Half-pence	2,007,515	4,182	6	5½
„ „ Farthings	3,494,670	3,640	5	7½
Jersey, Bronze—Pence	75,153	313	2	9
Newfoundland, Gold—Two dollars	10,000	4,166	13	4
„ Silver—Fifty cents	50,000	5,208	6	8
„ „ Twenty cents	60,000	2,500	0	0
„ „ Five cents	40,000	416	13	4
Malta, Bronze—One-third Farthings	144,000	50	0	0
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres... ..	36,000	200	0	0
„ „ Half-piastres	54,000	150	0	0
„ „ Quarter-piastres	72,000	100	0	0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Twenty cents.	100,000	4,166	13	4
„ „ Ten cents.	460,000	9,583	6	8
„ „ Five cents.	180,000	1,875	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents	25,000	1,041	13	4
„ „ Ten cents	300,000	6,250	0	0
„ „ Five cents	300,000	3,125	0	0
„ Bronze—Cents	1,000,000	2,083	6	8
Total	30,351,285	1,062,969	6	2

London Mint,
1872 to 1881.

899. No gold coins were struck at the London Mint in 1881. The fluctuations in the Imperial gold coinage had been very great for years past, and had ranged from £15,000,000 in 1872 to as little as £35,000 in 1879; but 1881 was the only year in which no gold whatever was coined in London. This will be seen by the following figures, which show the nominal value of the gold coins struck there during the last 10 years:—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1881.

1872	£15,261,436	1879	£35,050
1873	3,384,564	1880	4,150,058
1874	1,461,564	1881	Nil
1875	243,247		
1876	4,696,700	Total	£32,479,133
1877	981,400		
1878	2,265,114		

Silver and
bronze coin
supplied and
withdrawn.

900. As the Mints of Melbourne and Sydney coin no metal but gold, the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies is supplied by the London Mint. That Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced,

* Maundy money only.

allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last three years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 AND 1881.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	...	74,800	51,519
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1880	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669

901. The value of gold coin issued from the Mints of eight European countries, also from those of British India, Japan, and the United States, during the latest years for which the information is available, was as follows :—

Gold coin issued in Foreign countries.

GOLD COIN ISSUED FROM MINTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Value.
		£
British India ...	1880-1	13,355
Austro-Hungary ...	1881	503,627
Belgium ...	1878	2,044,320
France ...	1881	86,680
Germany ...	1881*	343,317
Italy ...	1879	117,173
Spain ...	1881-2	2,291,164
Japan ...	1879-80	101,669
Russia ...	1879	5,719,798
United States ...	1880-1	16,402,888

* For 10 months only.

Gold coined
in Victoria
and other
countries.

902. A comparison with former figures* will show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1881 exceeded that issued in the years named from the Mints of any of the countries referred to except Russia and the United States.

Exports of
gold coin.

903. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria has amounted to £18,765,217, or less by only £138,883 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. The destination and value of the gold coin exported in 1881 were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1881.

	£
United Kingdom	790,450
Ceylon	1,783,049†
Italy	150,000
New South Wales	11,000
New Zealand	86,500
South Australia	190,000
Tasmania	80,000
Total	3,090,999

Australian
Coinage at
Bank of
England.

904. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1881, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England. ‡
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,000	2,122,000	4,010,000	2,726,000	1,284,000
1876 ...	2,124,000	1,643,000	3,767,000	2,075,000	1,692,000
1877 ...	1,527,000	1,590,000	3,117,000	3,748,000	- 631,000
1878 ...	2,171,000	1,322,000	3,493,000	2,773,000	720,000
1879 ...	2,740,000	1,413,000	4,153,000	1,617,000	2,536,000
1880 ...	3,052,800	1,499,000	4,551,800	2,377,000	2,174,800
1881 ...	2,345,800	1,391,000	3,736,800	3,306,000	430,800
Total ...	15,848,600	10,980,000	26,828,600	18,622,000	8,206,600§

* See table following paragraph 888 ante.

† The coin exported to Ceylon is probably, for the most part, intended for England, as exports by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are entered for Ceylon and there transhipped.

‡ The minus sign (-) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed. § Net figures.

905. It will be noticed that in the seven years named in the table two-thirds of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year. Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

906. During 1881 there were 11 banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 355 branches or agencies. In 1876 there were 12, and in 1871, 10 banks of issue in the colony. Number of banks.

907. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1881, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighboring colonies at sight:— Rates of exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1871.	1876.	1881.
London	1 per cent. prem. ..	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	4 per cent. premium and 2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee	Nominal
New South Wales	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium ..	4s. 6d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

908. The average rates of discount on local bills were much lower at the last than at either of the former periods, as will be seen by the following figures:— Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1871.	1876.	1881.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	6 to 7	7	5 to 7
65 to 95 ,,	6 to 7	8	5 to 7
95 to 125 ,,	7 to 8	8 to 9	5 to 8
Over 125 ,,	8 to 9	9 to 10	5 to 8

909. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:— Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

	1871.	1876.	1881.
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES.			
Notes in circulation	1,249,213	1,335,478	1,359,495
Bills in circulation	121,504	54,472	60,198
Balances due to other banks ...	133,017	287,179	330,414
Deposits not bearing interest ...	3,831,317	4,722,549	7,425,356
Deposits bearing interest ...	7,527,599	10,127,599	13,726,554
Total	12,862,650	16,527,277	22,902,017
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,385,350	3,162,188	2,695,474
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	487,499	357,189	313,017
Landed property	635,868	790,129	901,253
Notes and bills of other banks ...	159,507	129,000	144,034
Balances due from other banks	313,408	341,156	336,611
Debts due to the banks* ...	13,240,460	19,138,461	22,783,420
Total	17,222,092	23,918,123	27,173,809
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up	8,276,250	8,630,745	9,143,122
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	9 $\frac{4}{20}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	9 $\frac{6}{11}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	9·920 per cent.	11·757 per cent.	9·981 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	410,500	507,340	456,300
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,091,991	2,650,096	2,694,329

Liabilities, assets, &c., compared at three periods.

910. Both liabilities and assets show a large increase at each successive period as compared with the previous one. Under the former head the deposits increased steadily throughout, and nearly doubled between the first period and the last; but the notes in circulation, although much greater in nominal value at the middle than at the first period, were only slightly greater at the last than at the middle period. Under the head of "Assets," the amount of coin and bullion held was much largest at the middle period, and, notwithstanding the large increase in the total assets, the quantity in 1881 was only slightly above that in 1871; but landed property increased largely at each successive period, as also did debts due to the banks, being chiefly advances made by them. It will also be noticed that the latter exceeded the deposits in 1871 by about £1,900,000, in 1876 by as much as £4,300,000, and in 1881 by

* 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. The amount of Government securities, which are included in this line, averaged £316,491 in 1881, £48,149 in 1876, and £55,502 in 1871.

£1,600,000. The capital and reserve were greater at the last than at the middle period by £557,000, or 5 per cent., and than at the first period by £1,469,000, or 14 per cent.

911. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

	1871.	1876.	1881.
LIABILITIES.			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation	9·71	8·08	5·94
Bills in circulation	·95	·33	·26
Balances due to other banks	1·03	1·74	1·44
Deposits not bearing interest	29·79	28·57	32·42
Deposits bearing interest	58·52	61·28	59·94
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	13·85	13·22	9·92
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	2·83	1·49	1·15
Landed property	3·69	3·30	3·32
Notes and bills of other banks	·93	·54	·53
Balances due from other banks... ..	1·82	1·43	1·24
Debts due to the banks	76·88	80·02	83·84
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

912. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	74·69 per cent. of the assets in 1871	
		69·10 " " 1876	
		84·28 " " 1881	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	16·68 per cent. of the assets in 1871	
		14·71 " " 1876	
		11·07 " " 1881	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	48·06 per cent. of the assets in 1871	
		36·08 " " 1876	
		33·65 " " 1881	
	{	64·34 per cent. of the liabilities in 1871	
		52·22 " " 1876	
		39·92 " " 1881	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	66·27 per cent. bore interest in 1871	
		68·20 " " 1876	
		64·89 " " 1881	

913. It will be observed that in 1881 the liabilities bore a much larger proportion to the assets, but the latter embraced a much smaller

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

Analysis of bank returns.

Former periods and 1881 compared.

proportion of coin and bullion, whilst the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion to both assets and liabilities than at either of the former periods; also that at the last period the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest was less than at either of the former periods.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

914. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1871. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1876 to between 3 and 4 per cent. in 1881. The latter were probably lower than at any former period of the colony's history.

Government funds with the banks.

915. The Government moneys in the hands of the various banks standing to the credit of the public account, and the proportion they bore to the whole amounts on deposit, were as follow at the end of each of the last eight years. It will be observed that the total amount was much larger in 1881 than in any other year shown:—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1881.

On the 31st December.				Government Moneys.	
				Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.
				£	
1874	...	...	...	1,348,048	10·84
1875	...	...	...	677,445	4·93
1876	...	...	...	1,956,619	13·18
1877	...	...	...	1,148,176	6·96
1878	...	...	...	422,211	2·62
1879	...	...	...	1,120,809	6·82
1880	...	...	...	1,953,241	10·87
1881	...	...	...	2,470,880	11·68

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1882.

916. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* 10th June 1882. The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

* See *Insurance and Banking Record* for June 1882, page 212. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March 1882.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11	1,469,786	62,386	249,520	21,944,466	23,726,158
New South Wales	13	1,582,806	58,819	470,533	21,627,184	23,739,342
Queensland ...	6	418,588	12,734	235,456	4,818,453	5,485,231
South Australia	9	572,299	16,126	82,229	5,227,960	5,898,614
Western Australia	3	24,074	1,871	2,933	434,367	463,245
Tasmania ...	5	149,690	10,136	11,353	2,683,378	2,854,557
New Zealand ...	6	967,790	61,481	52,215	9,241,706	10,323,192
Total ...	53	5,185,033	223,553	1,104,239	65,977,514	72,490,339

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to the Banks.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,832,587	910,806	150,906	390,161	23,693,178	27,977,638
New South Wales	3,232,637	626,325	94,073	3,853,476*	21,653,638	29,460,149
Queensland ...	1,060,830	220,128	11,905	472,802	5,561,268	7,326,933
South Australia	1,027,649	323,796	66,363	169,854	7,280,675	8,868,337
Western Australia	116,502	13,995	3,031	30,324	494,078	657,930
Tasmania ...	533,840	44,181	...	298,295	1,919,838	2,796,154
New Zealand ...	1,914,931	357,084	43,826	37,586	13,957,454	16,310,881
Total ...	10,718,976	2,496,315	370,104	5,252,498	74,560,129	93,398,022

917. It will be noticed that the bank liabilities in Victoria and New South Wales are about equal, but the bank assets, according to the figures, are much larger in New South Wales than in Victoria. This arises from the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £3,853,476 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, no doubt embraces capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies. Irrespective of this item, the assets of the Victorian banks represent a much larger amount than the assets of the banks of New South Wales or of any other Australasian colony.

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

918. In Tasmania the liabilities of the banks exceed the assets, but in all the other colonies the latter are in excess of the former. In

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

* This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

Victoria, however, the liabilities amount to 85 per cent. of the assets, which (excluding New South Wales, in which, as has been just stated, the mode of keeping the accounts is different) is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, and the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH 1882.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. New Zealand ...	63·29	5. New South Wales ...	80·58*
2. South Australia ...	66·51	6. Victoria ...	84·80
3. Western Australia ...	70·41	7. Tasmania ...	102·09
4. Queensland ...	74·86		

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

919. Coin and bullion bear a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Tasmania, and a lower one to those of Victoria, than to those of any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH 1882.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Tasmania ...	19·09	5. South Australia ...	11·59
2. Western Australia...	17·71	6. New South Wales ...	10·97
3. Queensland ...	14·48	7. Victoria ...	10·12
4. New Zealand ...	11·74		

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks, 1881.

920. In all the colonies the proportion of coin and bullion to the bank assets was much lower in the year under review than in the previous one. The following was the percentage in each colony on the 31st March 1881 :—Western Australia, 21·02; Tasmania, 20·78; Queensland, 19·76; Victoria, 16·49; New Zealand, 14·97; New South Wales, 14·61; South Australia, 13·73. It will be observed that Victoria then occupied the fourth place on the list.

Australasian banks deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

921. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is the division referred to :—

* If the capital lent to branches outside the colony were excluded from the assets of the banks of New South Wales, the proportion of liabilities to assets would probably exceed 90 per cent., which would place that colony below Victoria,

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES * NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March 1882.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	7,749,851	14,194,615	35·31	64·69
New South Wales ...	8,864,412	12,762,772	40·99	59·01
Queensland ...	1,973,706	2,844,747	40·96	59·04
South Australia ...	2,392,380	2,835,580	45·76	54·24
Western Australia ...	177,317	257,050	40·82	59·18
New Zealand ...	4,336,176	4,905,530	46·92	53·08

922. It will be seen that a larger proportion of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, and that New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, with nearly equal proportions, come next to Victoria in this respect, whilst the proportions are lowest in South Australia and New Zealand.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

923. Two kinds of Savings Banks exist in Victoria, the ordinary Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1881, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates † :—

Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	199	53,833	1,090,802	20 5 3
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	13	47,996	1,478,636	30 16 2
Total ...	212	101,829	2,569,438	25 4 8

924. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. In 1880 there was a larger amount remaining on deposit than in any previous year; but in 1881 the amount exceeded that in 1880 by over £900,000, which is equivalent to an

Depositors in Savings Banks.

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

increase of more than 50 per cent. The following are the figures during the last ten years :—

			Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.
1872	...	...	52,749	...	£1,405,738
1873	...	...	58,547	...	1,498,618
1874	...	...	64,014	...	1,617,301
1875	...	...	65,837	...	1,469,849
1876	...	...	69,027	...	1,507,235
1877	...	...	73,245	...	1,575,305
1878	...	...	76,697	...	1,510,273
1879	...	...	82,941	...	1,520,296
1880	...	...	92,114	...	1,661,409
1881	...	...	101,829	...	2,569,438

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

925. The highest rate of interest Savings Banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent. This rate was allowed in all the years.

Reasons for increased deposits, 1881.

926. The unparalleled addition to the Savings Banks' deposits which took place in 1881 was, no doubt, in part owing to the increased prosperity of the population of the colony, and in part to the rates given for deposits by the Banks of Issue having fallen below the rates given by Savings Banks; the greater facility with which deposits could be withdrawn at short notice being probably a circumstance also operating in favor of the latter.

Price of debentures in London.

927. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1881 and similar periods of 1882 of debentures payable in London :—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1881 AND 1882.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1881.						
6	April 1 and October 1	7,000,000	106-109	104-107	105-109	102-106
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	109-111	110-112	109-111	111-113
6	" "	850,000	115-118	116-118	114-116	112-115
4	" "	4,500,000	99½-100½	101½-102½	102-103	100-101
4½	" "	5,000,000	104½-105½	107½-107¾	107¾-108	105-106
1882.						
6	April 1 and October 1	7,000,000	103-107	102-107	103-108	100-105
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	107-109	109-111	108-110	107-109
6	" "	850,000	112-114	113-115	112-114	113-115
4	" "	4,500,000	101¼-101¾	103½-104	103-104	101-102
4½	" "	5,000,000	106-107	108¼-108¾	106¼-106½	107¼-107½

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

928. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named:—

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1881 AND 1882.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1881.						
6	April and October...	236,600	105½-106½	105-106½	104-105	103-105
6	" "	580,620	108-109	108-110	108½-109½	109-110
6	" "	130,000	110	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	111	111½	...	112½
5	January and July ...	312,900	105	...	...	110
4	April and October...	642,881*	97-100	103-104	102½-104	102½-104
1882.						
6	April and October...	236,600	104-105	...	102-103	100-101½
6	" "	580,620	108½-110	107½-108½	104-105	101½-102½
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	...	...	...	...
5	January and July ...	312,900	110-112	110-112	...	...
4	April and October ...	642,281*	102½-103½	101-102	101-102	101¼-102½

NOTE.—See footnote to last table.

929. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1881, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1881.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land	8,116	£ 5,934,236	6,160	£ 4,305,957
Live stock	870	399,374	58	93,674
Wool	413	196,305	3	1,343
Crops	1,237	142,818	...	...
Total	10,636	6,672,733	6,221	4,400,974

930. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twelve years ended with 1881 were as follow:—

Mortgages and liens, 1870 to 1881.

* Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733

Mortgages and liens, 1881 and former years.

931. It will be observed that a sudden increase in the transactions and in the amount advanced took place in 1878, and a still further increase in 1879, the latter being partly accounted for by the liens on growing crops, which were first legalized in November 1878,* and first appear in the returns for 1879. The amount advanced in 1881 was greater by over a million sterling than that in 1880, but less by seven hundred thousand pounds than that in 1879.

Proportion of releases of mortgages.

932. The number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 76 and 73 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. The number of releases of live stock and wool is small as compared with the number of mortgages and liens, and of crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock and wool mortgaged.

933. The live stock mortgaged in 1881 consisted of 705,309 sheep, 18,579 head of cattle, 2,256 horses, and 587 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 900,609. The live stock released consisted of 147,248 sheep, 7,738 cattle, and 275 pigs; and the fleeces released numbered 8,646.

Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1881.

934. During the twenty-one years ended with 1881, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £71,532,716, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £35,953,615. The balance is £35,579,101, or about half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

935. The number of bills of sale filed, and the amount secured, also the number of those satisfied, and the amount paid off, in the last eight years were as follow :—

* Under Act 42 Vict. No. 618.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739

936. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration. Decrease in bills of sale.

937. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein generally ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last five years, were as follow:— Contracts for sale and letting.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1881.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	2/6 to £5
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	2/6 to £5
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	2/6 to £5
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	2/6 to £5

938. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting are found to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as the former have increased nearly three-fold during the last three years, as compared with the first year in which the Act legalizing their registration has been in operation, whilst the bills of sale have largely decreased. Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

Building societies.

939. Forty-nine building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1881, as against 47 in 1880, 56 in 1879, 62 in 1878, 61 in 1877, and 58 in 1876. The following are the principal items furnished for the five years. It should be observed that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1877 TO 1881.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of societies ...	61	62	56	47	49
Number of members ...	21,824	21,404	19,053	18,052	18,883
Amount advanced during the year	£815,860	£703,932	£489,312	£564,411	£805,551
Income during the year	£1,182,718	£1,097,475	£1,068,116	£1,040,926	£1,224,221
Working expenses during the year	£31,193	£32,229	£31,321	£31,166	£32,210
Assets at date of balancing	£2,878,167	£2,970,101	£2,914,077	£2,804,295	£2,853,970
Liabilities at date of balancing	£2,492,890	£2,594,786	£2,345,995	£2,352,808	£2,432,617
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£748,253	£703,463	£742,542	£829,941	£836,327

Advances by and income of building societies.

940. In 1881, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was much more than in 1880, 1879, or 1878, and approached closely to that in 1877. The aggregate income of building societies, in which the deposits received are not included, was larger by about a sixth than in the three previous years, and slightly larger than in 1877.

Working expenses of building societies.

941. The working expenses of building societies usually amount to something less than 3 per cent. of their income. The exact proportion was 2·64 per cent. in 1877; 2·94 per cent. in 1878; 2·93 per cent. in 1879; 2·99 per cent. in 1880; and 2·63 per cent. in 1881; or an average of 2·83 per cent. in all the years.

Rates of interest in building societies.

942. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged in the first year from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the next two years from 6 to 8 per cent., and in the next year from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the last year from 3 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Deposits with building societies.

943. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1881 amounted in the aggregate to £836,000, which was only slightly in excess of the total amount on deposit at the end of 1880.

Total moneys on deposit.

944. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such

as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1877 TO 1881.

Amount deposited with—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	16,503,528	16,106,581	16,326,165	17,972,703	21,151,910
Savings banks ...	1,575,305	1,510,273	1,520,296	1,661,409	2,569,438
Building societies	748,253	703,463	742,542	829,941	836,327
Total	18,827,086	18,320,317	18,589,003	20,464,053	24,557,675

945. It will be observed that the moneys known to be on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to over twenty-four and a half millions sterling. Moneys on deposit, 1881.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

946. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes.* At first it was necessary that all lands should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre. Sales of Crown land by auction.
Special surveys.

947. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety. This Act imposed no conditions as to residence, cultivation, or improvement. Land Act 1860 (24 Vict. No. 117).

* Much of the information in this and the next four paragraphs has been gathered from the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Lands for the year 1873.

948. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction, in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—The first being that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; the second, that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; and the third, that 1 acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.

949. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of the lease. These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favor. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to goldfields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. This clause was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to goldfields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around goldfields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licenses for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

950. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under license during the first three years, within which period the licensee was obliged to reside on his selection at least two and a half years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial

* The 42nd clause.

improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period was 2s. per acre per annum, which was credited to the selector as part payment of the principal. At the expiration of the three years' license, the selector, if he obtained a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he had complied with these conditions, could either purchase his holding at once, by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or might convert his license into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which was also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land became the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

951. The Land Act of 1869, just described, as amended by the Land Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 634), which came into operation at the beginning of 1879, is the one at present in force. The principal alterations made by the amending Act as regards selection for agricultural purposes was to increase the period during which the land is held under license from three years to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a license or lease from 2s. to 1s., thereby allowing the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly. It also contains provision for selection by persons who need not reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, have to be made during the six years' license, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licenses are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts will, unless further continued, expire by effluxion of time on the 31st December 1882.

Present land system.

952. A Bill to continue and further amend the Land Act 1869 is now (October 1882) before Parliament, providing for the increase of the maximum area which may be selected from 320 to 640 acres; the rent, period of license, and period of residence to be as now, 1s. per acre, six years and five years respectively; 1 acre in 40 acres instead of 1 acre in 10 acres to be the minimum required to be cultivated; and improvements to be made to the minimum value of 10s. instead of £1 per acre. Non-resident licenses and leases to be granted as before, the rent to be 1s 6d. instead of 2s. per acre, and the necessary improvements £1

Land Bill 1882.

instead of £2 per acre. Licensees are not to be allowed to transfer their licenses, but with the written sanction of the Board of Land and Works are to be allowed to grant liens upon them, which, if not cancelled before the lease or Crown grant is obtained, are to remain afterwards as a mortgage upon the land.

953. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for persons desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table :—

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882.

Conditions of Selection.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640†	640 to 5,120†	640 to 1,000§	500	320	320
2. Price per acre ... £	1	1||	2 to ¼	1||	½	1||	1¶
3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years	20	18	10	20	10	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired ... Years	6	5	3	5	3	Anytime	3
5. Annual payment per acre, s.	1	1**	4 to ½	...	1	2||	2
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre ... s.	20	10	5 to 10	10	Not stated	...	20
7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years	6	5	5	4	10	...	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated ...	10	...	...	20	25	...	20
9. Period of residence necessary ... Years	5	5	10†† ††	20†† ††	2½	14††	6 ††

NOTE.—Married women and minors under the age of 18 are ineligible to select land in nearly all the colonies.

* A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, page 394 *et seq.* A few changes have taken place since.

† In addition, the selector is permitted to occupy three times the area as a "grazing right" at an annual rental of £2 per 640 acres.

‡ Within these limits, the maximum allowed may be varied in any district by the Government.

§ Reclaimed land, 640 acres; country or improved land, 1,000 acres.

|| Not including interest, for which 33½ per cent. is added in Tasmania for the term of fourteen years, 5 per cent. per annum in New South Wales, and about 3½ per cent. in South Australia.

¶ This is the minimum price. The price varies, however, with the quality of the land.

** But for the first term of three years 5s. per acre is paid in advance.

†† Personally, or by substitute.

‡‡ Or until the purchase-money is paid in full.

954. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1881 was 12,606,093 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 8,307 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 12,614,400 acres, of which 6,184,809 acres, or nearly half, was acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments. Crown lands alienated to end of 1881.

955. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 10,135,682 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 2,990,320 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,145,362 acres. Crown lands selected.

956. According to the latest computation, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting to 19,759,762 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1881 to 36,485,998 acres. Crown lands unalienated.

957. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for selection, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, the State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless, owing to its mountainous character or to its being covered with mallee scrub. Deducting these lands from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 36,485,998 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 8,796,380 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1881 :— Public estate, 1881.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1881.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	12,614,400
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,145,362
Roads in connection with the above	1,137,504
Unsold land included in cities, towns, &c.	302,000
Unselected auriferous land * (about)	973,802
Timber reserves	218,412
Other reserves	689,870
State forests	832,530
Mountain forests	12,000,000
Mallee country	11,535,500
Area available for selection at end of 1881	8,796,380
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

* This land may be selected for residence or cultivation under section 49 of the Land Act 1869, in lots not exceeding 20 acres. The total extent already selected under this section is included in the first two items, and amounts to 180,782 acres.

Crown lands available for selection.

958. Omitting the 23,535,500 acres of mallee country and mountain forests, the remainder of the colony, amounting to 32,710,260 acres, or about 58 per cent. of the total area, may be said to be at present suitable for occupation. Of this extent, at the end of 1881, 19,759,762 acres, or 60 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 4,154,118 acres, or 13 per cent., were occupied by reserves; and 8,796,380 acres, or 27 per cent., were available for selection.

Number of selectors there is space for.

959. The maximum area which the law allows one person to select is 320 acres.* It will be at once seen that, supposing every selector should take up his full amount, there would be room for 27,500 selectors in the portion of the colony still remaining available for selection. Should the maximum be increased to 640 acres, there would of course be space for only half that number of selectors, or 13,750.

Extent available for selection, 1880 and 1881.

960. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1880 and at the end of 1881 was 815,552 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 17·1 per cent., and at the latter period to 15·6 per cent., of the whole area of the colony.

Crown lands alienated, 1881.

961. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1881 amounted to 461,873 acres. Of this extent, 458,636 acres were sold, and 3,237 acres were granted without purchase. A gradual falling-off in the area alienated annually had taken place between 1872 and 1879, but the extent alienated in 1880 was greater than in either of the last three years of that period, whilst that alienated in 1881 was greater than in 1880 by 48,898 acres.

Crown lands sold by auction.

962. Of the area sold, 24,753 acres, or about an eighteenth, were disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1881 was less than in 1880 by over 2,500 acres, and was also much less than in any other of the previous eleven years except 1873.

Amount realized on Crown land sales, 1881.

963. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1881 was £574,382, or at the rate of £1 5s. per acre. Of this sum, only £222,016 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £130,468, or an average of £5 5s. 5d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £443,914, or an average of £1 0s. 6d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1881.

964. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1881 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £20,182,778, or at the rate of £1 12s. per acre.

* See paragraph 950 *ante*.

965. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1881, amounted to 570,428 acres, or 165,782 acres less than in 1880. Of this extent, 564,306 acres were taken up under the residence clauses of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 6,122 acres under the non-residence clause* of the latter. The average area to each resident selector was 181 acres and to each non-resident selector 146 acres. The area selected was considerably less than in any previous year since 1871, as will be observed by the following figures, which show the number of approved applications (approximating closely to the number of selectors) and the number of acres selected in each of the 12 years ended with 1881 :—

Selectors and area selected, 1870 to 1881.

SELECTORS AND LAND SELECTED,† 1870 TO 1871.

Year.	Number of Approved Applications (Selectors).	Number of Acres Selected.
1870	3,017	320,719
1871	4,575	477,685
1872	7,771	780,819
1873	6,689	1,041,779
1874	9,578	1,809,668
1875	6,320	1,171,849
1876	5,785	1,029,141
1877	6,240	1,113,266
1878	7,524	1,389,955
1879	5,801	1,018,454
1880	4,103	736,210
1881	3,152	570,428

966. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as many as 201,389 acres were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1881, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £11,431.

Selected land forfeited, 1881.

967. The squatting runs in 1881 numbered 553, or 59 less than in 1880. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1881 to 12,964,079 acres, or 1,372,962 acres less than that in 1880.

Squatting runs: number and area.

968. The decrease in the number of squatting runs from year to year is accounted for by the fact that the best portions of the runs are often taken up by selectors, and the assessment of the remainder being considered excessive, the pastoral lessees abandon their leases, which are forfeited, and the lands are offered for re-occupation for grazing purposes, subject to annual licenses, under the 47th section of the Land

Decrease in number of squatting runs.

* See paragraph 951 ante.

† Not including residence selectors on the goldfields. See footnote to table following paragraph 957 ante.

Act 1869. The highest tender for the grazing license, which is frequently that of the former occupant, is generally accepted.

Squatting runs: average size.

969. The average size of squatting runs was 23,427 acres in 1880, and 23,443 acres in 1881. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs.

970. The rent of runs is assessed in accordance with the number of stock the land is estimated to be able to depasture, viz., 5s. yearly for each head of cattle or horses, or 1s. yearly for each sheep. In 1880 the amount of rent payable was £86,727, or 1.452d. (nearly 1½d.) per acre; and in 1881 the amount was £70,732, or 1.309d. (under 1½d.) per acre.*

Land revenue.

971. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments for squatting and grazing licenses, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licenses, &c. In 1881, as compared with 1880, there was an increase under the first and third of these heads, but a decrease under the second; the total net increase amounting to £41,600, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LAND REVENUE, 1880 AND 1881.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.		
	£	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	666,103	713,478	47,375	...
Temporary occupation	109,367	97,770	...	11,597
Penalties, fees, interest, &c. ...	37,925	43,750	5,825	...
Total	813,395	854,998	41,603†	...

Agricultural statistics.

972. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 31st March, at their own cost, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and

* The sums actually received were £88,065 in 1880 and £71,036 in 1881, but arrears from previous years are included in both these amounts.

† Net figures.

belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

973. The agricultural statistics* to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March 1882. Tables embodying the general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 8th May last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*. Agricultural statistics, 1881-2.

974. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 1,821,719 acres, as against 1,997,943 acres in 1880-1. The falling-off shown by the figures was therefore 176,224 acres. Land under tillage.

975. Notwithstanding this apparent falling-off, however, there is little doubt that as much land was placed under crop in the year under review as in the previous one, but as in some parts of the country the crops were entirely destroyed by drought, or promised so badly that stock were allowed to feed on what little vegetation appeared above the surface of the ground, it is probable that in many instances the occupiers did not consider it worth while to make any return to the collectors. Reasons of apparent falling-off in tillage.

976. Except upon the present occasion, the returns from year to year have almost invariably shown a considerable increase in the extent of land under tillage. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the total increase has been 884,499 acres, or 94 per cent. Increase of tillage in ten years.

977. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was 2 acres in the year under review as against $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre five years previously, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow :— Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1871-2	...	...	...	...	1.25 acres
1876-7	...	...	...	...	1.53 „
1881-2	...	...	...	...	2.06 „

978. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the seven seasons ended with that of 1880-1, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :— Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet). The mode of collecting agricultural statistics is described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 381 to 384.

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1881.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.							Mean.
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	
1. South Australia ...	6·50	6·86	6·71	7·72	8·09	8·75	9·62	7·75
2. Tasmania ...	3·13	3·21	3·15	3·26	3·23	3·26	3·25	3·21
3. New Zealand† ...	1·61	1·62	1·97	2·30	2·62	2·67	2·12	2·13
4. Western Australia	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·81	2·28	2·20	1·90
5. Victoria ...	1·29	1·42	1·54	1·74	1·95	2·01	2·32	1·75
6. New South Wales	·80	·74	·82	·83	·88	·90	·96	·85
7. Queensland ...	·39	·43	·46	·52	·56	·49	·53	·47

979. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that in only three colonies, viz., Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, were the figures for the last year named in the table higher than those for any previous one.

980. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1881-2, as compared with 1880-1, a smaller area was placed under each of these except oats. The extent under wheat, barley, and hay, however, was greater in 1881-2 than in any previous year except 1880-1; but that under oats and potatoes was exceeded in four and that under green forage in seven other years. During the past six years wheat was much more extensively cultivated than formerly. Prior to 1877, the extent under that crop never reached 400,000 acres. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons:—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1881 ...	977,285	134,089	68,630	45,951	249,656	264,611
1882 ...	926,729	146,995	48,652	39,129	212,150	241,947
Increase ...	...	12,906	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	50,556	...	19,978	6,822	37,506	22,664

981. The gross yield of wheat, barley, and hay was not so great in the last as in the two preceding seasons, but was heavier than in any other season; whilst that of potatoes was exceeded on one occasion, and that of oats on three occasions. No return is made of the quantity

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the nine years ended with 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix E *post*.

† Land under artificial grass in New Zealand is not considered to be under tillage, but it is so in most of the other colonies.

Results in
different
colonies
compared.

Land under
principal
crops.

Produce of
principal
crops.

of green forage produced, but the following is a statement of the gross yield of the other principal crops in 1880-1 and 1881-2 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1881 ...	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	129,262	300,581
1882 ...	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	134,290	238,796
Increase ...	...	1,249,686	...	5,028	...
Decrease...	1,012,992	...	141,264	...	61,785

982. The following table shows for each of the last six years the produce of wheat in twelve counties which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria :—

Wheat-producing counties.

WHEAT RAISED IN TWELVE COUNTIES, 1877 TO 1882.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.					
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Bendigo ...	763,984	795,398	727,195	871,278	1,007,979	517,342
Bogong ...	264,571	333,414	136,574	305,951	268,210	294,470
Borong ...	336,156	720,007	1,291,947	1,509,759	1,542,000	1,503,604
Dalhousie...	170,817	192,080	106,305	204,299	134,554	206,000
Delatite ...	252,946	278,947	115,639	265,478	176,934	236,936
Gladstone...	342,485	472,224	578,157	700,925	723,419	385,181
Gunbower..	169,105	250,298	218,348	321,230	697,569	230,952
Kara Kara	436,834	598,661	651,142	681,868	950,096	678,846
Lowan ...	53,681	59,591	220,334	284,407	406,090	540,539
Moira ...	568,004	889,774	317,465	1,671,507	1,655,322	1,865,846
Rodney ...	697,027	1,016,849	451,435	1,088,854	1,068,673	1,007,787
Talbot ...	462,695	449,405	414,473	397,621	302,987	377,893
Total	4,518,305	6,056,648	5,229,014	8,303,177	8,933,833	7,845,396

983. In 1881-2 six-sevenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, and in the previous five years the proportion was never lower than five-sixths. In Bogong, Dalhousie, Delatite, Lowan, Moira, and Talbot, the gross yield was greater in 1881-2 than in the previous year ; but in the other six counties it was below the yield of that year, the falling-off being especially marked in Bendigo, Gladstone, Gunbower, and Kara Kara, a group of counties situated in a part of the country which suffered more than any other from the effects of the drought already alluded to.*

Yield of wheat in twelve counties.

984. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties and in the whole colony in 1881-2 is compared in the following table with that in each of the five previous years. The counties are arranged

Yield of wheat in each county.

See paragraph 975 ante.

according to the average yield in the past season, and the twelve counties just referred to are marked with asterisks :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1877 TO 1882.

County.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.					
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.†	1879-80.	1880-1.†	1881-2.†
Villiers ...	24·67	22·27	12·65	26·20	11·73	26·15
Tambo ...	25·43	13·91	19·12	30·39	12·52	24·51
Grant ...	18·95	17·55	13·64	24·57	12·78	22·56
Buln Buln ...	21·04	17·10	10·43	20·87	9·23	22·34
Heytesbury ...	19·65	17·95	13·60	24·14	13·16	21·97
*Dalhousie ...	17·69	15·09	8·42	20·89	9·75	21·58
Croajingolong ...	...	6·69	12·48	10·57	10·41	21·51
Mornington ...	18·59	20·53	5·87	27·79	8·16	21·30
Hampden ...	14·81	13·26	11·42	18·54	9·31	21·02
Benambra ...	20·89	20·56	11·44	21·27	12·73	20·92
Bourke ...	20·23	16·06	11·21	23·74	12·05	20·65
Tanjil ...	24·10	18·24	12·01	22·11	7·71	20·50
Evelyn ...	21·03	16·31	4·86	21·86	8·26	20·16
Dundas ...	16·18	17·85	14·23	19·61	10·11	20·01
Wonnangatta ...	14·43	10·15	5·99	16·85	4·69	18·80
Dargo ...	23·85	20·17	13·49	22·27	10·27	18·59
Polwarth ...	23·72	16·56	9·30	25·07	3·27	18·02
Anglesey ...	15·50	13·75	7·21	19·97	9·49	17·99
Normanby ...	16·52	16·77	12·18	19·37	8·14	16·81
Grenville ...	14·89	12·42	13·74	18·52	8·40	16·71
*Talbot ...	13·82	13·02	11·99	15·95	10·07	16·53
Ripon ...	14·14	13·38	14·36	17·35	12·14	15·67
*Delatite ...	16·03	14·16	5·38	14·53	8·29	13·90
*Bogong ...	13·83	14·59	6·00	13·63	9·92	13·49
*Moirā ...	13·82	14·64	3·89	16·98	12·71	12·91
*Rodney ...	13·41	12·82	5·54	15·09	12·34	12·68
Follett ...	16·74	22·13	11·80	18·44	8·43	12·61
*Lowan ...	10·60	9·63	13·46	13·75	10·01	10·65
*Kara Kara ...	12·05	10·14	10·73	9·97	9·45	7·39
*Borong ...	8·58	10·05	10·95	10·98	7·92	7·00
*Bendigo ...	12·55	11·48	8·79	11·58	10·87	6·48
*Gladstone ...	12·13	10·78	10·08	12·55	9·68	5·56
*Gunbower ...	8·97	9·18	6·47	7·67	9·29	4·16
Tatchera ...	10·97	5·45	10·55	10·76	5·85	2·37
Karkaroc ...	...	...	...	10·87	3·93	...
Total ...	13·15	12·41	8·76	13·29	9·95	9·40

985. It will be observed that in all the counties except the last seven the average yield of wheat was considerably higher in the past than in the previous season ; but since four-fifths of the total quantity of wheat produced in the colony is grown in five of those counties, the average yield for the whole colony was even less in the last year than in the previous one, and was not much above the unusually low yield of 1878-9. A severe drought prevailed in 1880-1 as well as in 1881-2,

† In 1878-9 the crops were much affected by rust and drought, and in 1880-1 and 1881-2 by the latter.

which was more general in the former season, but more severe in certain districts in the latter one. Nearly all the principal wheat-producing counties were particularly affected by drought in both years. In the last season, only Dalhousie and Talbot, which lie to the south of the others, yielded over 14 bushels, and five of them yielded less than 8 bushels, to the acre; whereas no less than thirteen of the remaining counties yielded over 20 bushels, and not one yielded less than 10 bushels, to the acre.

986. It should be mentioned that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus, in 1881-2, less than 1,000 bushels of wheat were grown in Croajingolong, less than 2,000 bushels in Evelyn, Polwarth, and Wonnangatta, and less than 3,000 bushels in Mornington and Tambo.

987. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1880-1 AND 1881-2.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Anglesey ...	14·56	31·64	15·28	25·60	1·84	2·30	1·20	1·56
Benambra ...	17·65	29·00	17·65	19·12	3·13	3·16	1·07	1·42
Bendigo ...	16·54	8·69	12·85	6·85	1·91	·93	·98	·55
Bogong ...	16·17	22·85	13·73	14·55	2·28	1·95	1·02	1·09
Borong ...	12·56	15·46	9·46	6·69	1·30	1·09	·71	·52
Bourke ...	21·08	36·15	21·80	28·89	2·74	3·00	1·77	1·76
Buln Buln ...	16·51	29·60	15·70	23·12	3·61	4·33	1·71	2·31
Croajingolong	24·05	25·16	13·44	14·69	4·18	4·23	1·11	1·55
Dalhousie ...	17·45	32·14	13·35	30·78	1·64	1·72	1·18	1·96
Dargo ...	17·72	30·58	16·98	23·86	4·17	6·14	1·89	2·35
Delatite ...	13·25	22·77	11·25	18·20	2·01	1·44	1·01	1·26
Dundas ...	15·85	30·28	16·33	30·52	1·77	2·30	1·49	2·00
Evelyn ...	17·30	28·66	15·90	29·18	2·49	3·36	1·43	1·92
Follett ...	14·16	24·46	11·38	15·67	1·61	3·02	1·22	1·60
Gladstone ...	15·17	10·15	12·56	5·34	·85	...	·91	·43
Grant ...	20·59	35·47	21·88	33·23	2·83	3·19	1·64	1·53
Grenville ...	15·18	25·28	14·72	20·52	2·17	2·32	1·28	1·67
Gunbower ...	16·82	4·43	12·21	5·80	·75	·17	·96	·44
Hampden ...	18·85	35·79	15·30	29·21	3·12	3·47	1·49	1·81
Heytesbury ...	19·22	27·73	20·39	36·24	2·57	3·38	1·54	2·17
Kara Kara ...	14·93	16·62	9·62	9·65	1·12	1·36	·86	·53
Karkaroc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	...
Lowan ...	12·08	16·50	13·20	14·02	1·32	1·46	·93	·79
Moira ...	18·97	18·01	15·30	15·62	1·07	1·29	1·04	·93

Small gross yield of wheat in some counties.

Yield of other principal crops in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1880-1 AND 1881-2—continued.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Mornington ...	15·77	28·98	11·76	21·59	3·17	4·36	1·23	1·88
Normanby ...	14·68	23·65	15·40	18·94	2·12	3·08	1·23	1·69
Polwarth ...	14·72	33·09	9·07	21·62	3·34	3·32	1·43	2·23
Ripon ...	19·00	26·62	16·76	29·06	1·97	2·08	1·50	1·86
Rodney ..	18·18	16·08	14·82	17·24	1·15	·83	·99	·80
Talbot ...	19·95	32·24	18·45	28·67	2·03	1·84	1·33	1·50
Tambo ..	16·88	30·92	15·76	23·75	3·65	4·46	1·80	2·35
Tanjil ...	16·21	29·63	15·48	30·63	3·47	3·96	1·51	2·26
Tatchera ...	8·44	7·86	8·69	2·31	·25	...	·47	·26
Villiers ...	20·68	31·84	29·99	45·20	3·90	5·27	1·80	2·36
Weeah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40	...
Wonnangatta	10·20	33·13	8·00	20·00	2·79	2·34	1·12	1·60
Total ...	17·62	24·57	15·57	19·07	2·81	3·43	1·20	1·13

Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1881-2.

988. It will be noticed that in 1881-2 the highest acreable yield of oats was in Bourke, and the next in Hampden and Grant; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Dargo and Villiers, in which counties it was more than 5 tons, and that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Buln Buln, Croajingolong, Mornington, and Tambo; that the highest yields of hay were in Villiers, Dargo, Tambo, and Buln Buln, in which counties this crop averaged as much as $2\frac{1}{3}$ tons to the acre

Yield of principal crops in two past seasons.

989. Comparing the averages in 1881-2 with those of the previous season, a falling-off in the yield per acre of all the crops is observed in Bendigo, Gladstone, Gunbower, and Tatchera—the first three being amongst the four counties already mentioned as having especially suffered from the drought—and of all the crops except oats in Borung; also a falling-off in the yield of oats in Moira and Bogong; in that of potatoes in Bogong, Delatite, Rodney, Talbot, and Wonnangatta; and in that of hay in Bourke, Grant, Kara Kara, Lowan, Moira, and Rodney; but increased yields are noticeable in all other cases.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1882.

990. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of hay was lower than in any of the ten previous ones; that of wheat was lower than in any except 1878-9; and that of barley than in any except 1878-9 and 1880-1; but the acreable yield of oats was higher than in any of the ten previous seasons; and that of potatoes higher than in any except 1872-3, 1874-5, and 1879-80. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the acreable yield

of those five crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1872	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
1878	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17
1879	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
1881	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
1882	9·40	24·57	19·07	3·43	1·13
Mean of eleven years ...	12·77	19·77	20·22	3·26	1·28

991. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, potatoes and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies* during each of the eight years ended with 1881 :—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1881.

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.								Mean.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	

WHEAT : BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Victoria	13·58	14·57	15·49	13·15	12·41	8·76	13·29	9·95	12·65
New South Wales ...	13·43	12·87	14·66	16·43	13·84	14·74	15·48	14·69	14·52
Queensland... ..	...	...	...	...	10·63	13·56	8·11	20·40	13·17
South Australia ...	7·87	11·75	11·95	5·40	7·76	7·15	9·78	4·96	8·33
Western Australia ...	13·44	12·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	9·97	14·94	...	12·05
Tasmania	16·17	18·51	16·38	19·30	18·12	16·10	23·22	14·99	17·85
New Zealand	25·61	28·15	31·54	28·63	26·03	22·94	28·16	25·07	27·02

OATS : BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Victoria	15·69	18·46	21·92	19·91	19·39	17·60	24·00	17·62	19·32
New South Wales ...	18·71	16·31	18·72	21·16	19·31	20·24	21·64	19·87	19·50
Queensland... ..	...	...	...	...	10·11	9·65	24·74	17·94	15·61
South Australia ...	10·61	14·61	16·69	10·65	11·96	12·01	15·02	11·50	12·88
Western Australia ...	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·00	14·00	18·02	19·00	...	16·60
Tasmania	20·98	26·82	25·40	24·21	22·32	24·82	28·61	22·13	24·41
New Zealand	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·24	31·68	30·11	36·53	32·05	33·24

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1874 TO 1881—*continued.*

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.								Mean.	
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.		
POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.										
Victoria ...	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·31	3·11	2·71	4·04	2·81	3·22	
New South Wales ...	2·98	2·83	2·98	3·03	2·52	3·20	3·23	2·73	2·94	
Queensland...	...	...	...	...	1·91	2·33	3·03	2·65	2·48
South Australia ...	3·41	3·72	4·52	2·84	2·51	2·67	3·80	2·89	3·30	
Western Australia ...	2·67	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	2·49	3·50	...	2·80	
Tasmania ...	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43	3·25	3·37	3·18	3·12	3·35	
New Zealand ...	4·46	5·24	4·89	5·36	5·38	4·98	5·62	4·94	5·11	

HAY : TONS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·22	1·17	1·21	1·45	1·20	1·27
New South Wales ...	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43	1·22	1·66	1·45	1·33	1·39
Queensland...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·33	1·96	1·95	1·64
South Australia ...	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·95	1·13	·97	1·12	·96	1·20
Western Australia ...	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·25	...	1·25
Tasmania ...	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·21	1·13	1·19	1·52	1·13	1·25
New Zealand ...	1·43	·84	1·46	1·31	1·30	1·22	1·51	1·27	1·29

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the nine years ended with 1881-2, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix E *post*.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

992. It will be observed that according to the mean of the octennial period, the average produce of wheat, oats, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay in Queensland. The lowest yield of wheat, oats, and hay is in South Australia; and the yield of potatoes is lowest in Queensland. Victoria stands fifth in regard to the average per acre of wheat, but fourth in regard to each of the other crops named.

Average produce 1880-1 and previous years compared.

993. It will further be noticed that in the latest year respecting which the table affords information the average produce of wheat and oats in New South Wales, and of all the crops in Queensland, was above the mean of the eight years to which reference is made; but that in the other colonies the average produce of all the crops was below the mean of that period.

Land under crop in British and Foreign countries.

994. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in the United Kingdom, the Cape of Good Hope, in the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and in the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CAPE COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1880	3,066,	4,192,	2,695,	48,	1,381,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	114,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1878	2,499,	4,422,	2,612,	4,774,	2,403,
Baden ...	1876	89,	139,	153,	...	207,
Belgium ...	1866	700,	567,	108,	714,	423,
Denmark ...	1876	140,	864,	699,	575,	96,
France ...	1880	16,993,*	8,580,	2,599,	4,565,	3,230,
Holland ...	1879	330,	282,	117,	497,	351,
Hungary ...	1879	6,088,	2,689,	2,428,	...	1,015,
Italy ...	1874	11,551,	985,	1,148,	...	169,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Prussia ...	1876	4,196,	6,714,	3,357,	...	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	28,743,	32,819,	15,512,	66,399,	3,169,
Saxony ...	1876	108,	411,	98,	...	253,
Sweden ...	1879	...	2,355,†	...	1,065,‡	381,
Württemberg ...	1876	47,	331,	244,	...	189,
United States... ..	1880	37,987,	16,188,	1,843,	1,768,	1,841,

995. The agricultural statistics collected by the Imperial Board of Trade do not give the amount of produce raised in the United Kingdom. The official returns of the Cape Colony and many Foreign countries, however, contain statements of produce, and these, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels§ raised of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688,	918,	448,	...	371,
Austria ...	1878	44,401,	95,068,	46,987,	81,884,	252,603,
Baden ...	1876	1,321,	2,927,	2,904,	...	24,042,
Belgium ...	1866	14,203,	23,364,	3,666,	17,562,	67,737,
Denmark ...	1876	3,894,	24,267,	17,998,	13,791,	10,357,
France ...	1880	273,547,*	230,424,	54,473,	69,626,	381,060,
Holland ...	1879	4,869,	11,640,	3,989,	9,264,	28,414,
Hungary ...	1879	50,692,	28,820,	25,301,	...	43,590,
Italy ...	1874	142,423,	19,370,	18,417,	...	19,387,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Prussia ...	1876	86,640,	224,245,	89,698,	...	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	157,938,	543,623,	124,754,	546,832,	370,876,
Saxony ...	1876	2,425,	13,663,	2,456,	...	43,829,
Sweden ...	1879	2,896,	45,076,	13,593,	16,538,	32,263,
United States ...	1880	483,318,	405,117,	43,785,	23,790,	163,241,
Württemberg ...	1876	836,	9,300,	5,673,	...	22,419,

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*). † Including barley and mixed corn. ‡ Including wheat.

§ The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels except in the case of Baden, Saxony, and the United States. In the first two of these it was quoted in centners, and in the last in Winchester bushels. These have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that a centner is equivalent to 110.232 lbs., and a Winchester bushel to .969,447 of an Imperial bushel. For the standard weight of cereals per Imperial bushel see paragraph 1026 post. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weighs about 56 lbs.

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

996. Although, as has been already said, no official return is made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom, estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The *London Times* of the 1st November 1879 gives a statement, evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the fourteen years ended with 1879, with the following result:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1879.

			Bushels per Acre.				Bushels per Acre.
1866	...	...	27	1873	...	...	25
1867	...	...	25	1874	...	...	31
1868	...	...	34	1875	...	...	23
1869	...	...	27	1876	...	...	27
1870	...	...	32	1877	...	...	22
1871	...	...	27	1878	...	...	30
1872	...	...	23	1879	...	...	18

Wheat yield
in United
Kingdom
and colonies
compared.

997. The average produce in the 14 years was $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand. The yield in 1879 (18 bushels to the acre) is stated to have been the lowest for 63 years, or since 1816, but even this is much above the average in any of these colonies, except New Zealand and Tasmania.

Average
yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries.

998. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named in a previous table has been ascertained, and is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	
Cape of Good Hope	...	1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	...	41·2
Austria	...	1878	17·8	21·5	18·0	17·1	105·2
Baden	...	1876	14·8	21·0	19·0	...	116·1
Belgium	...	1866	20·3	41·2	33·9	24·6	160·1
Denmark	...	1876	27·8	28·1	25·7	24·0	108·0
France	...	1880	16·4†	26·9	21·0	15·3	118·0
Holland	...	1879	14·8	41·3	34·1	18·6	81·0
Italy	...	1874	12·3	19·6	16·0	...	114·7
Norway	...	1875	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Prussia	...	1876	20·7	33·4	26·7	...	...
Russia in Europe	...	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	8·2	117·0
Saxony	...	1876	22·5	33·2	25·0	...	173·2
Sweden	...	1879	...	10·1	...	15·5	84·7
United States	...	1880	12·3	25·1	23·8	13·5	88·7
Württemberg	...	1876	17·8	28·1	23·2	...	118·8

* See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 995 ante.

† Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

999. It will be observed that the acreable yield of wheat in the year named was nearly 28 bushels in Denmark, 25 bushels in Norway, and over 20 bushels in three other countries, but in only four European countries—Baden, Holland, Italy, and Russia—was it below 15 bushels per acre. In all the Australasian colonies,* on the other hand, except New Zealand, where it is nearly as high as in Denmark, and Tasmania, where it is about 18 bushels, the average yield is below 15 bushels to the acre. In Victoria the yield is about the same as in the United States and Italy, is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope or European Russia, and is below the yield in any of the other countries.

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

1000. According to the figures, the average yield of oats is higher in Victoria than in the Cape of Good Hope or European Russia, and about equal to that in Italy or Sweden, but lower than in any other of the countries named; the yield of barley is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Baden, Italy, or European Russia, but below that in the other countries. Assuming a bushel of potatoes to weigh 56 lbs., the yield in Victoria would appear to be above that in any of the countries named except Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Saxony.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes, in Foreign countries and Victoria.

1001. In order to carry out experiments devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres (subsequently increased by 40 acres) was reserved in 1874 at Cashel, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm; but it was not until April 1877 that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, after which, in May 1878, a tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted. The existence of the farm, however, really dates from November 1878, when a manager was appointed, and live stock was placed on the land, and in the following April the first crop of wheat was sown on about 40 acres, which was harvested in due course in the December and January following—producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. Besides this, 20 acres were laid out with experimental crops, and a further area was placed under green stuff. By April 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres had been broken up under the plough, and about 30 acres had been planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees; whilst the experimental grounds already alluded to had been divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each, on which a series of experiments in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c., had been commenced.

Government Experimental Farm.

* See table following paragraph 991 *ante*.

Present
state of Ex-
perimental
Farm.

1002. Since then the farm has had some difficulties to contend with, but these have now been surmounted, and there is every reason to believe that in a short time it will become self-supporting. During the financial year 1881-2 the receipts from the sale of produce were £1,614 18s. 8d., and the total expenditure, including the payment of liabilities incurred in previous years, was £1,362 3s. 3d., thus leaving a credit balance of £252 15s. 5d. The live stock now on the farm consists of 25 horses, 53 shorthorned cattle, 14 Hereford cattle, 140 store and milch cows, 2,600 sheep and lambs, 13 pigs, and 80 fowls, the whole being valued at £2,726 5s. Additional permanent improvements costing £320 have been made during the year ; additions have also been made to the stock of farming implements, furniture, &c. ; 265 acres are now under cultivation, exclusive of the olive plantation, vineyard, &c., and 652 acres have been grubbed and cleared. The principal crops in 1881-2 were wheat, 149 acres, yielding 3,212 bushels ; barley, 29 acres, yielding 664 bushels ; oats, 17 acres, yielding 360 bushels ; and pease, 5 acres, yielding 20 bushels.

Employment
of Indus-
trial School
boys.

1003. Originally, students were received at the farm, but these left after a trial of two years, when it was decided not to take any more, but, instead, to educate to farming pursuits boys to be selected from the inmates of the Industrial Schools, who, it was judged, would, in consequence of this training, be enabled to obtain situations in the country the more readily. The suggestion having been adopted, 16 boys were chosen, and are now regularly employed on the farm. The farm manager has reported very favorably on their conduct, and there is no doubt that the change will be exceedingly beneficial to the boys, both as regards their health and fitting them to become useful members of society.

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption.

1004. Only in the last five years and three previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these eight years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which amounted in 1881 to nearly four million, in 1880 to over three and a half million, and in each of the two previous years to about a million, bushels. This will be seen by the following table, which shows for each of the years from 1840 to 1881 the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, distinguishing the Victorian-grown from the imported ; also the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1881.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed, &c.†	Total.	Per Head.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	
1840	8,056	12,600	57,771	70,371	3,880	66,491	8·25
1841	15,353	50,420	116,350	166,770	3,404	163,366	10·64
1842	22,107	47,840	119,004	166,844	4,864	161,980	7·33
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	113,976	9,348	104,628	4·37
1844	25,418	104,040	98,581	202,621	13,839	188,782	7·43
1845	29,007	138,436	74,699	213,135	22,933	190,202	6·56
1846	34,807	234,734	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	40,635	345,946	36,871	382,817	35,359	347,458	8·55
1848	47,163	349,730	64,726	414,456	38,775	375,681	7·97
1849	58,805	410,220	76,092	486,312	48,494	437,818	7·45
1850	71,191	525,190	55,564	580,754	57,020	523,734	7·36
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·22
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14·35
1853	195,378	498,704	1,499,994	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10·15
1854	267,371	154,202	1,385,465	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5·66
1855	338,315	250,091	1,985,496	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6·36
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,406	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8·46
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,905	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8·47
1858	483,827	1,808,439	1,504,760	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6·52
1859	517,390	1,563,113	1,957,610	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6·39
1860	534,055	2,296,157	1,565,423	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6·62
1861	539,824	3,459,914	1,522,517	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8·50
1862	548,080	3,607,727	183,106	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6·33
1863	562,960	3,008,487	191,107	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5·15
1864	586,450	1,338,762	1,868,990	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5·04
1865	611,218	1,899,378	1,800,932	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5·47
1866	629,038	3,514,227	1,754,699	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7·71
1867	644,276	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6·55
1868	663,092	3,411,663	162,038	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4·61
1869	687,202	4,229,228	719,589	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6·36
1870	713,195	5,697,056	- 95,654	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7·06
1871	737,005	2,870,409	1,179,583	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4·59
1872	753,198	4,500,795	389,963	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5·63
1873	765,511	5,391,104	-138,088	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5·95
1874	777,656	4,752,289	- 40,714	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5·20
1875	787,337	4,850,165	200,369	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5·60
1876	796,558	4,978,914	258,931	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5·57
1877	808,605	5,279,730	- 384,118	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4·66
1878	821,466	7,018,257	-1,005,968	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5·64
1879	834,030	6,060,737	- 957,384	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4·42
1880	850,343	9,398,858	-3,578,733	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4·55
1881	868,942	9,727,369	-3,892,974	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4·58

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

† The figures in this column are intended to represent the whole quantity of wheat used otherwise than for the food of human beings. This is estimated arbitrarily at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate. It is known that the proportion actually sown is generally much less than this; but as a certain quantity of wheat is used for feeding swine, poultry, &c., and some is wasted or becomes spoilt, it is not thought that the allowance made is too high.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

1005. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and the last three years. Except those for 1880, 1879, and 1843, the figures for 1881 show a smaller average than those for any previous year.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

1006. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $5\frac{4}{5}$ bushels over the whole period of forty-two years, but during the last five years it has averaged about $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. In the present state of our population, it may be fair to assume that an allowance of 5 bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

1007. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the fourteen harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1879-80; also the total number of bushels and number of bushels per head of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1880.

Years ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.
1867	30,248,936	152,320,000	5·03
1868	30,523,478	155,200,000	5·08
1869	30,814,914	189,360,000	6·14
1870	31,108,133	176,560,000	5·68
1871	31,410,776	176,400,000	5·61
1872	31,728,316	170,320,000	5·37
1873	32,028,317	174,640,000	5·45
1874	32,325,778	174,240,000	5·39
1875	32,641,568	202,720,000	6·21
1876	32,978,682	184,512,000	5·59
1877	33,329,099	174,568,000	5·24
1878	33,681,904	175,520,000	5·21
1879	34,036,546	209,936,000	6·17
1880	34,388,503	192,000,000 †	5·58

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from an able article entitled, "The Great Harvest Failure," in the *Statist*, London Journal, of the 8th November 1879. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† Estimated.

1008. In the fourteen years named in the table, the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·55 bushels per head, or upwards of half a bushel per head more than is found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

1009. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country ranged, during the fourteen years ended with 1880, from 4·08 Winchester bushels* in 1867 to 6·09 in 1878, the mean during the period being 5·30 Winchester bushels, or about 5·13 Imperial bushels. This result is, it will be observed, somewhat more than that shown by the Victorian returns for recent years. It should be pointed out, however, that, in the United States returns, no deduction has been made for the wheat required for seed, so that the quantity available for food consumption is less than that shown by the figures.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

1010. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-five years, 1837 to 1881, are set down in the following table. It will be observed that, after deducting the value of the quantities sent away, there remains a balance amounting to over 9½ millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1881.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,† 1837 TO 1881.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1881	32,415,365	13,782,537
Exported, „ „	15,855,773	4,426,181
Imports in excess of exports ...	16,559,592	9,356,356

1011. The following are the values of the net imports—*i.e.*, the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain articles of farm and garden produce during each of the six years ended with 1881. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :—

Net imports of agricultural products.

* The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

† The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1881.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	87,247	...	...	...	...	...
Oats	112,430	95,071	80,140	92,176	12,938	74,924
Oatmeal	261	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	35,318	25,481	48,328	87,982	21,000	...
Pearl barley	2,825	1,368	1,584	2,907	248	...
Malt	68,401	76,867	37,162	54,716	18,661	...
Maize	117,951	123,357	164,578	154,717	105,849	105,739
Maizena	4,988	7,365	2,359	3,668	4,171	7,654
Beans, pease, and split pease	2,266	2,456	2,057	2,191	...	...
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	116,202	153,414	88,171	107,319	111,603	154,637
Jams, jellies, and preserves	6,450	350	...	...	...	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	7,774	6,064	4,565	5,497	3,208	7,349
Hops	64,600	43,782	41,461	20,596	24,637	28,442
Chicory	1,798	3,300	1,906	257	...	...
Pickles	12,892	4,284	1,843	6,457	295	5,508
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	78,192	148,688	45,372	24,921	...	31,270
Vegetables (preserved)	1,397	...	1,409	498	717	...
Canary seed	4,970	1,857	1,228	1,008	1,260	1,248
Grass and clover seed	10,985	19,618	12,616	13,704	5,226	2,990
Total ...	736,947	713,322	534,779	578,614	309,813	419,761

Decreased imports of agricultural products.

1012. It will be observed that wheat and oatmeal are absent from the list for the last five years, jams and preserves for the last four years, beans and pease, and chicory for the last two years, and barley, malt, and preserved vegetables for the last year; the exports of those articles having exceeded the imports.

Net imports of eggs.

1013. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1875 to the value of £12,471, but none were exported. The value of the imports of eggs in 1876 exceeded that of the exports by £16,093, in 1877 by £13,550, in 1878 by £11,597, in 1879 by £9,479, in 1880 by £6,693, and in 1881 by £6,926

Proportion of land under each crop.

1014. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 509 acres were placed under wheat; 81 under oats; 27 under barley; 21 under potatoes; 116 under hay; 133 under green forage; and 113

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1881 will be found in the table of imports and exports following, paragraph 617 *ante*, chiefly under Order 22.

under other kinds of crops. The tendency of late years has been to crop a larger extent of land, relatively to the whole area under tillage, with wheat, and a smaller extent with the remaining crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last eight years :—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1875 TO 1881.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.							
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ...	32·90	28·52	32·61	39·74	42·98	41·89	48·91	50·87
Oats ...	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93	6·71	8·07
Barley ...	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56	3·44	2·67
Potatoes ...	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46	2·30	2·15
Hay ...	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93	12·50	11·65
Green forage	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11	13·24	13·28
Other tillage	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12	12·90	11·31
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

1015. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of a smaller extent than one acre, which are not taken account of. The following list must therefore be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years :—

MINOR CROPS,* 1877 TO 1882.

Nature of Crop.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Arrowroot ...	acres ...	...	...	4	3	5
	tons (root)	...	...	3	17	8
	cwt., manfd.	...	...	7	10	...
Artichokes ...	acres ...	...	...	...	3	...
	tons ...	...	...	...	45	...
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	571	470	402	374	286
	tons ...	3,430	2,272	1,272	2,504	2,737
Broom millet...	acres ...	8	7	6	...	5
	fibre, cwt.	8	...	...	...	...
	seed, bush.	...	...	...	...	100

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1877 TO 1882—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Buckwheat	... {	acres ...	...	2	...	1	...	...
		bushels ...	...	11	...	12	...	...
Canary seed	... {	acres ...	30	82	4	1	57	127
		bushels ...	183	825	150	2	341	1,241
Chicory	... {	acres ...	225	256	155	392	230	207
		tons ...	980	1,333	653	1,764	960	781
Coriander Seed	... {	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
Currants	... {	acres ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		bushels ...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Flax	... {	acres ...	3	33	4	5	13	21
		fibre, cwt.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	...	12	31	21
		linseed, bsh.	52	125	...	30	67	91
Garden seeds—								
Mixed	... {	acres ...	50	16	...	112	29	21
		cwt. ...	...	...	...	465	812	119
Radish	... {	acres ...	1	...	4	5	...	...
		lbs. ...	560	...	672	2,240	...	...
Grass and clover seeds	... {	acres ...	1,993 \dagger	1,846	2,824	2,237	2,817	2,061
		bushels ...	29,229	28,840	34,432	32,031	26,320	32,085
Green pease	... {	acres ...	11	...	37	...	...	21
		tons ...	18	...	50	...	...	26
Hops	... {	acres ...	225	274	203	267	428	564
		lbs. ...	129,136	218,848	130,816	284,480	307,328	453,040
Lucerne for seed	... {	acres ...	...	...	3	7	...	...
		bushels ...	...	...	16	50	...	...
Maize	... {	acres ...	1,609	1,215	1,939	2,447	1,769	1,783
		bushels ...	25,909	22,050	40,754	61,887	49,299	81,007
Mangel-wurzel	... {	acres ...	1,285	1,320	888	1,027	1,284	1,044
		tons ...	15,386	15,465	8,275	14,897	12,640	14,989
Medicinal herbs	... {	acres ...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		tons ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mulberry trees	... {	acres ...	11 \dagger	21	18	4	14	4
		number ...	11,010	14,310	12,460	...	...	...
Mustard	... {	acres ...	74	58	39	92	233	97
		cwt. ...	185	167	121	447	771	444
Olives	... {	acres ...	...	10	20	10	17	§ 10
		fruit, cwt.	...	...	9	...	17	...
		oil, gallons	...	...	...	...	15	...
Onions	... {	acres ...	720	816	1,069	1,040	1,056	1,134
		tons ...	3,579	3,055	3,600	7,347	4,979	10,190
Opium poppies	... {	acres ...	4	3	3	5	15	4
		lbs. of opium	60	...	...	80	171	80
Oranges	... {	acres ...	...	...	6	2	20	5
		cases ...	...	...	...	30	6	...
Osiers	... {	acres ...	5	...	...	...	31	4
		tons ...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Pease and beans	... {	acres ...	21,235	17,286	15,153	21,462	23,378	25,937
		bushels ...	373,857	241,007	248,436	574,954	403,321	621,668
Prickly com-frey	... {	acres ...	...	...	...	...	1	8
		tons ...	...	...	...	...	100	160

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Of this area 72 acres are reported to have failed.

‡ A large plantation of mulberry trees is reported to have been abandoned in 1876-7, the locality having been found to be unsuitable.

§ Reported to have failed.

MINOR CROPS,* 1877 TO 1882—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
Pumpkins, melons, cu- cumbers, &c.	acres ...	22	46	205	99	64	81
	tons ...	144	159	1,190	484	416	842
Rape for seed	acres ...	10	...	2	41	14	...
	bushels ...	20	...	25	...	128	...
Raspberries ...	acres ...	10	17	45	94	132	155
	cwt. ...	51	224	476	1,299	1,591	3,067
Rhubarb ...	acres ...	...	3	3	...	18	1
	tons ...	...	10	10	...	81	1
Rye and bere...	acres ...	1,153	1,075	1,779	1,236	1,569	972
	bushels ...	15,277	9,852	20,816	18,407	13,978	12,653
Sheep's parsley	acres ...	2	...	3	...	...	...
	lbs. ...	1,500	...	1,000	...	...	...
Strawberries	acres ...	21	19	24	19	107	26
	cwt. ...	273	208	323	209	1,421	165
Sunflowers for seed ...	acres ...	...	...	...	2	7	6
	bushels ...	...	...	...	40	142	77
Teazles ...	acres ...	3	...	...	1	2	...
	number ...	19,000	...	...	8,000	27,000	...
Tobacco ...	acres ...	1,479	2,327	1,936	531	1,990	1,461
	cwt. ...	14,413	15,827	15,662	† 1,297	17,333	12,876
Tomatoes ...	acres ...	...	5	3	...	5	10
	cwt. ...	...	721	220	...	454	1,549
Turnips ...	acres ...	224	315	310	192	460	151
	tons ...	1,769	2,346	1,349	2,054	1,932	1,713
Vetches and tares for seed	acres ...	8	...	...	3	23	5
	bushels ...	47	...	...	62	201	71
Vines ‡ ...	acres ...	4,765	4,419	4,434	4,284	4,980	4,923
	wine, galls.	481,588	457,535	410,333	574,143	484,028	539,191
Wattle trees ...	brandy, ,,	3,725	840	1,561	3,284	3,038	1,453
	acres ...	...	13	...	...	30	...

1016. In 1881-2 the area under vines was less by 57 acres than in the previous year, also less than in the years 1870 to 1876, but greater than in any other years. The quantity of wine returned, however, was greater than that returned in 1880-1 by 55,163 gallons, but not so great as in 1879-80 by over 35,000 gallons. The season under review is only the second during the last six years that the number of gallons of wine produced exceeded 500,000, whereas in two previous seasons before the advent of the phylloxera it exceeded 700,000 gallons. It is right, however, to point out that this part of the statistics is not quite so reliable as the other portions, since, as grapes come to maturity later than the other crops of which returns are made, only the acreage under vines can be returned for the year to which the remainder of the statistics relate, and the grape crop is necessarily that of the previous season. This partial dealing with the returns of two years may sometimes cause confusion in the minds of the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† The tobacco crop of 1879-80 failed in most of the districts.

‡ The quantity of wine and brandy is for the season prior to that for which the area under vines is returned.

Phylloxera
vastatrix.

1017. The vine disease caused by the insect called the phylloxera vastatrix made its appearance in Victoria about the year 1875. The outbreak occurred in the Geelong district, to which it has ever since been confined. In order, if possible, to prevent the spread of this disease, an Act* was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were grown for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the proprietor for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. As the phylloxera, however, still continued to spread, a select committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed in November 1880 to enquire into the condition of the disease and the best means of eradicating or otherwise mitigating it. The committee reported that the infected district extended from Geelong in a north-westerly direction 10 miles, south 5 miles, west 5 miles, and was bounded on the east by the sea; that in 1877 only two vineyards were proved to be infected, but that at the time they visited the district not less than nineteen vineyards were found to be diseased; that the disease was surely and rapidly extending, and that, unless active and determined measures were taken, it would be likely to devastate all the vineyards in the colony, as had already been the case with a quarter of the vineyards of Europe and a nearly equal proportion in eastern and western America. They further stated that no means seemed to have been discovered up to the present time to suppress or destroy the phylloxera, and they considered that nothing short of uprooting the vines in the entire Geelong district, and turning over the soil on which they had grown to the depth of at least two feet, and leaving it exposed to atmospheric influences and fallow for not less than twelve months, would completely eradicate the disease; and even then it would not be safe to plant vines upon the land until after four years had expired. They therefore recommended that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong; and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruit, or roots, should be removed outside of it; that all the vines within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or situated within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be destroyed by the complete rooting up of such vines and burning the roots, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but of the grape crop which might have been expected during the next three years. Consequently upon this

* "Diseases in Vines Act 1877," 41 Vict. No. 595 (18th January 1878).

report, another Act* was passed, repealing all former ones relating to vines or vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as "vine disease districts," to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines within a radius of three miles thereof, whether diseased or not, compensation being given to owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were, moreover, prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a "vine disease district" any vine or part of a vine, or planting or transplanting it after it had been so removed. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the intercolonial conference held in Sydney in January 1881, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria to contribute jointly to the eradication of the vineyards in the Geelong district and the compensation of their owners.

1018. With a view of further preventing the spread of the disease, the "Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880" was amended towards the close of 1881, by the "Geelong District Vine Disease Act 1881," 45 Vict. No. 718 (24th December 1881), which gave power to the Minister to order the destruction of all vines growing within the boundaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District, as described in the *Government Gazette* of 12th January 1881. On this Statute coming into operation, immediate steps were taken to arrange as to the amounts to be paid as compensation; and, acting on the powers given, all vines found within the district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion, which are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and are, consequently, not likely to be reached by the winged insect. The disease, so far as is known, has been confined to the Geelong district, and there is every reason to hope that the measures taken for its extermination will prove successful. Precautions have been taken to prevent vines being again planted in the district for the next four years.

Precautions
in 1881-2.

1019. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following table shows the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years:—

Gardens and
orchards.

* "The Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880," 44 Vict. No. 684 (28th December 1880).

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1881	...	...	...	12,493	9,795	22,288
1882	...	...	...	11,363	9,267	20,630
Decrease				1,130	528	1,658

1020. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1882 was 144,326, or 49,814 less than in the previous year.

1021. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1881-2 as averaging from 3 to 6 years; the extreme figures being 1 and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. to 18s.; the extreme figures being 2s. 6d. and 80s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 3s. to 7s.; the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 15s.

1022. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally much lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted in Part V., Interchange, of this work.* The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last thirteen years. It will be noted that a considerable increase occurred in 1882 in prices of all the articles except barley, of which the price was lower than in any previous year:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1882.

During February and March.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
				per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
1870	...	...	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	75 0	77
1871	...	...	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	70 0	76
1872	...	...	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6¼	65 6	64
1873	...	...	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	67 4	81
1874	...	...	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	118 3	88
1875	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	89 0	89
1876	...	...	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	87 0	82
1877	...	...	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	114 0	93
1878	...	...	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	115 0	87
1879	...	...	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	92 4	75
1880	...	...	...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	69 11	63
1881	...	...	...	4 1¾	2 3	4 11¼	46 3	60
1882	...	...	...	5 0	3 3	3 6	70 0	76

1023. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877; that of oats, barley, and potatoes in 1874, and that of hay in 1877; also

* See also table following paragraph 771 ante.

Land in fallow.

Leases and rental of farms.

Prices of agricultural produce.

Years of highest and lowest prices.

that the price of barley was lowest in 1882, that of wheat, in 1880, and that of oats, potatoes, and hay in 1881.

1024. The following statement of the average *Gazette* price of wheat per Imperial quarter* during the six years ended with 1880 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1881 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

Price of wheat in London.

AVERAGE "GAZETTE" PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	44	1	44	9	51	7	51	11	39	3	45	11	42	4
February ...	41	8	43	1	51	7	51	4	38	0	43	5	42	6
March ...	41	6	43	0	51	1	49	7	39	7	45	7	43	7
April ...	43	0	44	11	53	4	51	3	41	0	48	1	49	9
May ...	42	3	45	1	65	10	51	11	41	0	45	2	44	2
June ...	42	3	47	5	64	6	48	0	41	9	45	1	44	9
July ...	46	5	48	3	62	9	44	11	44	6	43	9	46	10
August ...	52	10	46	0	64	11	44	9	49	1	43	11	48	10
September ...	48	4	46	8	59	1	43	8	47	6	41	2	51	1
October ...	46	4	46	6	53	7	39	7	48	10	41	9	47	1
November ...	47	2	47	11	52	3	40	4	48	9	43	9	45	4
December ...	46	3	49	9	51	6	40	3	46	7	44	1	44	4
The Year...	45	2	46	2	56	9	46	5	43	11	44	4	45	11

1025. The value of agricultural produce in the year ended 31st March 1882 may be estimated at nearly 6 millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

Value of agricultural produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1881-2.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.		
			£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat ...	8,714,377 bushels	@	0 5 0	2,178,594	5	0
Oats ...	3,612,111 "	@	0 3 3	586,968	0	9
Barley ...	927,566 "	@	0 3 6	162,324	1	0
Other cereals ...	715,428 "	@	0 3 6	125,199	18	0
Potatoes ...	134,290 tons	@	3 10 0	470,015	0	0
Other root crops ...	29,629 "	@	5 0 0	148,145	0	0
Hay ...	238,793 "	@	3 16 0	907,413	8	0
Green forage ...	241,947 acres	@	3 0 0	725,841	0	0
Tobacco ...	12,876 cwt.	@	2 16 0	36,052	16	0
Grapes, not made into wine ...	14,806 "	@	1 0 0	14,806	0	0
Wine ...	539,191 gallons	@	0 4 0	107,838	4	0
Brandy ...	1,453 "	@	0 10 0	726	10	0
Other crops ...	3,470 acres	@	5 0 0	17,350	0	0
Garden and orchard produce	20,630 "	@	20 0 0	412,600	0	0
	Total ...			5,893,874	2	9

1026. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 56 lbs. for maize, 40 lbs. for oats, and 50 lbs.

Specific weight of crops.

* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1866 to 1880.

for barley. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus, wheat, during 1881, ranged from 58 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 39 lbs. to 45 lbs.; barley, from 49 lbs. to 55 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. In 1881-2, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 62 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs., and of maize, 55 lbs.

Rates of agricultural labor.

1027. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in 1880 and 1881 is given below. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR,* 1880 AND 1881.

Description of Labor.	1880.		1881.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	19	7	19	7
Farm laborers, "	16	10	17	0
Married couples, "	25	8	24	10
Females, "	10	1	10	0
Mowers, "	28	0	30	5
" per acre	5	9	5	10
Reapers, per week	28	9	29	10
" per acre	11	5	10	8
Threshers, per bushel	0	6	0	6

Plant and improvements on farms.

1028. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review:—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1881-2.

Steam engines, number	367
" horse-power	3,008
Value of farming implements and machines ...	£2,197,768
" improvements on farms ...	£14,167,644

Machine labor.

1029. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labor in the last two years:—

MACHINE LABOR, 1880 AND 1881.

Average Rates Paid for—	1880.			1881.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Machine reaping, per acre	0	5	0	0	4	11
" mowing, "	0	4	11	0	4	6
" threshing, per 100 bushels... ..	1	1	3	1	2	5

Live stock.

1030. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept in the colony was obtained at the recent census. This is given in the following table, also the numbers derived from the returns of the census of 1871:—

* See also table following paragraph 770 ante.

LIVE STOCK, 1871 AND 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Live Stock.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Asses.	Mules.
			Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1871 ..	78,231	209,025	212,193	564,534	776,727	10,477,976	180,109	122,164	56	164
1881 ..	94,677	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	68,426	135	78
Increase	16,446	66,491	117,005	392,535	509,540	..	61,827	..	79	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	117,691	..	53,738	..	86

1031. It will be observed that, in the ten years which elapsed between the taking of the two censuses, the owners of live stock increased by upwards of 16,000; that a slight falling-off took place in the number of sheep, which, however, was very much more than made up by a large increase in the number of cattle; also that considerable increases took place in the numbers of horses and pigs.

Increase or decrease in ten years.

1032. Speaking roughly, there were in Victoria when the census was taken, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 118 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 139 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Stock per square mile.

1033. The numbers of each description of stock returned at the census were in excess of the numbers estimated. A return of the numbers of horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs had each year been made by the collectors of agricultural statistics, but it was not possible for these officers to get information respecting the number of stock kept in towns or remote parts of the country away from agricultural settlement, or on small holdings, and therefore the figures they supplied were supplemented by estimates made partly by them and partly in the office of the Government Statist. It was, however, pointed out, on each occasion of the publication of the live stock returns, that too much reliance ought not to be placed upon them, and that the numbers could only be verified at a general census. The following table shows the supposed numbers on the 31st March 1880 and those actually returned at the census of 1881:—

Stock estimated and enumerated.

LIVE STOCK ESTIMATED AND ENUMERATED.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
31st March 1880 (estimated)	216,710	278,360	850,998	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733
2nd April 1881 (enumerated)	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
Result in excess of estimate	58,806	50,838	106,071	156,909	1,708,510	97,203

Correct estimate of stock difficult to make.

1034. There was an interval of twelve months between the date of the estimate and that of the enumeration, but this could not possibly account for the very large difference between the supposed and actual numbers. It seems doubtful whether in Victoria, where no assessment of stock exists, there are any means of obtaining, with an approach to accuracy, an account of the numbers of the live stock except at the time a census is taken.

Poultry.

1035. No attempt is made to obtain information respecting the numbers of poultry kept except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

POULTRY, 1871 AND 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.	Pheasants.	Ostriches.
1871 ..	81,347	83,025	137,355	1,636,782	69,756	970	3,542	199	16
1881 ..	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307	40	..
Increase	15,805	9,629	44,343	691,739	83,322	731	..	..	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	159	16

Increase or decrease of poultry.

1036. It is seen that an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

Live stock in British and Foreign countries.

1037. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom and some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,
(000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom ...	1880	1,929,	9,871,	30,240,	2,863,
Austria and Hungary ...	1869	3,543,	12,628,	20,103,	6,995,
Belgium ...	1866	283,	1,242,	586,	632,
Denmark ...	1876	352,	1,348,	1,719,	504,
France ...	1877	2,826,	11,481,	23,375,	5,790,
Holland ...	1879	279,	1,462,	898,	337,
Italy ...	1876	657,	...	...	...
Norway ...	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Russia ...	1870	16,160,	22,770,	48,132,	9,800,
Sweden ...	1879	466,	2,237,	1,503,	416,
United States ...	1879	11,202,	33,258,	40,765,	34,034,

Value of pastoral produce.

1038. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1881-2:—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1881-2.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 329,198 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	£ 2,798,183
Estimated value of stock produced in 1881 :—	
Cattle, 329,198, viz., 219,465, @ £8, and 109,733 (calves) @ 30s.	1,920,320
Sheep, 2,590,070, @ 7s. 6d.	971,276
Pigs, 72,580, @ £2 10s.	181,450
Horses, 13,776, @ £8	110,208
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	2,562,769
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,866,828 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	140,012
Total	8,684,218

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is somewhat different from that adopted in previous years. On the present occasion it has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered for veal, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3½ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year’s produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

1039. In 1882, as compared with 1881, the flour mills returned were Flour mills. fewer by 6, the wheat operated upon was less by 300,000 bushels, the other grain operated upon by over 500,000 bushels, and the flour made by 4,000 tons. An increase of 29 took place in the number of hands employed, and an increase of nearly £4,000 in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of steam engines.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1881 ...	144	135	9	2,717	450	785
1882 ...	138	130	8	2,605	449	814
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	29
Decrease	6	5	1	112	1	...

Year ended 31st March.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	bushels.	bushels.		£	£	£
1881 ...	6,329,933	747,126	137,064	225,643	52,992	179,622
1882 ...	6,021,043	229,872	133,296	231,930	56,396	173,905
Increase	...	...	...	6,287	3,404	...
Decrease	308,890	517,254	3,768	...	...	5,717

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Three of the mills were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

1040. In 1881 the statistics were collected by the census sub-enumerators, and consequently it was possible to obtain more complete information than is supplied in ordinary years by the collectors employed by the local bodies, especially in regard to the values of materials operated upon and articles produced, which, in the case of the flour mills, were as follow :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1880-1.

Value of materials operated upon ...	£1,412,099
Value of articles produced ...	1,651,351
	£239,252, or 17 percent.

Breweries.

1041. Seven more breweries were returned in 1882 than in 1881, there being also an increase of 90 in the number of hands employed, and of £59,000 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. There was also an increase in the quantity of sugar and malt used, but a falling-off in that of hops; also a slight falling-off in the number of gallons of beer brewed :—

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam- power.	Water- power.	Manual Labor only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1881 ...	81	55	1	25	492	851	lbs. 10,808,112	bushels. 496,168	lbs. 709,946
1882 ...	88	53	2	33	476	941	11,330,928	511,340	685,390
Increase ...	7	...	1	8	...	90	522,816	15,172	...
Decrease ...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	24,556

Year ended 31st March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1881 ...	gallons. 12,314,224	£ 109,848	£ 65,425	£ 192,610
1882 ...	12,250,807	129,073	74,405	223,240
Increase ...	...	19,225	8,980	30,630
Decrease ...	63,417	...	...	...

1042. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for 1880-1, but not for the year under review. The following are the figures given :—

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only.

Value of
material
used and
produced.

Value of
material
used and
produced.

BREWERIES, 1880-1.

Value of materials used	...	...	...	£	442,885
„ of beer made	...	...	...		780,501
					337,616, or 76 per cent.

1043. The large amount of building carried on during the past year, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, and the great demand for bricks resulting therefrom, led, as may be supposed, to the opening of a number of new brickmaking works, and gave a considerable impulse to the operations of the old ones. The number of brickyards returned in 1882 was 33 in excess of that in 1881, whilst the number of bricks made exceeded that in 1881 by 41,000,000, or 76 per cent. The pottery made, as ascertained by the value, also largely increased. The following are the comparative figures of the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Steam- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor.		
1881 ...	165	110	83	17	64	84	314	944
1882 ...	198	162	79	17	83	98	318	1,346
Increase	33	52	...	...	19	14	4	402
Decrease	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1881 ...	53,565,715	103,234	34,600	62,628	51,654	53,122
1882 ...	94,398,225	185,000	62,689	63,662	59,786	51,731
Increase ...	40,832,510	81,776	28,089	1,034	8,132	1,391

1044. Nine new establishments for tanning and wool-washing were opened in 1881-2, and the returns show an increase in most of the items connected with that industry. The results obtained, however,

Brickyards
and
potteries.

Tanneries,
fellmon-
geries, &c.

*The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-one of the brickyards were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

were not so satisfactory as in the former year; the hides and skins tanned were 340,000 less, and although 189,257 more sheep skins were stripped, the quantity of wool they yielded was 1,400,000 lbs. less than in 1880-1. The following are the particulars of the two years:—

**TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1881 AND 1882.**

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor only.			
1881	151	49	1	1	29	71	531	2,139	3,152
1882	160	47	1	2	31	79	530	1,969	3,515
Increase	9	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	363
Decrease ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	170	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Wool obtained from Skins.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1881	2,066,061	2,404,407	lbs. 5,910,927	lbs. 6,413,098	£ 95,346	£ 49,256	£ 159,041
1882	1,725,718	2,593,664	4,237,870	8,618,119	111,740	56,664	149,083
Increase ... ..	...	189,257	...	2,205,021	16,394	7,408	...
Decrease	340,343	...	1,673,057	...	...	...	9,958

1045. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained for 1880-1. The following are the figures:—

**TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1880-1.**

Value of materials used	£1,008,531
„ articles produced	1,406,274
Increased value	£397,743, or 39 per cent.

1046. One woollen mill was closed in 1881-2. In that year, as compared with the former one, more wool was worked up and more woollen

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Eleven of the establishments were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Value of materials used and produced.

Woollen mills.

goods were manufactured, more female and less male labor was employed, and a considerable increase took place in the value of machinery used :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Woollen Mills.	Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
				Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls.
			lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1881 ...	10	610	1,372,603	1,095,013	1,890	22
1882 ...	9	505	1,866,828	1,128,636	1,788	3
Increase ...	...	...	494,225	33,623	...	...
Decrease ...	1	105	...	...	102	19

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1881 ...	483	293	140,663	13,592	61,685
1882 ...	442	326	158,563	12,532	63,631
Increase ...	...	33	17,900	...	1,946
Decrease ...	41	...	...	1,060	...

1047. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills and of the articles produced was returned for 1880-1, but not for the subsequent year, the difference in favor of the manufactured articles being £79,298. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-1.

Value of materials used	...	...	£89,412
„ articles produced	...	...	168,710
Increased value	..	...	<u>£79,298, or 89 per cent.</u>

1048. The soap and candle works returned in 1882 were fewer by 4 than those in 1881, and a corresponding decrease took place in the steam-power and number of hands employed. The quantity of soap and candles manufactured, however, exceeded that in 1881, the former by 59,544 cwt., and the latter by 62,679 cwt., and a higher valuation by over £8,000 was placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings :—

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

Soap and
candle
works.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Manual Labor only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1881 ...	38	30	8	425	501	cwt. 68,131	cwt. 35,536	£ 95,158	£ 13,344	£ 43,816
1882 ...	34	23	11	332	471	127,675	98,215	109,312	11,865	39,553
Increase ...	...	...	3	...	...	59,544	62,679	14,154	...	...
Decrease ...	4	7	...	93	30	...	...	...	1,479	4,263

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

1049. The value of the raw material used and of the articles produced in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881.

Value of raw materials used ...	...	£288,340
„ articles produced ...	...	450,924
Increased value ...	...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.

Tobacco
manufac-
ories.

1050. The returns collected in 1882, as compared with those in 1881, show a falling-off of 2 in the number of tobacco manufactories, and of 106,950 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco manufactured. The hands employed, however, increased by 65, the cigars made by nearly 2,000,000, and the snuff made by nearly 5,000 lbs. Moreover, the value of plant, lands, and buildings increased by £15,000:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments em- ploying—		Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manu- factured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Manual Labor.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1881 ..	16	6	10	50	571	179	lbs. 1,646,850	lbs. 5,400	4,213,000	£ 36,415	£ 23,300	£ 22,100
1882 ..	14	5	9	50	590	225	1,539,900	10,300	6,172,980	44,895	28,775	23,165
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	19	46	..	4,900	1,959,980	8,480	5,475	1,065
Decrease .	2	1	1	..	..	..	106,950	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Four of the establishments were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

1051. According to the census returns, the value of the articles produced in tobacco manufactories in 1880-1 showed an excess over that of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per cent. The following are the figures:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1881.

Value of materials used	...	...	£126,450
„ articles produced	...	...	199,320
Increased value			£72,870, or 58 per cent.

1052. One more distillery was returned in 1882 than in 1881. The hands employed in distilleries increased by 25, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by nearly £14,000. No return was obtained of the quantity of spirits made in 1880-1, but a return of nearly a quarter of a million gallons was furnished for the subsequent year:—

DISTILLERIES, 1881 AND 1882.

Years ended 30th March.	Number of Distilleries.*	Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery, Plant, &c.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
1881	6	98	45	gallons.	£	£	£
1882	7	115	70	226,457	25,500	12,900	22,200
Increase	1	17	25	...	7,500	500	5,700

1053. The manufactories and works exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—were fewer by 17, and those dependent solely on manual labor were fewer by 87, than those returned in 1881; but large increases took place in most of the other items, the hands employed being more numerous by 4,678, and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings being greater by nearly £450,000, than in that year. The returns are subjoined:—

* All these establishments employ machinery worked by steam-power.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1882.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—					Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor only	
1881 ...	1,857	739	11	41	7	1,059	9,240
1882 ...	1,840	749	14	76	29	972	10,067
Increase ...	...	10	3	35	22	...	827
Decrease ...	17	...	...	...	...	87	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1881 ...	25,255	6,082	£ 2,255,316	£ 1,249,983	£ 2,161,869
1882 ...	28,856	7,159	2,624,348	1,301,045	2,184,397
Increase ...	3,601	1,077	369,032	51,062	22,528

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

1054. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that during 1881-2 the establishments increased by 20, the number of establishments using steam or gas by 58, the amount of horse-power by 556, the hands employed by over 5,000, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by nearly £600,000. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1882.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1881 ...	2,468	1,088	14,477	38,133	£ 7,461,308
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	8,044,296
Increase ...	20	58	556	5,076	582,988

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 204 in 1880, and 207 in 1881.

1055. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880-1 and 1881-2. For the former, which was also the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant. The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the "manufactories" in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse power is used.* It is believed that a different system prevails in some of the neighboring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments which in Victoria would not be considered worthy of notice find place in their returns:—

* The collectors of statistics, being furnished with instructions as to the nature of the establishments they are expected to visit, do not, as a rule, return those which do not fulfil the conditions described in this paragraph. Each year, however, some of the returns sent in by them are rejected by the Government Statist as not being of sufficient importance to warrant their being placed in the list. The following are those which have been excluded on this ground during the last five years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Account-book manufactories	..	..	..	..	2	Patent medicine manufactories	..	..	..	..	..
Printing establishments	5	..	5	..	7	Asphalte works	..	..	..	1	..
Pianoforte manufactory	..	1	..	..	..	Boot manufactories	14	16	26	47	19
Picture-frame manufactories	1	1	..	..	1	Clothing factories	2	7	12	24	44
Turnery and carving works	..	4	3	2	..	Hat, cap—manufactories	6	6	4	2	9
Die sinkers and engravers	..	..	1	3	..	Umbrella manufactories	1	3	..	..	..
Philosophical instrument manufactories	..	..	..	2	..	Mat manufacturer	..	..	..	..	1
Spectacles manufactories	..	..	..	2	1	Cheese factories	..	2	1	4	7
Surgical instrument manufactories	..	..	..	2	..	Meat-curing establishments	..	1	..	4	2
Gunsmiths	..	..	1	4	..	Sausage-making establishments	..	..	..	..	12
Agricultural implement manufactories	1	..	5	1	5	Bread and biscuit manufactories	7	4	29	22	6
Blacksmiths' shops	..	..	..	..	11	Confectionery works	..	..	1	..	3
Cutlery works	..	1	1	2	2	Jam manufactory	..	..	..	..	1
Engine, machine—manufactories	1	5	1	..	..	Gingerbeer manufactories	1	2	2	..	..
Machine manufactories	..	..	..	..	2	Sauce manufactory	..	1	..	..	..
Machine-merchants' establishments	2	..	..	..	..	Vinegar works	..	1	..	..	..
Saddle, harness—manufactories	13	27	10	13	9	Coffee works	..	1	..	..	..
Whip manufactory	..	..	..	..	1	Candle manufactory	..	..	1	..	..
Coachbuilders and wheelwrights' establishments	1	19	16	30	16	Soap works	..	2	..	..	..
Boat builders	1	3	4	3	..	Tallow-rendering works	..	..	..	2	..
Joinery works	3	..	..	..	..	Basket-making works	5	3	2	1	5
Window-frame works	2	..	..	..	..	Blind (window) manufactory	..	1	..	..	..
Roof covering composition manufactory	..	..	..	..	1	Chaff-cutting works	..	4	3	1	15
Lime works	..	1	2	2	3	Hat-box manufactory	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters, builders, &c.	..	..	..	10	6	Cooperage works	4	8	..	..	2
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	4	7	3	9	..	Sawmills and wood yards	..	..	1	9	4
Cabinet works	1	11	8	3	..	Tent manufactories	2	1	..	..	3
Iron safe manufactory	..	..	..	1	..	Marble works	..	1	1	1	..
Chemical works	..	..	..	..	1	Stone works	..	..	..	..	2
Dye works	..	2	1	2	..	Goldsmiths', jewellers', and watchmakers' estabmts.	..	13	7	7	3
Ink manufactories	..	..	..	..	2	Electro-plating works	2	..	..	..	..
Salt works	..	..	1	..	..	Brass works	..	..	..	2	..
						Iron and tin works	18	29	11	29	16
						Wire-working establishments	..	1	..	..	..
						Total	98	188	164	250	227

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1882.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	1880-1.			1881-2.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.						
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	7	62,386	100,057	6	614	89,702
Printing establishments	85	172,155	522,097	95	2,460	429,891
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	2	3,500	8,050	2	25	3,400
Pianoforte manufactories ...	5	1,700	4,150	4	18	2,950
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.						
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders	13	5,627	11,550	10	49	13,332
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ...	2	350	1,700	2	16	4,350
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c., works	11	3,584	8,900	6	33	6,035
Statuary works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wood carving, turnery—works ...	10	4,965	10,800	11	95	18,576
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	7	93	21,300
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	...	...	3	10	4,940
Spectacles manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	2	8	2,320
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	4	24	6,310
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	3	60	29,842
Fuse manufactories	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
MACHINE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	53	1,037	98,625
Bellows manufactories	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	3	800	2,400	5	25	6,500
Engine, machine—manufactories ...	74	115,069	282,025	66	2,485	398,048
Washing-machine manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	3	900	2,950	2	18	2,450
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	146	1,638	187,853
Perambulator manufactories ...	3	1,750	5,000	2	16	2,550
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	47	35,792	81,130	38	437	54,696
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ...	4	2,400	6,860	3	50	3,052
Whip manufactories	3	940	2,950	3	21	2,160

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-1.			1881-2.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders	10	3,570	14,614	13	103	14,182
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	3	505	1,100	3	11	2,260
Floating-docks	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks	3	...	...	3	120	428,700
Patent slips	2	...	...	2	55	4,000
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Lime works	21	6,560	17,216	22	205	8,717
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactory	2	250	1,600	2	13	3,460
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2,180	...	...	...
FURNITURE.						
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	11	9,000	18,980	16	177	30,895
Bedstead manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	59	1,214	165,579
Earth-closet manufactories	1	...	...	2	18	3,050
Iron safe manufactories	2	670	970	2	13	1,790
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1,300	4	29	9,150
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works	6	25,160	43,600	8	127	55,875
Dye works	6	1,130	7,150	11	67	19,375
Essential oil manufactories	4	1,825	3,900	3	17	2,250
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	12	37,280	58,560	7	169	17,460
Paint, varnish—manufactory	1	...	...	2	14	10,550
Salt works	8	4,882	10,810	5	61	16,410
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works*	8	10,640	27,783	...	...	...
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills	10	89,412	168,710	9	768	234,726
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories	105	355,418	686,922	89	4,013	174,045
Clothing factories	63	370,181	761,401	70	5,391	256,653
Fur manufactories	3	4,300	6,900	4	27	3,557
Hat, cap—manufactories	22	34,753	66,264	23	444	52,330
Hosiery manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	900	5,700	5	64	3,940
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	9	158	13,473
Wig manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories	18	66,975	102,280	15	493	75,263

* In returns for 1881-2 included with stonebreaking works post.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-1.			1881-2.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Cheese factories	28	17,733	31,586	21	102	26,320
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	192,150	258,790	20	642	90,795
Milk condensing works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch —manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	3	29	8,280
Biscuit manufactories	13	106,110	181,840	9	437	36,035
Confectionery works	8	61,600	88,800	9	217	42,263
Flour mills	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	138	814	462,231
Jam manufactories	9	67,480	99,230	10	233	34,522
Macaroni works	2	125	230	2	4	530
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	115	711	135,621
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	88	941	426,718
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice —works	12	235,355	322,786	11	214	123,025
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	7	70	60,600
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	19	117	58,253
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ...	11	8,450	18,340	10	66	17,005
Sugar, treacle—refineries	1	...	...	2	192	205,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	14	815	96,835
Vinegar works	5	8,500	14,600	4	15	5,530
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	15	28,303	77,000	22	113	20,055
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	15	50,225	70,845	17	106	27,677
Brush manufactories	8	15,700	27,800	9	194	13,110
Comb manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Catgut manufactories	2	800	2,000	2	14	900
Curled hair manufactories	3	1,700	2,565	4	28	3,470
Flock manufactories	4	4,350	7,900	4	26	5,920
Glue, oil—manufactories	7	8,200	12,700	10	49	12,516
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	3	11	1,405
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	6	56	3,414
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340	450,924	34	471	160,730
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool- washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	160	1,969	317,487
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	8	56	5,235
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	7	35	6,075
Blind (window) manufactories ...	12	5,500	11,750	9	95	9,380
Broom manufactory	2	6,200	13,000	2	45	2,875
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works*	165	357,232	516,623	176	808	193,553

* All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered 14,882 in 1881-2.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-1.			1881-2.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
VEGETABLE MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>						
Cooperage works	24	17,829	35,243	28	207	23,523
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	3	13	4,480
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	6	85	3,690
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	47,370	2	181	75,120
Paper-bag manufactories	4	30,320	47,700	3	155	24,350
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	172	3,272	320,726
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	12	28,860	47,250	12	87	16,700
COAL.						
Gasworks	19	97,392	226,116	12	622	1,079,598
Patent fuel factory	1	...	...	...	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Artificial stone manufactories ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries	165	...	137,834	198	1,346	175,179
Filter manufactories	1	...	...	1	...	...
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	7	191	42,804
Marble and monumental works ...	31	30,709	62,964	3	331	34,940
Stone-breaking, tar-pavement—works*	1	...	...	11	167	15,935
Stone sawing, polishing—works ...	12	19,874	41,650	4	72	8,150
WATER.†						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	3	54	30,700
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	5	1,100	4,300	4	19	4,360
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	23	60,920	105,350	28	379	63,680
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Antimony-smelting works	3	27,000	41,000	2	38	6,300
Bell foundry	1	...	...	1	...	...
Copper-smelting works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Iron and tin works	61	143,000	247,299	56	841	126,182
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	73	214,326	441,894	54	2,159	291,407
Lead works	5	17,850	23,800	3	37	15,110
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Tin-smelting works	3	5,396	7,610	2	6	905
Type foundry	1	...	...	1	...	...
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	8	57	13,350
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions ‡	...	257,910	400,080	...	192	57,170
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,488	43,209	8,044,296

* In 1880-1, tar-pavement works were not included, but were grouped under chemicals, see page 447 ante.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of water-works follows paragraph 1058 post.

‡ The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

1056. The difference between the value of materials used and articles produced in 1880-1, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures:—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-1.

		£
Value of materials operated upon	...	7,997,745
„ articles produced	... ..	13,370,836
		<hr/>
Increased value	... ..	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.
		<hr/>

1057. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories as returned in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns, but more especially between the first and second periods. The number of establishments increased by 32 per cent. between 1872 and 1877, and by 8 per cent. between 1877 and 1882; the hands employed increased by 62 per cent. and 37 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 61 per cent. in the first, and by 34 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to:—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1872 ...	1,740	701	9,442	19,468	3,731,461
1877 ...	2,302	918	12,771	31,478	6,025,745
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	8,044,296

1058. Extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Morang and Preston, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 19 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,300 acres, or rather more than two square miles. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a channel is now being made for the purpose of turning into the reservoir one or more streams, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. The following table contains a list

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

Summary of
manufac-
tures at
three
periods.

Waterworks.

of these works, also a statement of the estimated capacity of each work, and its actual or estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction; it will be observed that the storage capacity of the whole is nearly thirteen thousand million gallons, and the cost over three and a half millions sterling :—

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Melbourne and suburbs	Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000	1,651,446
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000	
	Preston ...	15,000,000	
	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000	
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	917,174
	Spring Gully ...	149,000,000	
	Crusoe Gully ...	320,000,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
	Taradale (tank) ...	65,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	
	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000	
	Solomon Gully ...	1,250,000	
	Big Hill, Pipe Head Reservoir	300,000	
	Sparrow Hawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at	Stony Creek (Old) ...	166,000,000	327,178
	Stony Creek (New) ...	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Newtown ...	500,000	
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	14,692
	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,500,000	232
Tarnagulla ...	Adekate Creek ...	18,000,000	100
	Tarnagulla ...	6,000,000	1,401
Inglewood (Old)	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
	Inglewood (New) ...	13,000,000	4,116
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	21,000,000	1,839
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	17,500,000	4,037
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	110,000,000	41,125
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	3,084,319	6,282
	Railway Tank ...	6,000	345
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	4,620
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	3,516
Ararat ...	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	5,000
	Langi-Giran ...	15,200,000	40,152
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	1,831
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,991
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	7,253

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Ballarat	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	632,960,000	360,000
Clunes	Newlyn	265,000,000	81,753
Blackwood	Lerderderg River	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong	Buninyong	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens	Sandy Creek	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo	Suffolk Lead	1,701,562	437
Sandhurst	Grassy Flat (1)	58,860,375	} 5,821
	Grassy Flat (2)	26,769,369	
Kilmore	Kilmore	14,466,000	2,755
Myers Creek	Myers Creek	13,000,000	844
Echuca	Echuca (tank)	68,000	7,578
Dunolly Old Lead	Dunolly	17,200,000	1,912
Dunolly	Dunolly Township	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud	St. Arnaud	17,000,000	10,342
Redbank	Redbank	27,100,000	2,785
Laplough	Laplough	9,261,946	1,232
Talbot	Amherst	13,813,284	11,193
	Evansford	182,978,781	15,000
Wedderburn	Wedderburn	3,100,000	1,013
Chewton	Commissioner's Gully	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford	Wombat Creek	31,284,413	2,527
Moyston	Campbell's Reef	5,400,000	1,141
Orville	Opossum Gully	2,000,000	250
	Quartz Reefs	9,725,627	1,229
	Pleasant Creek	7,905,750	805
Stawell	Four Posts	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ... ..	...	} 115,434
	Service Reservoir	2,250,000	
Woodend	Newham ... ..	... *	5,023
Great Western	Great Western Dam	1,211,662	489
Elaine	Lal Lal	90,000,000	... †
Sebastopol	White Horse Ranges	4,830,904	2,862
	Linton	8,000,000	1,826
	Haddon	3,100,000	1,046
	Happy Valley... ..	2,350,995	579
	Piggoreet	600,000	79
Shire of Grenville	Kangaroo (Berringa)	1,000,000	171
	Cape Clear	400,000	61
	Staffordshire Reef	375,000	136
	Illabarook	3,069,000	282
	Rokewood Junction	480,000	168
	Lucky Womans	125,000	43
	Rokewood	5,000,000	385
Shire of Leigh	Break-of-Day... ..	4,500,000	424
	Teesdale	4,000,000	216
Shire of Tullaroop	Chinaman's Flat	2,500,000	2,199
Rushworth	Rushworth	7,000,000	1,600
	Total	12,934,682,382	3,687,059

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

1059. If the value of the lands, buildings, plant, and machinery used in connection with manufactories be added to the actual or estimated cost of the waterworks, their sum will represent an amount equal to nearly eleven and three-quarter millions sterling. The following are the figures :—

Capital invested in manufactories and waterworks.

Value of lands, buildings, machinery, &c., used in connection with manufactories, 1881-2	...	...	...	£ 8,044,296
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks	...	...	...	3,687,059
Total				£11,731,355

1060. The stone quarries returned in 1882 were fewer by 8 than in 1881, and a falling-off of £1,700 took place in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The value of the stone raised, however, increased by nearly £6,000, or about a tenth. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Stone quarries.

STONE QUARRIES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1881	129	373,545	706	5,500	2,000	1,200	7	86
1882	121	361,380	1,500	5,708	3,211	370	4	69
Increase	...	...	794	208	1,211	...	...	...
Decrease	8	12,165	...	...	...	830	3	17

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1881	564	£ 60,531	£ 21,198	£ 9,171	£ 2,766
1882	570	66,416	13,187	13,815	4,403
Increase	6	5,885	...	4,644	1,637
Decrease	...	...	8,011	...	...

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Forty-one of the stone quarries were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Gold raised,
1881.

1061. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1881 of four different methods of making the calculation :—

ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1881.

		Estimated Quantity.
		oz.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint, less 89,000 oz. issued therefrom in bars* (presumably Victorian gold for export)	... ..	839,526
2. Excess of gross exports over gross imports of gold, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint, less the gold issued therefrom in bars, presumably for export*	... ..	800,328
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the mining registrars throughout the country †	... ..	858,850
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others	... ..	837,913

Gold raised,
1880 and
1881.

1062. There is no doubt that some gold is taken from the colony by private hand, and some is certainly used in the colony by manufacturing jewellers. The third is probably the only one of these estimates which would take such gold into account, and therefore it has been adopted on the present occasion. As may be supposed, it gives a somewhat higher result than that obtained by any of the other methods. This quantity, and its value, at £4 per oz., are compared in the following table with the quantity and assumed value of the gold estimated to have been raised in 1880 :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1880	829,121	3,316,484
1881	858,850	3,435,400
Increase	29,729	118,916

* The whole quantity of gold issued from the Mint in bars was 106,999 oz. Of this there is reason to believe that 103,188 oz., of which 89,000 oz. was Victorian gold, was for export.

† Including 25,472 oz. known to have been sold in Melbourne by private holders.

1063. Until 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but since then an improvement has taken place, the yield in both 1880 and 1881 having been above that in any other year since 1876. The excess of the yield in 1881 over that in 1880 was about 29,700 oz., valued at nearly £119,000. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1870 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1870 TO 1881.

			oz.				oz.
1870	...	...	1,222,798	1876	...	...	963,760
1871	...	...	1,355,477	1877	...	...	809,653
1872	...	...	1,282,521	1878	...	...	775,272
1873	...	...	1,241,205	1879	...	...	758,947
1874	...	...	1,155,972	1880	...	...	829,121
1875	...	...	1,095,787	1881	...	...	858,850

1064. Carrying on to the end of 1881 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery in 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,629,212 oz., which is nearly twice the quantity raised in 1881 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1881.*

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1881 ...	49,646,717	198,586,868
During 1881 ...	858,850	3,435,400
Total ...	50,505,567	202,022,268

1065. The quantity of gold raised in all the Australasian colonies from the period that deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 to the end of 1880 is estimated to have amounted to nearly 72 million oz., valued at 283 million pounds sterling. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, contains particulars of the quantity and value of the gold produced in each colony during that vicenniad. Western Australia is absent from the list, since little, if any, gold has yet been discovered there :—

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet ante).

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1880.		During 1880.		Total.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ...	48,817,596	195,270,384	829,121	3,316,484	49,646,717	198,586,868
New South Wales	8,918,986	33,042,362	116,751	434,641	9,035,737	33,477,003
Queensland ...	3,182,919	11,752,246	203,469	734,253	3,386,388	12,486,499
South Australia	71,354	284,421	13,246	52,984	84,600	337,405
Total of Australia	60,990,855	240,349,413	1,162,587	4,538,362	62,153,442	244,887,775
Tasmania ...	130,740	509,849	50,999	201,655	181,739	711,504
New Zealand ...	9,243,582	36,139,914	305,248	1,227,252	9,548,830	37,367,166
Total of Australasia	70,365,177	276,999,176	1,518,834	5,967,269	71,884,011	282,966,445

Value of gold per miner.

1066. The value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work † was higher in 1881 than in any year since 1875. During the 12 years ended with 1881 the average per miner was highest in 1875, when it exceeded that in 1881 by £8 12s. 6½d., and was lowest in 1879, when it was less than that in 1881 by £19 10s. 7¼d. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of those years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER, ‡ 1870 TO 1881.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870 ...	81	0	6½	1876 ...	89	19	6¾
1871 ...	93	6	1½	1877 ...	82	6	1¾
1872 ...	93	17	1½	1878 ...	82	12	11½
1873 ...	93	16	2½	1879 ...	76	1	2¼
1874 ...	99	8	3	1880 ...	81	18	11¾
1875 ...	104	4	4	1881 ...	95	11	9½

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

1067. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1881 519,550 oz., or 62 per cent. of the gold raised, § was obtained from quartz reefs, and 313,828 oz., or 38 per cent., was obtained from alluvial

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales express the quantity and value of all the gold raised in those colonies since its discovery in 1851; those for Queensland represent the exports of Queensland gold seaward since the end of 1859, when that colony was separated from New South Wales; those for South Australia express the quantity and value of gold from that colony received at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from that colony; and those for Tasmania express the exports of Tasmanian gold since 1866, there being no record of the quantity of gold raised prior to that period.

† For the number of gold miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 97 *ante*.

‡ These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. I have pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives.

§ This estimate does not include the 25,472 oz. sold in Melbourne. See footnote (†) on page 454 *ante*.

deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show an increase of 13,902 oz. in the yield of alluvial workings, but a decrease of 9,645 oz. in that of quartz reefs. With regard to the former, the Mining Department reports that the "increase is considered to be due to the opening up of new gold-producing areas, in which the rich deposits have been hitherto hidden beneath deep flows of volcanic rock. The discoveries in these tracts have been greatly facilitated by the operations of the diamond drills imported and worked by the Government. The rapid borings through dense basalt by these machines, and the information disclosed by the cores of rock obtained, have given a great impetus to alluvial mining, and have enabled mining companies to determine the downward courses of auriferous leads at distant points, and to sink shafts with precision, either upon or in close proximity thereto."*

1068. Up to the end of June 1881, £19,106 had been expended by the Government on the purchase and working of diamond drills, viz., £76 in 1877-8; £8,724 in 1878-9; £3,448 in 1879-80; and £6,858 in 1880-1. Diamond drills.

1069. Of the steam engines employed in connection with gold mining, about a fourth are used on alluvial and three-fourths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last eight years. It will be noticed that a slight falling-off took place from year to year until 1881, when there was a small increase:— Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1881.

Number.		Horse-power.		Number.		Horse-power.	
1874	... 1,141	... 24,866	1878	... 1,036	... 22,711		
1875	... 1,101	... 24,224	1879	... 1,024	... 22,509		
1876	... 1,081	... 23,947	1880	... 1,030	... 22,499		
1877	... 1,067	... 23,416	1881	... 1,034	... 23,379		

1070. The number of mining machines of all descriptions increased from 4,282 in 1880 to 4,415 in 1881; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,831,658 in 1880 to £1,860,577 in 1881. Mining machinery

1071. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,630 in 1880, and 3,645 in 1881. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct. Auriferous reefs.

* See Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1880, page 7.

Extent of
auriferous
ground.

1072. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be 1,235 square miles in 1880, and 1,279 in 1881. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluviums of the older gold-fields are abandoned by the miners, they are often occupied by agriculturists and gardeners, and ground which one year is included in the area embraced in gold-workings is properly excluded in another.

Average
yield of
quartz.

1073. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 968,883 tons in 1880, and 1,041,212 tons in 1881. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 15·06 gr. in the former, and 8 dwt. 18·2 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 18,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 17·56 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Deep quartz
mining.

1074. At least 17 of the shafts sunk in Victoria in search of auriferous quartz have attained depths exceeding 1,000 feet. The deepest shaft in the colony is the Magdala at Stawell, which is 2,409 feet deep, and other shafts in the same locality are 1,940, 1,830, 1,680, 1,498, 1,387, and 1,220 feet from the surface; the deepest shaft at Sandhurst is 1,476 feet; the deepest at Ballarat is 1,114 feet; and the deepest at Maldon, 1,220 feet. At Clunes there is one shaft 1,193 and another 1,105 feet deep.

Yield from
deep mines.

1075. The yield of gold from 2,837 tons of quartz obtained at Stawell, at depths varying from 612 to 1,120 feet, averaged from 1 oz. 5 dwt. 9 gr. to 2 oz. 14 dwt. 14 gr. per ton; 24,657 tons at Sandhurst, at various depths between 500 and 1,320 feet, averaged from 9 dwt. to 10 oz. 9 dwt. 17 gr. per ton; 19,256 tons at Ballarat, at depths varying from 202 to 1,105 feet, gave a yield of from 5 dwt. 8 gr. to 11 dwt. 17 gr. per ton; and 32,868 tons at Maryborough, at depths varying from 270 to 738 feet, gave a yield of from 6 dwt. 6 gr. to 1 oz. 6 dwt. 9 gr. per ton.*

Gold-mining
leases.

1076. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 12,343, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 226,224 acres. Of these leases, 901, for 15,367 acres, were granted in 1881, and 1,816, for 30,965 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

* See Report of the Secretary for Mines on *Mineral Statistics*, 1881; Parliamentary Paper No. 29, Session 1882.

1077. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1881 was 448, the nominal capital of which was £6,647,838, and the number of shares 9,290,895. These figures largely exceeded those for 1880, viz., by 344 in the number of companies registered, by over £944,000 in the nominal capital, and by over 3 million in the number of shares. In the five years prior to 1881 there were, altogether, 792 mining companies registered, with a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £7,592,378, and divided into 12,464,192 shares. Gold-mining companies.

1078. At the end of 1881 the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force. The leases were more numerous by 10, and the area comprised therein was larger by 3,208 acres, than in 1880 :— Leases for other minerals.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1881.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1881.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Antimony	19	341
Coal	8	4,939
Copper and the ores of copper	9	722
Gypsum	1	18
Lignite	1	475
Silver	1	15
Slate	2	219
Slate and flagging	2	28
Ironstone	1	320
Tin and the ores of tin	6	1,052
Lead	1	154
Red ochreous clay	1	2
Total	52	8,285

1079. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1881. Of these productions, the value in 1881 amounted to £31,842 :— Minerals other than gold raised.

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1881.

Silver	£	48,868	Slates	£	940
Tin	355,038	Gypsum... ..	7		
Copper	99,007	Magnesite	12		
Antimony	164,616	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	4,802		
Lead	4,892	Diamonds	108		
Iron	7,136	Sapphires, &c.	630		
Coal	13,508	Total	763,125		
Lignite	2,772				
Kaolin	7,444				
Flagging	53,345				

Miners for
minerals
other than
gold.

1080. The following, according to the estimate of the same department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1881 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

			Number of Miners.				Number of Miners.
Tin	...	...	60	Kaolin	...	...	2
Antimony	...	...	26	Lignite	...	...	6
Ironstone	...	...	80	Ochreous clay	...	...	3
Limestone	...	..	20				
Lead	...	...	10	Total	...	...	250
Coal	...	...	9				
Slate and flag	...	...	34				

Bonus for
iron raised.

1081. A bonus at the rate of £2 per ton, or £1,000 in all, which for two years had been offered by the Government for the first 500 tons of pig iron produced by the continuous operations of any mine in Victoria, was paid in 1881 to the Lal Lal Iron Company, which raised in that year 1,092 tons of iron from ore, yielding 560 tons of metal.

Value of
mining
lands.

1082. The value of lands held under the bye-laws of the various mining districts, and under lease from the Crown, is estimated by the Mining Department to have been £5,975,450 in 1880, and £7,080,780 in 1881.

Revenue
from gold-
fields.

1083. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £16,895 in 1880, and £20,261 in 1881. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1881.

						£
Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	...	5,388
Business licenses	...	...	...	...	...	407
Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands	...	...	...	...	...	13,788
Water-right and searching licenses	...	...	...	...	...	678
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20,261

State aid to
mining.

1084. A statement is subjoined of the amounts advanced from the revenue to assist in the development of the mining industry in the years named, also of the amount re-paid in 1880-1 :—

					£
Amount advanced, 1875-6	...	...	...	...	1,500
" " 1877-8	...	...	...	...	250
" " 1878-9	...	...	...	...	18,800
" " 1879-80	...	...	...	...	500
Total	...	...	...	...	21,050
Amount repaid, 1880-1	...	...	...	...	737
Balance outstanding	...	...	...	...	20,313

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 97 ante.

1085. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1881 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1881.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager ...	£2 10s. to £12	Carpenter ...	£1 10s. to £4
Legal manager ...	10s. to £5	Foreman of shift ...	£2 5s. to £3
Mining manager ...	£1 to £10	Miner ...	£1 10s. to £3
Engineer ..	£2 2s. to £5	Surface man (laborer)	£1 to £2 10s.
Engine-driver ...	£1 10s. to £3	Boy ...	12s. to £2
Pitman ..	£1 10s. to £4	Chinese ...	12s. to £2 2s.
Blacksmith ...	£2 to £4		

1086. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1881 was as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1881.

	£
Gold ...	3,435,400
Other metals and minerals	31,842
Stone from quarries	66,416
Total	£3,533,658

1087. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last eight years is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year. In 1878 and 1879 these prices were below the average.* In most of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1881.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,948
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881 ...	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 1022 ante.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

Agricultural,
pastoral,
mining, and
manufac-
turing pro-
duce.

1088. The census taken on the 3rd April 1881 enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £5,372,091.* If, on the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce would be about the same in the last as in the previous year, this amount be added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a gross total of the value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1881, amounting in the aggregate to £23,483,841.

Patents.

1089. The patents for inventions applied for in 1881 numbered 197, as against 176 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 3,159.

Copyrights.

1090. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1881.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	178	10	188
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	43	1	44
Glass	7	...	7
Earthenware	2	1	3
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	23	2	25
Woven fabrics	10	...	10
Miscellaneous	13	2	15
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	809	158	967
Dramatic „	52	4	56
Musical „	73	3	76
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	4	...	4
Drawings	19	1	20
Engravings	634	72	706
Photographs	858	10	868
Sculpture	1	1	2
Total	2,726	265	2,991

* See paragraph 1056 ante.

1091. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the Trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539) which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connection with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1881, 463 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 336 were registered. During the year 1881, the number submitted was 112, and the number registered 91.

Trade-marks.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

1092. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1093. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. One important denomination has not furnished any returns for four years, notwithstanding its ministers have been constantly urged to send them in. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognized heads.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.

1094. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1880.	1881.	Increase.†	1880.	1881.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	172	174	2	29,199	32,369	3,170
Presbyterians ...	161	170	9	44,035	44,143	108
Methodists ...	144	152	8	106,122	127,038	20,916
Independents ‡	49	48	-1	10,062	10,062	...
Baptists ...	47	52	5	8,238	8,060	-178
Bible Christians ...	20	23	3	7,111	7,962	851
Evangelical Lutherans	12	13	1	3,088	3,670	582
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	2	...	688	416	-272
Church of Christ ‡	14	12	-2	3,693	3,693	...
Society of Friends ...	...	1	1	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,500	1,460	-40
Protestants unattached	7	6	-1	1,518	200	-1,318
Roman Catholics ‡	93	104	11	48,638	48,638	...
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	78	52	-26
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	110	110	...
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	3	...	1,328	1,372	44
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	80	93	13
Jews ...	5	6	1	1,274	1,315	41
Total ...	736	773	37	267,126	291,017	23,891
			Net figures			Net figures

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1095. In 1881, as compared with 1880, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; decreases in the case of the Independents, the Church of Christ, and the Protestants unattached. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Baptists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, and the Unitarians.

Churches, attendance &c.

1096. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal service on the Sabbath:—

* The numbers of the clergy are obtained from the Registrar-General. The remainder of the information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

‡ The Independents have furnished no returns since 1877; and up to the time of going to press complete returns had not been received from the Roman Catholics and the Church of Christ. In these cases, therefore, the figures published last year have been repeated for 1881.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1880.	1881.	In-crease*	1880.	1881.	In-crease.*	1880.	1881.	In-crease.*
Church of England	573	649	76	76,402	84,973	8,571	44,825	49,261	4,436
Presbyterians ...	860	858	-2	82,730	82,780	50	72,839	73,095	256
Methodists ...	912	967	55	98,071	109,653	11,582	70,000	79,059	9,059
Independents† ...	107	107	...	18,005	18,005	...	9,360	9,360	...
Baptists ...	77	80	3	13,400	15,338	1,938	7,325	9,069	1,744
Bible Christians...	112	147	35	11,372	12,533	1,161	4,875	5,832	957
Evangelical Lu-therans	45	45	...	4,630	4,800	170	3,350	3,250	-100
Welsh Calvinists	5	4	-1	900	950	50	520	550	30
Church of Christ†	46	46	...	6,380	6,380	...	2,288	2,288	...
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	50	...
Moravians ...	2	2	...	300	315	15	140	120	-20
Protestants unat-tached	19	1	-18	3,525	250	-3,275	2,700	150	-2,550
Roman Catholics†	531	531	...	98,791	98,791	...	70,780	70,780	...
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	90	60	-30
Swedenborgians...	2	3	1	150	150	...	63	67	4
Catholic Apostolic	4	4	...	530	530	...	190	180	-10
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	65	...
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	1,800	2,100	300	400	1,100	700
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,784	1,799	15	489	527	38
Total ...	3,307	3,456	149†	419,370	439,947	20,577†	290,349	304,863	14,514†

1097. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Bible Christians, and the Swedenborgians returned more, and the Presbyterians, the Welsh Calvinists, and the Protestants unattached returned fewer, church edifices in 1881 than in 1880; that all the denominations except the last-named returned increased accommodation; and all except these, the Lutherans, the Moravians, the Unitarians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, returned a larger attendance at their principal services.

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1098. As compared with the number in 1880, the total increase in the number of clergy was 37, the increase in the number of services performed was 23,891, the increase in the number of church buildings was 149, the increase in the church accommodation was 20,577, and the increase in church attendance was 14,514.

Total increase of clergy, churches, &c.

1099. Of the buildings used by the various denominations for public worship during 1881, 55 were State schools, 48 of which were so employed on Sundays and 7 on week days.

State schools used for public worship.

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

‡ Net increase.

1100. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1880 and 1881:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1880 AND 1881.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1880.	1881.	In-crease*	1880.	1881.	In-crease*	1880.	1881.	In-crease*
Church of England	316	329	13	2,540	2,879	339	23,418	24,225	807
Presbyterians ...	345	345	...	2,723	2,720	-3	27,763	27,733	-30
Methodists... ..	541	572	31	4,950	5,445	495	36,216	36,804	588
Independents † ...	61	61	...	797	797	...	5,922	5,922	...
Baptists	51	55	4	507	572	65	5,210	4,733	-477
Bible Christians ...	58	66	8	616	705	89	2,282	2,769	487
Evangelical Lu- therans	20	18	-2	64	65	1	884	810	-74
Welsh Calvinists...	5	4	-1	77	67	-10	575	620	45
Church of Christ †	23	23	...	184	184	...	1,280	1,280	...
Moravians	2	2	...	4	3	-1	47	67	20
Society of Friends	1	...	-1	2	...	-2	10	...	-10
Protestants unat- tached	10	8	-2	98	79	-19	1,203	714	-489
Roman Catholics †	300	300	...	1,454	1,454	...	24,933	24,933	...
Unitarians... ..	1	...	-1	4	...	-4	24	...	-24
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	6	5	-1	33	37	4
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	5	5	...	39	39	...
Spiritualists	1	2	1	19	25	6	105	189	84
Jews... ..	5	5	...	13	21	8	330	386	56
Total	1,742	1,792	50†	14,063	15,026	963†	130,274	131,261	987†

1101. As compared with the numbers in 1880, the Sabbath schools increased by 50, the teachers by 963, and the scholars by 987. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, and the Spiritualists; but a falling-off occurred in the number of scholars in the case of the Baptists; of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Presbyterians; of the schools and scholars in the case of the Lutherans; of the schools and teachers in the case of the Welsh Calvinists; of the teachers in the case of the Swedenborgians; and of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the unattached Protestants, the Society of Friends, and the Unitarians. The last two of these discontinued in 1881 the only Sabbath school which had previously existed in connection with their respective denominations.

1102. In the year 1881, 26 of the Sabbath schools, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, were held in State school buildings.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† The Independents have furnished no returns since 1877; and up to the time of going to press complete returns had not been received from the Roman Catholics and the Church of Christ. In these cases, therefore, the figures published last year have been repeated for 1881.

‡ Net figures.

Sabbath
schools.

Increase or
or decrease
of Sabbath
schools.

Sabbath
schools
in State
school
buildings.

1103. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, as returned at the census, amounting to 195,302, the proportion would be 67 per cent.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

1104. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually or after the occurrence of a vacancy of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or license which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

Melbourne University.

1105. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University ranks with British Universities.

1106. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

Date of founding University.

University
thrown open
to females.

1107. On the 22nd March 1880 the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

University
fees.

1108. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:—

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination	... ..	0	5	0

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
---	--------	---	---	---

Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

Engineering students may attend the three Arts courses of the first year on payment of the fees for two such courses, and three Arts courses prescribed in their second year, and be examined therein, on payment of the fees for two such courses.

For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	... ..	6	6	0
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof	... ..	4	4	0
For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	... ..	12	0	0
For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.				
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	... ..	24	0	0

These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.

For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0
---	--------	----	---	---

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For certificate of any examination prescribed for matriculation or for the completion of any year	... ..	0	2	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	... ..	0	10	6
For certificate of Engineer	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Arts	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Arts	... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Medicine	... ..	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Medicine	... ..	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Surgery	... ..	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For degree of Master of Surgery	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Laws	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Laws	10	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Laws	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Music	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Music	10	0	0
For graduates of other Universities admitted to the same degree in the University of Melbourne	5	5	0
For undergraduates of other Universities admitted to the same standing in the University of Melbourne	3	3	0

1109. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

1110. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond. Affiliated colleges.

1111. The following information respecting Trinity College has been kindly supplied for this work by the Warden, Mr. Alexander Leeper, Trinity College. M.A.* :—

"Trinity College, which is connected with the Church of England, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was built by means of voluntary contributions of members of the Church of England. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th February 1870, and the college was opened for the reception of students in July Term 1872. Thus Trinity College was established, and it remained for several years the only University College in Victoria. The Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (now Mus. Doc.), had been appointed Acting Head in February Term 1872, and held office till the commencement of February Term 1876, at which date he resigned, and the present warden was appointed. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the erection of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Mr. Joseph Clarke and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to commence the new structure. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture hall, billiard room, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for

* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1882.

University students belonging to any of the professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

“Lectures on all the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including an asphalted tennis court, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing over five thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £25,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Considerably more than 100 students have already been entered on the college books. There are nine endowed scholarships, for which examinations are held at the beginning of the University year. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay six guineas (£6 6s.) per term.”

Ormond
College.

1112. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations; a complete course of theological lectures is also delivered in the college for the benefit of those students who propose to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1882 there were 30 students in residence; 7 of these were theological students, and 23 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of about £50 per annum, is held at the beginning of March in each year. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The following is a list of the fees payable* :—

				FEES.		
				£	s.	d.
Registration fee	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tuition fee—per term	...	...	...	6	6	0
Use of furniture—per term	...	...	...	0	10	0
Residence and commons—first term	...	...	...	22	0	0
”	”	second ditto	...	15	0	0
”	”	third ditto	...	24	0	0

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*.

101113. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee that he intends to matriculate and continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,* English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honor as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honors in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honors in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matriculation examination.

1114. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honors, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honor papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes; those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Matriculation class lists.

1115. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Exhibitions at matriculation.

1116. The subjects of examination for admission into the ordinary division of the Civil Service are the same as those prescribed for the matriculation, it being necessary to pass in at least four subjects—two of which must be English and arithmetic. As the latter subjects are generally taken up by the candidates for the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Civil Service examination.

1117. During the year 1881, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,048, viz., 806 males and 242 females. Of these, 674 males and 207 females presented themselves for the matriculation,

Matriculation and Civil Service examinations.

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honor papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

and 750 males and 197 females for the Civil Service, examination. Of the males, 298, or 44 per cent., and of the females, 94, or per 45 cent., passed the former; and 358, or 47 per cent., of the males, and 113, or 57 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Honor papers at matriculation* were first set in October 1881. Out of 269 males and 56 females who then passed the examination, 70 males and 13 females obtained honors; viz., 37 males and 5 females in one subject, 24 males and 6 females in two subjects, 2 males in three subjects, and 7 males and 2 females in four subjects.

Matriculated students.

1118. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, involving making a declaration and signing the matriculation book, the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 392 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1881-2, only 172 matriculated, as against 115 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1881 were more numerous than in any year since the University was established. From the date of its opening to the end of that year, the total number who matriculated was 1,648. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 17 of the persons who matriculated in 1881 were females, but several of these had passed the matriculation examination long before that period.

Attendance at lectures.

1119. In 1881, as compared with 1880, an increase of 69 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1881.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	94	...	94
Laws	68	1	69
Engineering	42	...	42
Medicine	159	6	165
Total	363‡	7	370

Graduates.

1120. In 1881 the number of graduates was 65, of whom 55 took direct and 10 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 49 in 1880, 56 in 1879, and 24 in 1878. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 2 in 1880, 9 in 1879, and 6 in 1878. The following table

* See paragraph 1113 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1107 *ante*.

‡ These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1881, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 346.

shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1880, also those in the year 1881 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1881.

Degrees.	Prior to 1881.			During 1881.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	159	56	215	9	...	9	168	56	224
Master of Arts ...	86	78	164	8	9	17	94	87	181
Bachelor of Medicine	60	8	68	17	...	17	77	8	85
Doctor of Medicine	16	61	77	...	1	1	16	62	78
Bachelor of Surgery	32	1	33	14	...	14	46	1	47
Bachelor of Laws	66	5	71	4	...	4	70	5	75
Master of Laws ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	...	...	...	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	422	223	645	55	10	65	477	233	710

1121. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

University receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	9,000	8,640	553	18,193	17,682
1881 ...	9,000	9,847	134	18,981	17,233
Increase ...	...	1,207	...	788	...
Decrease ...	...	...	419	...	449

1122. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

State schools.

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 494; of these, 315 received 1 degree only, 148 received 2 degrees, 28 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

STATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).†
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873 ...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874 ...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495‡	183,484
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758‡	192,658
1877 ...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878§ ...	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879 ...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881 ...	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526

State schools, 1881 and former years.

1123. In the last of the years named in the table, the instructors and scholars in average attendance were more numerous than in any previous year; in consequence of 145 night schools having been closed, the number of schools and distinct scholars were rather less numerous than in 1880, although more so than in any previous year; the scholars on the rolls outnumbered those in 1880 and 1879, but were exceeded by those in 1876 and 1877. It should be explained, however, that a child attending at several schools during the year appears on the rolls of each, and a decrease in the enrolments does not necessarily imply a diminution in the number of scholars, but is more probably due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances.

Increase in State schools, 1872-81.

1124. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force, the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools supported by the State:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1881.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	708	67·49
Instructors ...	1,887	78·10
Scholars on the rolls ...	95,368	70·10
„ in average attendance ...	52,794	77·12
Distinct children attending (estimated)	82,329	72·73

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, and 41 in 1881.

† The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the principle adopted being to reduce the numbers on the rolls by the following percentages in the years named:—1872 to 1877, 16·8 per cent. on all descriptions of schools; 1878 and 1879, 16·163 per cent. for day schools and 43·65 per cent. for night schools; 1880, 13·6 per cent. for day schools and 33·0 per cent. for night schools; 1881, 14·48 per cent. for day schools and 49·42 per cent. for night schools.

‡ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

§ With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools which in 1877 had been receiving such grants ceased to be connected with the State.

1125. By making a comparison between the figures of the two last lines of the same table, the increase or decrease in 1881 will be shown as follows :—

Increase in State schools, 1881.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1881.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools	...	53
Instructors	88	...
Scholars on the rolls	1,700	...
„ in average attendance	1,730	...
Distinct children attending	...	210

1126. In the following table, the first four lines of which have been taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1881-2, a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony except Western Australia; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment* :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Queensland	40,309	21,752	53·96
2. Victoria	231,423	121,250	52·39
3. New Zealand	120,565	61,822	51·27
4. South Australia	40,550	20,653	50·93
5. Tasmania	13,644	6,701	49·11
6. New South Wales	176,969	82,890	46·83

1127. It will be observed that the colonies are placed in order according to the regularity of school attendance prevailing in each, the highest place being occupied by Queensland, and the second by Victoria. New South Wales is at the bottom of the list, the scholars attending the schools both in that colony and Tasmania being fewer by more than half than the numbers on the roll.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1128. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in Victorian State schools in 1881 and the former year; also the increase or decrease in the number of teachers of each class :—

Teachers in State schools.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1880	1,296	237	330	1,863	335	662	580	775	2,352
1881	1,321	217	336	1,874	396	657	590	786	2,429
Increase	25	...	6	11	61	...	10	11	77
Decrease	...	20	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

* For a full account of the education systems of the various Australasian colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, Appendix B, page 431 et seq.

Increase of
teachers,
1881.

1129. An increase of 11 will be observed in the total number of male and of 77 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male assistants, a falling-off of 20 took place, and a falling-off of 5 under that of female assistants ; but an increase occurred under all the other heads.

Sexes of
scholars in
State
schools.

1130. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportions of the former being in 1880, 92, and in 1881, 94, to every 100 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during these two years :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1880	62,339	57,181	119,520
1881	62,453	58,797	121,250
Increase	114	1,616	1,730

School
returns
collected
by census
officers.

1131. By regulations issued under the 20th section of the Census Act 1881, it was ordained that the sub-enumerators should obtain from every school, whether State, private, industrial, reformatory, orphan, or of any other kind whatever, particulars as to the religious denomination with which it was connected, the number of teachers, and the number and ages of the scholars who attended during any portion of Monday the 4th April 1881, and the average number who attended during the five days ended with the 1st April 1881. By this means very complete and satisfactory information was procured. The following is the result of the enumeration of the State schools :—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools 1,711			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of teachers	1,894	2,397	4,291
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881	60,523	57,021	117,544
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April	65,678	63,373	129,051
Excess of attendance on the 4th April over average of previous week	5,155	6,352	11,507

1132. It will be observed that the attendance of scholars on the day succeeding the census was nearly ten per cent. above the average number who attended during the week which preceded it. By this it would appear probable that a special effort had been made to muster the children on the first-named day which had been publicly given out as that on which the school attendance would be ascertained, whereas the fact that the average of the previous week would also be taken was not so generally known.

State school attendance on census day.

1133. This is borne out by comparing the table with the preceding one, for whilst, according to the census return—which applies to a period three months after the end of the first and nine months before that of the second period referred to in that table—the average attendance was less than that shown by the returns of the Education Department at either period, the scholars on Monday the 4th April were nearly 10,000 in excess of the number that department returned at the first period, and nearly 8,000 in excess of that at the second period. Fewer schools are shown by the census returns than those shown at either period by the returns of the Education Department, which is probably owing to day and night schools, when held in the same building, being sometimes treated by the sub-enumerators as one school; the difference in time will fully account for the teachers according to the census being 76 more than at the first and 12 fewer than at the second period.

Census and official school returns compared.

1134. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1880 and 1881. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents; all the remainder was granted by the State:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1880 AND 1881.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries	317,463	322,497	5,034	...
Results	96,775	101,513	4,738	...
Bonuses	5,202	5,284	82	...
Training	3,129	2,858	...	271
Books and requisites	3,984	4,120	136	...
Cleaning	29,901	30,252	351	...
Boards of Advice	533	496	...	37
Exhibitions	1,302	1,439	137	...
Singing	7,797	5,650	...	2,147
Drawing	3,784	2,749	...	1,035
Buildings	86,729	60,396	...	26,333
Rent	5,436	4,562	...	874
Extra subjects	4,083	4,469	386	...
Total	566,118	546,285	...	Net decrease. 19,833

* See also table following paragraph 318 ante.

Expenditure
of two
years com-
pared.

1135. In 1881, as compared with 1880, payments for salaries, results, and bonuses increased by nearly £10,000; but a reduction of over £26,000 took place in school buildings, and of over £3,000 under the head of singing and drawing; the net decrease being nearly £20,000.

Private
schools, 1873
to 1882.

1136. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the ten years 1873 to 1882 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1882.

Year.*	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars. †
1873	888	1,841	24,781
1874	653	1,446	18,428
1875	610	1,509	22,448
1876	565	1,511	27,481
1877	645	1,646	28,847
1878	530	1,457	28,422
1879	585	1,656	35,873
1880	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	643	1,516	28,134
1882	645	1,553	34,062

Private
schools, 1873
and 1882,
compared.

1137. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 243 in the number of private schools, and of 288 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 9,281 in the number of scholars.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

1138. For the last six years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognized as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the six years :—

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in the month of March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of March.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1882.

Year.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant. (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878 ...	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879 ...	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880 ...	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census) ...	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882 ...	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
TEACHERS.											
1877 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census) ...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882 ...	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
SCHOLARS.											
1877 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878 ...	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,537
1879 ...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880 ...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census) ...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882 ...	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181

1139. By the figures relating to 1882 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 270 private schools, or 42 per cent., employing 792 instructors, or 51 per cent., and educating 23,881 children, or 70 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,377 children, or about 60 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

1140. Comparing the returns of the census year with those of the preceding and succeeding years, it will be observed that the sub-enumerators returned fewer scholars than the ordinary collectors, the difference being probably that between the numbers on the rolls and those attending on the census day. The difference is much the greater in the case of the Roman Catholic schools, the

* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; and in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars; and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars.

number of scholars attending which on the census day was 6,084 less than that returned in 1880, and 3,947 less than that returned in 1882. From these differences being so large, it appears probable that the usual practice of this denomination has been to enter the number of scholars enrolled during the whole course of each year, instead of the number at the time of the collector's visit.

Average attendance and on 4th April.

1141. The scholars referred to in the line of the last table which relates to 1881 are those who attended school on the 4th April. These, in the case of the Roman Catholics, numbered 1,587 in excess of the average of the previous week, but this appears to be the only body which made a special effort to collect its scholars on the census day, as in the case of the other denominations the difference between the attendance at the two periods was generally in the contrary direction, the weekly average being in several instances much in excess of the numbers on the 4th April. The following are the figures for the two periods :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881.—SCHOLARS AT TWO PERIODS.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars Attending.		Five Days' Average in excess of number on the 4th April.	Number on the 4th April in excess of Five Days' Average.
	Average of Five Days ended with the 1st April.	On the 4th April.		
Church of England ...	1,588	1,582	6	...
Presbyterian ...	843	836	7	...
Wesleyan ...	246	248	...	2
Independent ...	13	13	...	...
Lutheran ...	272	206	66	...
Brethren ...	30	26	4	...
Protestant (undefined)	447	449	...	2
Roman Catholic ...	14,843	16,430	...	1,587
Jewish ...	311	276	35	...
Not any, or not stated	7,985	8,068	...	83
Total ...	26,578	28,134	...	1,556*

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

1142. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed has been already referred to.† In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

* Net figures.

† See paragraph 80 *et seq. ante.*

CHILDREN OF EACH SECT ATTENDING PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS ON CENSUS DAY, 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Children at School Age (6 to 15 years).		
	Total Number of each Denomination living 3rd April 1881.	Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April 1881).	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.
Church of England ...	68,202	988	1.45
Presbyterian ...	29,848	491	1.65
Wesleyan ...	24,270	138	.57
Independent ...	4,431	13	.29
Lutheran ...	1,816	199	10.96
Roman Catholic...	49,982	13,442	26.89
Jewish ...	1,000	248	24.80

1143. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1144. The teachers in private schools returned at the census were fewer by 71 than those in 1880, and fewer by 37 than those in 1882. The fluctuations in the number of teachers which occur from year to year are probably owing to the fact that visiting teachers who attend at more than one school for the purpose of giving lessons on some special subject or accomplishment are returned in some years but not in others. The instruction is not to include such teachers, but this is not always attended to. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 (Census) ...	425	1,091	1,516
1882 ...	430	1,123	1,553
Increase ...	5	32	37

1145. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1882 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

1146. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 10 scholars to each teacher, in the Lutheran schools it is as high as 40, and in the Roman Catholic schools as high as 38, to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 10 scholars.

”	Moravians	...	”	”	13	”
”	Protestants (undefined)		”	”	15	”
”	Wesleyans	...	”	”	17	”
”	Presbyterians	...	”	”	22	”
”	Jews	... ..	”	”	24	”
”	Brethren	...	”	”	26	”
”	Roman Catholics	...	”	”	38	”
”	Lutherans	...	”	”	40	”

1147. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

1148. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 104 of the former to every 100 of the latter. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown, the proportion being only 94 girls to every 100 boys.*

1149. The following are the numbers of boys and girls in private schools according to the returns of the last two years :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1881 (Census)	13,308	14,826	28,134
1882	16,665	17,397	34,062
Increase	3,357	2,571	5,928

1150. The increase in the number of scholars is probably more apparent than real, the numbers in 1882 being the larger mainly in consequence of the numbers on the school books being then returned instead of the actual attendance on one day, as in the previous year.

1151. The age prescribed by law as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

* See paragraph 1130 *ante*.

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

Apparent increase of scholars.

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1881.

Ages.	State Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	28,235	4,583	32,818
6 to 15 years ...	156,206	26,259	182,465
15 years and upwards ...	11,085	3,220	14,305
Total	195,526	34,062	229,588

1152. In public schools 80 per cent., and in private schools 76 per cent., of the scholars in 1881 were at the school age. In the former 6 per cent., and in the latter 9 per cent., were above that age; whilst in the former 14 per cent., and in the latter 15 per cent., were below that age. Proportion of scholars at school age.

1153. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1881 may be stated as follows:— Scholars, 1881.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	195,526
In private schools ...	34,062
At home (census figures) ...	11,547
Total ...	241,135

1154. Of the children first named it has been ascertained by means of returns received by the Education Department and from other sources that the following were at the school age:— Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1881.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	156,206
In private schools ...	26,259
At home (estimated from census figures) ...	5,800
Total ...	188,265

1155. The total number of children at the school age living in Victoria on the 3rd April 1881, according to the census returns, was 195,302. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:— Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1881.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated ...	188,265	96.40
Not being educated ...	7,037	3.60
Total at school age ...	195,302	100.00

1156. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 96 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 156,206, or 80 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by Proportion of children being educated.

an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children would be reduced to 97,000,* and the total number of children receiving education would be reduced to 129,059, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 66,243.

1157. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. The prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 26 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1881.

1158. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,† 1881.

Name of Institution..	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	9	160
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	292
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	10	167
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	99
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	9	133
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	7	89
	.. Total ...	40,000	55	940

* Eighty per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as returned by the Education Department.

† At the Melbourne Grammar School are three scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the same annual value tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year; there are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband; they are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

Proportion of children not attending full time.

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

1159. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by the Registrar, Mr. Edward F. Pittman :—

Sandhurst
School of
Mines.

“The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was opened on the 21st April 1873. Some of the class-rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. These rooms have lately been entirely renovated. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Lecture-room and the Metallurgical and Physical Laboratory are situated at the back of the main building, and are furnished with balance-room and chemical library convenient for entrance from either laboratory. Store-room and outhouses have also lately been built, and the ground laid out as a botanical garden for purposes of instruction in materia medica and general botany. The establishment of workshops for practical instruction is under contemplation, for which a portion of this ground will be utilized.

“Classes have been already established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing and field excursions), mineralogy, mechanical plan and architectural drawing, architecture and building construction, surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), mining manager’s class, chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice), metallurgy with assaying, physics (magnetism and electricity, sound, light, heat), telegraphy, short-hand, bookkeeping, freehand drawing, with the applications of design to industries. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures, and further classes are in course of formation. Free courses of lectures are being given in chemistry to the upper class State school pupils, and one of the lecture-classes in geology applied to mining is free to the general public.

“A science society has been formed in connection with the school to promote the study and practice of natural science, and to perform the work, as far as possible, of a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society. A number of interesting papers on scientific subjects have been read by members, and have been listened to by appreciative audiences.

“The method of instruction is by lectures, with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. In addition to the school’s library, which includes a supply of scientific journals, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand; also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses, and assays are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter; laboratory instruction, according to a scale, beginning with, for chemistry, 21s. per quarter; for metallurgy, 42s. per quarter for two lessons a week, all apparatus and materials being found.

“During 1881, 230, 263, 302, 296 students attended the classes in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7.

“The receipts amounted to £2,372 9s. 3d., of which £2,069 7s. 6d. was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,015 14s. 2d.”

1160. Mr. Andrew Berry, Acting Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution :—

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

“The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by seven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in Euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of

ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction arrangements are made for increased tuition. The chairs in chemistry and geology are respectively filled by Professors A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., and F. M. Krausé, late Field Geologist to the Victorian Government. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term, examinations, by means of printed questions, are held at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1881, 287 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains mineralogical, geological, technological, and conchological collections; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, is kept supplied with the most recent scientific publications. During the year 1881 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 112, 103, 241, and 216. Free science classes are now established in connection with the State schools, teachers attending lectures on Saturdays and scholars on Wednesdays. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £2,688, of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,104."

Schools of
Design.

1161. Schools of Design have been established at 23 places in Victoria in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December 1881 was 1,726, of whom 1,337, or more than three-fourths, had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1162. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £328,595, of which £15,433 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 149,237, of which 83,854 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £13,696. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1881 was 117,857. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 258,612 persons.

1163. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1881, 12,883 works of art, viz., 102 oil paintings, 768 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,013 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 3 male and 40 female students, and the school of design by 53 male and 109 female students. National Gallery.

1164. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,450 publications, 40,000 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1881, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 39, and on engineering by 36, students. Industrial Museum.

1165. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1881 was visited by 112,797 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £790, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National Museum.

1166. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent Office Library.

1167. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1881 was 14,381. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £16,935, of which £884 was spent in 1881. Supreme Court Library.

1168. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Free libraries, &c.

Library. Two hundred and five furnished returns for 1881 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £29,086, of which £6,528 was contributed by Government, and £22,558 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 272,141, and that during the year 1,760,830 visits were paid to 133 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1881 must have amounted to more than 2,700,000.

1169. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is about 3,500 acres. Of these reserves, 1,707 acres are in Melbourne city, 601 acres in Kew, 570 acres in Emerald Hill, 190 acres in Richmond, 43 acres in Fitzroy, and 20 acres in St. Kilda. The following list of these reserves and statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1882.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Fawkner Park	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Flinders "	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Princes "	97
" ...	Yarra "	148
" ...	Royal " and Zoological Gardens ...	479
" ...	Carlton Gardens	63
" ...	Fitzroy "	64
" ...	Flagstaff "	18
" ...	Parliament House Gardens ...	8
" ...	Treasury "	20
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain ...	235
" ...	Friendly Societies' Reserve... ..	33
" ...	Industrial Schools "	142
" ...	University "	106
" ...	Cricket Ground, Carlton ...	5
" ...	" " Melbourne	9
" ...	Cemetery, Melbourne, General ...	100
" ...	" " Old	10
" ...	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Darling "	2
" ...	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Macarthur "	1
" ...	Murchison "	1
" ...	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collingwood City ...	Darling Gardens	15
Emerald Hill Town ...	Albert Park	570
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Gardens	43
Kew Borough ...	Lunatic Asylum Grounds, Kew ...	398
" ...	Studley Park	203
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park and Horticultural Gardens ...	190
St. Kilda Borough ...	Cemetery, St. Kilda	20
Outside urban municipalities	Lunatic Asylum, Yarra Bend ...	350
	Total	3,496

1170. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is open to the public daily, free of charge. The following interesting account of this reserve, and of the Government House grounds and Domain adjoining, has been kindly supplied for this work :—

Melbourne
Botani
Garden.

“The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The river forms the northern boundary of the garden; while on the east it is bounded by Anderson street, South Yarra; and on the south and west sides is enclosed by the Government House grounds and domain.

“The Botanic Garden has been in existence for some forty years, the site having been chosen by His Excellency Governor La Trobe. The area is 83 acres, and to show its relative size, compared with other similar institutions, it is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined; while the total area, with the Government House grounds and domain adjoining, is about 300 acres. The garden was first laid out under the direction of Mr. Ginn, Colonial Architect, by Mr. Arthur, who, however, died in 1847. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Dallachy, who held the position of superintendent until about 1856, when the Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. (then Dr. Mueller), was appointed director. The garden, till this time, had been under the management of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :—His Honor the late Sir Redmond Barry, Kt., the late Mr. W. Hull, and Mr. D. C. McArthur; Mr. Ginn acting as secretary.

“The Baron von Mueller held office as director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his already important scientific labors as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the garden. Mr. William R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., C.M. Royal Botanic Society, London, was then appointed director, and at once began to remodel the grounds in accordance with a plan designed by him on English landscape principles. The principal features of the garden are :—

“1st. The extensive green undulating lawns, which are four in number, and each of which is many acres in extent. These are known as the Western lawn, on the western side of the garden; the Buffalo lawn, so called from the common name of the grass (*Stenotaphrum glabrum*) of which it is composed; the Central lawn, sloping towards the larger lake; and the Eastern lawn, in the eastern portion of the grounds.

“2nd. The arrangement of classified groups containing the natural orders of plants, as well as numerous large plantations of ornamental and colored foliage plants, cut out in irregularly-shaped beds on the various lawns. The number of botanically classified groups is at present 42, representing about 500 genera and nearly 2,000 species. Appended is a list of the orders, with the names of the lawns on which they are grouped.

“3rd. The general and systematic nomenclature of the plants. To each specimen in the scientific groups so called, as well as before the various plants on the lawns, and also in front of those in the numerous beds, is placed a label or tablet, on which is written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and the habitat to which the plant belongs. This plan affords the public an opportunity of acquiring a fair knowledge of the plant, and is highly appreciated among the numerous visitors. During the year 1881 some 9,000 labels, including large tablets, were written and placed out in different parts of the grounds.

“4th. The fern ground, or gully, through which a winding pathway—some 900 feet long—has been made, and which crosses and re-crosses it at short intervals. Here, along the watercourse, and lining the pathway on either side, are some hundreds of our native tree-ferns. In order to provide the necessary shelter for this spot, a large number of native and exotic umbrageous trees and shrubs have been placed at various parts. Several hundreds of the epiphytal ferns of Queensland, New South Wales, &c., including platyceriums, polypodiums, aspleniums, and others, are fixed to the stems of the larger ferns and other trees. The whole of these, together with thousands of the smaller native ferns, are growing luxuriantly, and form beautiful vistas from almost any position along the pathway.

“5th. The lake—a beautiful sheet of water, occupying an area of about 8 acres. This, with its surrounding rockeries, rustic bridges, and numerous islands dotted about in various parts, is always a pleasing sight. The islands have been ornamentally planted with specimens of native and other vegetation. Growing in one portion of the lake are some large plants of the *Nymphæa alba*—English water lily—as well also a large number of the *Cyperus papyrus*—the Nile paper rush. Numbers of water fowl, including swans, ducks, and other birds, disport themselves on its water.

“6th. The conservatories, with their valuable collections of exotic plants. These houses are four in number. The principal conservatory has been built within the last four or five years, and is merely a section of a large and handsome building, the plans for which are in the hands of the Public Works Department. The portion erected is devoted to a large and choice collection of handsome colored and ornamental foliage plants, from various parts of the world, and includes some large specimens of choice palms, crotons, cordylines, and numerous rare flowering plants. The older conservatory of the two larger ones has been converted into a fernery, where a collection of five or six hundred species of these well-known and universally admired plants is grown. A portion of this building, however, has been devoted to some of the more tender economic plants, including the mango, breadfruit, coffee, sugar-cane, cinnamon, the chocolate tree, and many other plants of commerce. The third conservatory is occupied by an extensive collection of succulent plants—cacti and others; while the last house is set apart for the *Victoria regia*—royal water lily. Although the space for this grand water plant is limited by the size of the house, still some very fair sized leaves and flowers are from time to time developed.

“7th. Large and well grown types of Victorian and Australian vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, araucarias, acacias, coryphas and other palms; also, of introduced plants, as *ulmus*, *pinus*, *cupressus*, &c., placed about on the lawns and in other positions to harmonize with the outer surroundings and increase the picturesque views to be had from almost any part of the grounds. On the eastern sward a series of beds have been formed, to contain a large collection of the trees and shrubs of Queensland.

“One of the principal uses of the department is shown by the great attention which is paid to the introducing, raising, and propagation of plants of utilitarian value, for the purpose of distribution to various parts of the colony and elsewhere, with the ulterior object of establishing and fostering new industries. As an instance, during this year, some sixty or more persons—farmers, selectors, and others throughout the colony—have been supplied with seeds of *Ricinus communis*—the castor oil tree—and other useful plants, for the purpose of testing their value as remunerative crops. There is a large market just now for the reception of any quantity of castor oil beans for the manufacture of oil. A vast quantity of a variety of arrowroot, *Canna edulis* (“*tous les mois*”), has been propagated and largely distributed. Some of the arrowroot manufactured from this plant is already in the market, having been prepared at the Ramahyuck Aboriginal Station, under the superintendence of the Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, as well as by other private enterprise. Seeds, plants, cuttings, &c., of olives, as well as numerous grasses and fodder plants, have been freely distributed, with the objects of testing their adaptability for culture in this colony, and the probable value of their returns, either solely or in addition to their already well-proved remunerative crops.

“Experiments are from time to time carried on at the laboratory for the purpose of testing the products, making preparations, and obtaining extracts from various plants, with the view of ascertaining their uses, economic value, and adaptability for extensive cultivation. The value of and the results of these experiments were to be seen in the large exhibit shown at the late International Exhibition. Among the exhibits were 86 different samples of fibres prepared from native and introduced plants growing in the gardens; 49 samples of paper prepared from various plants; specimens of woods from 140 kinds of native trees; and also samples of chemical preparations and vegetable extracts, numbering in all about 100 kinds, and including dyes, gums, resins, oils, and other articles of commerce, principally from native plants.

“Extensive interchanges of seeds, plants, and cuttings have been kept up with similar and kindred institutions throughout the colonies, and in England, France, Germany, Russia, America, China, Mauritius, India, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, Straits Settlements, South Sea Islands, and other parts of the globe, for the purpose of introducing new or rare plants for the enrichment of the garden collection, and with the object of acclimatising such as might prove of commercial value for the benefit of the colony. For this purpose of interchange, as well as for the replenishment and providing of stock for the grounds, and constant improvements which are being carried on, and also for the stocking and keeping up a floral display in the conservatories, thousands of plants are annually raised in the propagating division of the department.

“A catalogue of the whole of the plants in cultivation has been for some time and is still in the hands of the Government Printer, but it is expected to be ready for general use by the early part of 1883. When published, it will, no doubt, prove of great service to the public, as a reference giving interesting particulars concerning the plants of the garden.

“Three rustic summer houses, built principally with colonial woods, have been placed in suitable positions for the convenience of the public. These are ornamentally designed, being octangular in shape, and having gable openings at intervals around the walls. The roofs are composed of thatch, the ceilings and walls being lined with

beaded boards : small circular blocks of colonial woods, sunk perpendicularly, compose the floor, while around the walls a rustic seat is fixed—the houses affording accommodation for some 50 persons.

“Among the recent works has been the preparation for and formation of a group of plants used for medicinal purposes. This collection, recently planted, at present numbers about 170 different species. They have each a metallic label placed before them, with full particulars as to the plant. Students and others interested in medicines can see at once and thoroughly inspect a large number of the plants with which they in their practices are being constantly brought into contact. A large quantity of the leaves, fruit, and roots of this class of plants are frequently being distributed to applicants, on the recommendation of medical men, for use in preparations or applications for the alleviation of pain and the effecting of remedies in certain sicknesses. The increasing of this class of plants is an object always kept in view. Two groups—one of dwarf flowering plants, solely Australian, situated on the western lawn, and among which are some of the choicest of this colony’s flora ; the other, on the margins of the eastern and central lawns, containing a large collection of the most beautiful of the flowering shrubs at present in the garden—have recently been formed. The latter will be useful to the public for noting the names of such shrubs as they may deem desirable for adorning their various private gardens.

“The whole of the lawns are kept in order by means of a one-horse mowing machine. A large quantity of water is necessary for the proper keeping of the grounds, especially during the summer season. This does not, however, cause the public to suffer, for the water used is that pumped from the River Yarra and into a reservoir situated in the eastern part and highest elevation of the garden. The reservoir is capable of containing nearly 300,000 gallons, and from it reticulation pipes are laid throughout the garden, Government House grounds and domain.

“The Government House grounds (61 acres) are included with the management of the Department of the Botanic Garden, and are laid out in lawns, flower beds, ornamental groups of trees and shrubs, and carriage drives, to harmonize with and for the embellishment of the vice-regal residence. The domain (152 acres) which adjoins the Botanic Garden and Government House grounds contains a large number of well-grown exotic and other trees. Though much labor has been expended in the domain, much of it is still in an uncultivated state.

“The Botanic garden is thronged with thousands of visitors on Sundays and holidays, the lawns being crowded by the public, for whose benefit the institution is maintained, not only, however, as a resort, but as a school for useful and scientific information.

“List of the Natural Orders of plants represented in the Melbourne Botanic Garden which are grouped on the various lawns as follows :—

WESTERN LAWN.

Berberideæ
Capparideæ
Cistaceæ
Cupuliferæ
Epacrideæ
Ericaceæ
Hydrophyllaceæ
Laurineæ
Magnoliaceæ
Moræa
Pittosporæ
Polemoniaceæ
Polygaleæ
Proteaceæ
Ranunculaceæ
Rosaceæ
Saxifrageæ
Solaneæ
Ternstroemiaceæ
Thymeleæ
Ulmæa
Urticeæ.

BUFFALO LAWN.

Melanthaceæ
Rutaceæ
Zygophyllaceæ.

CENTRAL LAWN.

Anacardiaceæ
Caprifoliaceæ
Irideæ
Leguminosæ
Liliaceæ
Lytharieæ
Myrtaceæ.

EASTERN LAWN.

Amaryllideæ
Acanthaceæ
Bignoniaceæ
Cycadeæ
Jasmineæ
Melastomaceæ
Myoporineæ
Palmæ
Scrophularineæ
Verbenaceæ.

1171. An International Exhibition was held in Melbourne in 1880–1. The undertaking was legalized under the Victorian Exhibitions Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 619), which became law on the 14th November 1878. Commissioners were appointed, and a site selected for the building in Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, where the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor

International
Exhibition.

of Victoria, on the 19th February 1876. The buildings, when finally completed, consisted of a permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries, and large cellars ; two permanent annexes, 460 feet long and 138 feet wide ; one main temporary hall, 820 feet long and 490 feet wide ; a temporary annexe for British machinery, containing about 21,000 square feet of space ; and German and Austrian annexes, containing about 20,000 feet of space. In addition, spaces were reserved outside for machinery and agricultural implements, refreshment rooms, kiosks, buildings showing the working of the Victorian school system, offices for the administration of the Exhibition, for the Customs, police and post office, a hospital, retiring rooms, &c. Altogether, the total space occupied was about 907,400 square feet. The total cost of the buildings was £246,365 ; of which the permanent building cost £132,951 ; the temporary annexes, £83,111 ; gardens, £18,481 ; machinery, £5,715 ; organ, £5,560 ; miscellaneous, £547. The total number of exhibitors was 12,791, and there were about 32,000 exhibits forwarded from the following countries :—Algiers, Austria, Belgium, British India, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luzon, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, South African Settlements, South Australia, South Sea Islands, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Victoria, and Western Australia. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st October 1880 by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, who had succeeded Sir George Bowen as Governor of Victoria, in the presence of the Governors of the various Australian colonies, the British, Foreign, and Colonial Commissioners, the Ministers of the Crown, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Consuls, the captains and officers of the British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian men-of-war in port, the officers—naval, military, and civil—of the Victorian Government, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. The Exhibition was kept open until the 30th April 1881, or for a period of seven months ; during that period the total attendance was—adults, 853,819 ; children, 114,986 ; season ticketholders, 16,061* ; miscellaneous, 344,431 ; total, 1,329,297 ; of whom 984,866 paid for admission. The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was—adults, one shilling ; children, sixpence ; season tickets for males, three guineas ; for females, two guineas. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £47,110, and to the dome about £1,900.

* The number of season tickets issued was only 263, viz., 203 for females, and 60 for males ; therefore each season ticketholder must have attended the Exhibition 61 times on the average.

The net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue was £250,500. The total number of awards made by jurors was — 3,270 first class, 2,486 second class, 1,877 third class, 1,036 fourth class, 733 fifth class, and 269 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards, the Commissioners granted 499 gold medals, 1,501 silver medals, 1,013 bronze medals, and 6,663 diplomas ; and, in addition, 118 gold medals, 292 silver medals, 420 bronze medals, 5 copies of the “Official Record,” bound in morocco, 246 diplomas, and 48 albums were granted for services rendered.

1172. After the closing of the Exhibition, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building is now vested in trustees, who have the power of determining the purposes for which it shall be used. Since the destruction by fire of the Government Printing Office, a portion of the building has been given over to the Government Printer’s department. The trustees desire that a further portion should be devoted to the purposes of a Technological Museum, and have asked the Government for the necessary funds. An amount has been placed upon the Estimates accordingly, and the whole question is now before Parliament.

Exhibition building.

1173. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1881, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	257	2,423,237	2,215	1,094
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	100	787
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	75	1,002
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	20	789
Children’s Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	119	793,649	1,186	679
Immigrants’ Home § ...	1	30	296,960	476	624
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	511,036	1,000	511
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	41	451,921	769	588
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	3,163	602
Female refuges ...	5	64	201,684	292	691
Total ...	71	1,391	6,862,255	9,411	729

* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 592 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum.

Cubic space
in wards.

1174. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of information concerning the colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and
deaths in
charities.

1175. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		Per Cent.
General hospitals	14,992	1,633·4	1,634	10·90
Lying-in Hospital, &c. †	1,084	51·0	44	4·06
Blind Asylum	115	102·5	3	2·61
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	91	75·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	253	18·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	499	32·0	34	6·81
Benevolent asylums	1,582	1,161·9	177	11·19
Immigrants' Home	2,482	610·0	58	2·34
Orphan asylums	1,220	996·4	8	·66
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,048	627·0	27	2·58
Hospitals for the insane	3,651	3,105·5	202	5·53
Female refuges †	455	249·5	8	1·76
Total	27,472	8,662·2	2,195	7·99

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of infants.

1176. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Blind Asylum and the Immigrants' Home. In the previous year also this occurred in the case of the Immigrants' Home, and likewise in the case of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Orphan asylums, and the Hospitals for the insane, in all of which institutions it would appear, from the table, that the accommodation is still greatly strained.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1177. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,911	4,417	1,121	3,073	308	1,162	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	627	178	52	140	...	87	1,084
Blind Asylum ...	92	17	1	2	...	3	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	86	4	...	1	...	...	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	99	60	23	55	...	16	253
Benevolent asylums ...	100	745	142	470	41	84	1,582
Immigrants' Home ...	527	924	251	654	1	125	2,482
Orphan asylums ...	1,131	14	4	16	...	55	1,220
Industrial schools *	364	4	...	7	...	51	426
Hospitals for the insane ...	329	1,090	407	1,289	95	441	3,651
Total ...	8,266	7,453	2,001	5,707	445	2,024	25,896
Proportions per 1000 of population † ...	15·35	50·54	41·56	65·80	37·72	...	30·03

1178. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces, furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

Religions of inmates.

* The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 880 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 740.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 46 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,781	4,702	34	268	207	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	725	359	...	...	...	1,084
Blind Asylum ...	87	27	1	...	...	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	79	12	...	...	...	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	169	80	...	...	4	253
Benevolent asylums ...	1,041	472	7	19	43	1,582
Immigrants' Home ...	1,655	807	14	2	4	2,482
Orphan asylums ...	616	604	...	...	...	1,220
Industrial schools* ...	84	336	4	...	2	426
Hospitals for the insane ...	2,029	1,248	23	90	261	3,651
Total ...	16,266	8,647	83	379	521	25,896
Proportions per 1,000 of population† ...	26·34	42·50	19·17	33·96	...	30·03

Duration and extent of relief not known.

1179. In regard to the last two tables, it should be pointed out that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the Charitable Institutions depends as much upon the duration and extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the returns.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1180. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	196	437	774	2,998	2,128	2,449	2,620	1,908	1,463	19	14,992
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	1	580	357	112	28	3	3	..	1,084
Blind Asylum ..	..	3	12	71	23	3	2	1	..	..	115
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	14	40	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	91
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	15	24	56	26	50	48	17	17	..	253
Benevolent asylums ..	35	1	3	48	34	53	166	290	952	..	1,582
Immigrants' Home ..	209	67	23	302	456	474	412	286	253	..	2,482
Orphan asylums ..	81	460	613	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
Industrial schools* ..	59	147	209	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	68	70	589	838	771	570	234	78	433	3,651
Female refuges ..	..	..	..	213	119	89	28	6	..	..	455
Total ..	580	1,212	1,769	4,968	3,982	4,001	3,875	2,746	2,766	452	26,351
Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡	5·08	11·09	16·34	26·92	40·20	43·40	43·28	62·21	..	..	30·56

* The religions and ages of inmates of reformatories are given in paragraphs 880 and 881 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 740.

† For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

‡ For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 60 *ante*.

1181. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	57,085	38,497	95,582	89,909
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,850	2,063	3,913	4,620
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	3,056	5,056	4,427
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,550	2,230	3,780	3,275
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	800	1,207	2,007	2,886
Children's Hospital ...	625	2,314	2,939	2,779
Benevolent asylums ...	19,850	8,348	28,198	27,303
Immigrants' Home ...	4,800	2,376	7,176	7,384
Orphan asylums ...	10,241	7,177	17,418	17,725
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	11,819*	1,892*	13,711	13,711
Hospitals for the insane ...	77,240	4,733†	81,973	81,973
Female refuges ...	880	7,649	8,529	8,729
Total ...	188,740	81,542	270,282	264,721

1182. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1881, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate:—

Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1881.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.‡	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,633·4	81,527	49	18	3
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	51·0	3,357	65	16	6
Blind Asylum ...	102·5	4,178	40	15	3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	75·0	3,162	42	3	2
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	18·0	1,121	62	5	7
Children's Hospital ...	32·0	1,995	62	6	10
Benevolent asylums ...	1,161·9	21,546	18	10	11
Immigrants' Home ...	610·0	6,973	11	8	7
Orphan asylums ...	996·4	16,021	16	2	0
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	627·0	13,711	21	17	4
Hospitals for the insane ...	3,105·5	81,973	26	7	11
Female refuges ...	249·5	8,729	34	19	9
Total ...	8,662·2	244,293	28	4	5

* The receipts from private sources of the Abbotsford Industrial and Reformatory Schools not having been furnished for 1881, the figures for the previous year have been substituted, viz., £1,511. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £765 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £287 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,052. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the return.

† This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1881 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of buildings and repairs and of out-door relief.

Expenditure
per inmate.

1183. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1881, the Lying-in Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £66, and the Children's and the Eye and Ear Hospitals stood next, each with £62. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £50. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £11, and the orphan asylums, with an average of £16, per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

1184. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received from the Industrial Schools, the majority, together with several others, being destitute of home and friends, and likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past two years has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of June 1882 was 106, of whom 20 were being instructed in basket-making, 17 in brush-making, and 3 in mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 38. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. The systematic instruction and employment of the elder girls in woolwork has been secured by the formation of a class numbering 18 for that purpose. The choir now numbers 28, and the band has 13 members. Fifteen of the inmates are learning the piano and 4 the organ. The total amount received during the year was £5,107—viz., Government grant, £2,000; private contributions and municipal grants, £1,075; sales of manufactures, £804; proceeds of concerts, £771; payments on behalf of pupils, £166; bequests, £240; church collections, £21; sundries, £30. The institution is situated on the St. Kilda road, about three miles from Melbourne Post Office, and is open to visitors on Tuesday and Friday of every week, from 3 until 5 o'clock p.m.

1185. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 83 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1881, that 10 more were received and 16 were discharged during the year, and that there were 77 inmates (including 6 private pupils) when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 9 boys are learning bootmaking, 9 tailoring, and 24 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needle and fancy work; also that the instructor of lip-reading and articulation, who had been appointed two years ago, has now a separate class composed of 17 pupils, some of whom have been for over two years under his tuition; and the opinion of the committee on the merits of the system is that, whilst the progress made by some of the members in speaking and lip-reading is very satisfactory and encouraging, nevertheless, the efficiency of the system as a means of imparting knowledge and of educating the mind is not yet established, and some time must elapse ere it can be favorably compared, if ever, with the French or sign system. Since the asylum was founded, in 1860, 213 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 130, or 61 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 44 persons, or 21 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 12 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 2 cases where there were four—in all but three of these the infirmity was congenital.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

1186. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 232 in-patients during the year, making, with 21 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 253 treated. The patients discharged numbered 238, of whom 222 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 5 to be incurable. The out-patients numbered 2,248.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1187. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 29 in-door patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 470 patients were admitted, 430 were discharged, 34 died, and 35 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children's
Hospital.

1188. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing the mothers of illegitimate children

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of its birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. In 1881 the number of infants admitted was 31, besides which 15 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 7, and 32 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,511, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,261 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,403.

Victorian
Humane
Society.

1189. A Humane Society was established in 1874, for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods and providing suitable apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. Since its establishment, the Society has dealt with 229 cases, and made 183 awards for the rescuing of upwards of 294 lives. During the year ended with July 1882, 46 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 18 certificates, and 3 silver and 8 bronze medals, were granted for the saving of 18 lives. The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to £172, and the expenditure to £222. The Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke has generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. The institution has placed and maintains 117 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the 29 honorary awards distributed in 1882, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in Queensland, 1 in New South Wales, and 1 in New Zealand.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1190. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners. The number of individuals it relieved in 1881 was 334, of whom 323 were males and 11 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,275, of which £75 was from Government, £666 from the Penal Department, and £534 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,115.

Industrial
schools.

1191. There are 6 industrial schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State, 2 of the latter being in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination. The Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the assisted schools or to foster homes. The number of industrial school children at the end of 1881 was 2,446, viz., 1,168

males and 1,278 females. Of these 59 were in Government and 367 in assisted schools, the remaining 2,020 being either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the industrial schools in 1881 numbered 348, viz., 169 boys and 179 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	162	173
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	4	5
Having committed a punishable offence	2	—
Unable to be controlled by parents	1	1
Total	169	179

1192. The distinct children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 362. These were discharged under the following circumstances :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Discharged on expiration of term	180	140
Absconded and not re-taken	10	4
Died	19	9
Total	209	153

1193. Children are boarded-out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster-parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1881 was 1,802, as against 1,827 at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 218 children at the end of 1881 and 241 at the end of 1880 were at service or apprenticed.

1194. Of the 455 females who were inmates of refuges during 1881, 96 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 271 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 70 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 15 at the Ballarat and 3 at the Geelong Refuge. Besides the 96 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 182 merely friendless women; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 42 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Four inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3, and from the Collingwood Home 1, were discharged for misconduct; and in the former institution 4, in the latter 3, and in the Madeline-street Refuge 1, died. Besides these numbers, 114 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 70 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 255 inmates remained in the institutions.

Inebriate
Retreat.

1195. Forty-four patients—viz., 36 males and 8 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1881, as against 29 males and 16 females in 1880. Of those admitted in 1881, 36 entered voluntarily and 8 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers; 20 had had delirium tremens; and 25 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty patients were discharged during the year, and 4 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Melbourne
Home.

1196. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1881 numbered 165, of whom 117 were needlewomen and servants, and 48 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £611, and the expenditure to £602.

Cremorne
asylum.

1197. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 14 patients remaining from 1880, and received 84 during the year, of whom 44 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 85, and of these 79 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved, 3 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded, but none died. Thirteen patients, of whom 1 was supposed to be curable and 12 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 6 males and 7 females.

Sailors'
Home.

1198. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 40,639. The total number of inmates in 1881 was 1,386. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,202, and the expenditure to £6,296.

Free dispen-
saries.

1199. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1881. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year numbered 3,745, viz., 1,846 males and 1,899 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,889. The total receipts amounted to £731, of which £265 was from Government and £466 from private sources. The total expenditure was £664.

Benevolent
societies.

1200. Forty-one benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1881. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others.

* This is not a charitable institution.

The acts of relief during the year numbered 9,388; the receipts amounted to £13,065, of which £4,820 was from Government and £8,245 from private sources, and the expenditure to £12,891.

1201. Friendly Societies in Victoria are associations chiefly of working men, whose object it is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished for the last five years :—

Friendly Societies, 1876 to 1881.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1877 TO 1881.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Number of societies	33 ..	34 ..	34 ..	32 ..	32
Number of branches	703 ..	759 ..	766 ..	748 ..	759
Average number of members	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933 ..	46,074 ..	48,064
Number of members sick	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519 ..	8,310 ..	8,554
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974 ..	58,443 ..	62,168
Number of deaths of members	442 ..	467 ..	452 ..	425 ..	571
Number of deaths of registered wives	194 ..	291 ..	240 ..	218 ..	288
Total income	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	£170,835 ..	£171,987 ..	£180,460
Total expenditure	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	£146,221 ..	£144,506 ..	£155,225
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343 ..	£417,375 ..	£440,956
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489 ..	£22,353 ..	£23,564
Amount invested*	£317,953 ..	£340,707 ..	£376,282 ..	£384,744 ..	£404,328

1202. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 6·9 in 1876, 6·7 in 1877, 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, and 7·8 in 1881. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1876, 10·20 in 1877, 10·22, in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, and 11·88 in 1881.

Sickness and death rates.

1203. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

Valuations of Friendly Societies.

* Exclusive of Widows' and Orphans' Funds, which are possessed by two of the societies only.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS OF VICTORIA.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE I.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ARRANGED IN SIX CLASSES.

Class.	Occupations (arranged in Six Classes).	Males.		Females.	
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
	TOTAL POPULATION	401,050	452,083	330,478	410,263
	TOTAL OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS	398,341	445,643	328,726	408,781
I.	PROFESSIONAL	10,035	12,658	4,096	5,786
II.	DOMESTIC	153,751	174,623	280,598	329,698
III.	COMMERCIAL	25,808	32,586	1,271	2,598
IV.	AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL	61,277	81,719	24,564	42,483
V.	INDUSTRIAL	121,834	110,944	14,178	23,713
VI.	INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE	25,636	33,113	4,019	4,503
—	<i>No Occupation stated</i>	2,709	6,440	1,752	1,482

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN ORDERS.

Class.	Order.	Occupations (arranged in Fifteen Orders).	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
		Total Population	401,050	452,083	330,478	410,263
		Total of Specified Occupations... ..	398,341	445,643	328,726	408,781
I.	1	Persons engaged in the GENERAL or LOCAL GOVERNMENT or the DEFENCE of the Country	3,473	4,250	51	244
"	2	Persons engaged in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS, or in LITERATURE, SCIENCE, or ART (with their immediate Subordinates)	6,562	8,408	4,045	5,542
II.	3	Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, Relatives (not otherwise returned)	145,490	165,957	252,738	299,655
"	4	Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING and performing PERSONAL OFFICES for Man	8,261	8,666	27,860	30,043
III.	5	Persons who BUY or SELL, KEEP or LEND Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds	12,559	15,385	1,203	2,231
"	6	Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages	13,249	17,201	68	367

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ARRANGED IN FIFTEEN ORDERS—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Occupations (arranged in Fifteen Orders).	Males		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
IV.	7	Persons working or cultivating LAND, and engaged in raising or dealing in ANIMALS, or following Pursuits subsidiary thereto	61,277	81,719	24,564	42,483
V.	8	Persons engaged in working and dealing in ART and MECHANIC productions in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination	22,755	27,347	419	718
"	9	Persons engaged in working and dealing in TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, and FIBROUS MATERIALS	9,965	13,571	12,186	20,977
"	10	Persons working and dealing in FOOD and DRINKS	12,632	13,512	1,437	1,755
"	11	Persons working and dealing in ANIMAL and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES	9,263	8,059	91	213
"	12	Persons working and dealing in MINERALS	67,219	48,455	45	50
VI.	13	LABORERS and OTHERS, or Branch of Labor undefined	17,665	25,593	32	143
"	14	Persons of PROPERTY or RANK, not returned under any Office or Occupation	772	1,239	344	740
"	15	Persons SUPPORTED BY THE COMMUNITY	7,199	6,281	3,643	3,620
—	—	No Occupation stated	2,709	6,440	1,752	1,482

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ARRANGED IN SIXTY-TWO SUB-ORDERS.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations (arranged in Sixty-two Sub-orders).	Males.		Females.	
				1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
			Total of Population	401,050	452,083	330,478	410,263
			Total of Specified Occupations	398,341	445,643	328,726	408,781
I.	1	1	Officers of general government	2,587	3,240	50	237
"	"	2	Officers of local government	452	511	1	7
"	"	3	Engaged in defence	434	499	...	...
"	2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	838	1,052	61	185
"	"	2	Law-court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,151	1,243	1	...
"	"	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,173	1,483	135	112
"	"	4	Authors, literary persons, &c.	129	189	3	8
"	"	5	Scientific persons	231	298	1	2
"	"	6	Teachers	1,969	2,620	3,459	4,175
"	"	7	Artists	392	591	52	143
"	"	8	Musicians, &c., music teachers	393	480	276	809
"	"	9	Actors, &c.	286	452	57	108
II.	3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	...	...	82,817	101,035
"	"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	73,161	73,824	99,566	106,098

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations (arranged in Sixty-two Sub-orders).	Males.		Females.	
				1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
II.	3	3	Scholars (so described)	72,329	92,133	70,355	92,522
"	4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	3,628	3,933	2,492	3,542
"	"	2	Engaged in attendance	4,633	4,733	25,368	26,501
III.	5	1	Mercantile persons	6,969	10,602	167	730
"	"	2	Other general dealers	5,590	4,783	1,036	1,501
"	6	1	Carriers on railways *	717	2,849	28	249
"	"	2	" on roads	7,634	8,277	21	14
"	"	3	" on seas and rivers	2,962	3,339	12	24
"	"	4	Engaged in storage	918	1,248	3	9
"	"	5	Messengers and porters	1,018	1,488	4	71
IV.	7	1	Engaged— In agricultural pursuits	50,686	69,714	23,464	39,205
"	"	2	" pastoral pursuits	7,123	7,481	1,054	3,127
"	"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)... ..	1,020	1,236	42	141
"	"	4	About animals	2,448	3,288	4	10
V.	8	1	In books	2,232	3,296	113	196
"	"	2	" musical instruments	103	138	1	1
"	"	3	" prints and pictures	119	197	1	3
"	"	4	" carving and figures	100	146	11	16
"	"	5	" tackle for sports and games	27	22	7	4
"	"	6	" designs, medals, and dies	24	54	7	33
"	"	7	" watches and philosophical instruments	398	567	3	3
"	"	8	" surgical instruments	9	16	2	5
"	"	9	" arms	49	71	...	...
"	"	10	" machines and tools	793	991	2	3
"	"	11	" carriages, harness, and implements	2,793	3,542	9	14
"	"	12	" ships and boats	548	607	...	1
"	"	13	" houses and buildings	14,158	15,871	178	291
"	"	14	" furniture	1,121	1,644	59	104
"	"	15	" chemicals	281	185	26	44
"	9	1	" textile fabrics	2,817	4,000	353	642
"	"	2	" dress	6,981	9,327	11,826	20,272
"	"	3	" fibrous materials	167	244	7	63
"	10	1	" animal food	5,530	5,592	985	1,101
"	"	2	" vegetable food	3,677	3,999	258	310
"	"	3	" drinks and stimulants	3,425	3,921	194	344
"	11	1	" animal matters	1,378	1,877	12	73
"	"	2	" vegetable matters	7,885	6,182	79	140
"	12	1	" mining	53,112	36,058	16	8
"	"	2	" coal	319	443	2	1
"	"	3	" stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	7,233	3,486	16	13
"	"	4	" water	143	124	1	...
"	"	5	" gold, silver, and precious stones	299	634	1	14
"	"	6	" metals, other than gold and silver	6,113	7,710	9	14
VI.	13	1	Laborers (branch undefined)	15,277	22,029	12	4
"	"	2	Other indefinite occupations	2,388	3,564	20	139
"	14	...	Persons of property or rank, not returned under any office or occupation	772	1,239	344	740
"	15	1	From voluntary sources and public revenue	5,286	4,727	3,090	3,197
"	"	2	Criminal classes	1,913	1,554	553	423
—	—	—	No occupation stated	2,709	6,440	1,752	1,482

* Not including persons engaged in railway construction.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ARRANGED IN CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS, AND SPECIFIC CALLINGS.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
		Total Population	401,050	452,083	330,478	410,263
		Total of Specified Occupations	398,341	445,643	328,726	408,781
		I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.				
1	1	The Governor	1	1	...	...
		Ministers of the Crown (not otherwise described) ...	3	4	...	...
		Members of Parliament (not otherwise described) ...	15	8	...	...
		Principal officers	60	40	...	...
		Clerks, accountants, &c.	538	853	...	61
		Architects, civil engineers, surveyors, draftsmen (not principal officers)	145	120	...	...
		Intermediate or subordinate officers (including lockers, weighers, sorters, messengers, office-keepers, boatmen, laborers, &c.)	435	526	6	2
		Police (including detectives)	1,045	1,103	...	...
		Penal (including all persons employed in penal establishments, gaols, and reformatories)	223	190	18	16
		Other Government officers (including coroners, deputy and electoral registrars, Crown prosecutors, official assignees, consuls, postmasters and postmistresses, not civil servants and not otherwise described, &c.)	92	115	26	148
		Government officers, civil servants (not otherwise described)	30	280	...	10
"	2	Members of local councils (not otherwise described) ...	6	35	...	...
		Magistrates, J.P.'s (not otherwise described) ...	10	23	...	...
		Officers of local bodies (including town clerks, shire secretaries, town surveyors, shire engineers, rate collectors, municipal inspectors, poundkeepers, fire brigade officers, &c.)	436	453	1	7
"	3	Army officers	45	29	...	...
		Army non-commissioned officers and soldiers ...	135	6	...	...
		Navy officers	42	35	...	...
		Navy petty officers and sailors	162	396	...	...
		Volunteers (including drill instructors, &c.) (not otherwise described)	29	25	...	...
		Others connected with defence (including markers and keepers of rifle butts, military staff and ordnance clerks, fitters, &c.)	21	8	...	...
2	1	Regular clergymen	633	782	...	...
		Theological students	6	22	...	...
		Irregular clergy (including lay and bible readers, local preachers, missionaries, catechists, &c.)	66	86	...	5
		Church officers (including church clerks, sextons, vergers, sacristans, chapel-keepers, &c.)	94	82	2	7
		Nuns, sisters of charity, &c. ... ..	...	...	53	160
		Others connected with religion (including diocesan officers, secretaries of religious societies, cemetery employés, joss-house-keepers and priests, &c.)	39	80	6	13
"	2	Judges	14	9	...	...
		Law-court officers (including sheriffs, clerks of courts, judges' associates, bailiffs, court interpreters)	192	142	...	...
		Lawyers	432	513	...	...
		Law students	23	25	...	...
		Law clerks	461	512	1	...

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.		
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	
		I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>					
2	2	Others connected with the law (including law agents, law stationers, parliamentary agents, patent agents, process servers, &c.)	29	42	...	...
"	3	Medical men	434	454	...	...
		Medical students	25	85	...	...
		Irregular medical practitioners (including Chinese doctors, herbalists, hydropaths, medical botanists, &c.)	68	67	1	2	
		Dentists	63	105	...	2	
		Chemists and druggists, and assistants (<i>see also analytical chemist, Order 2, Sub-order 5, post; and manufacturing chemist, Order 8, Sub-order 15, post</i>)	573	755	2	6	
		Midwives ... ..	...	...	130	100
		Others connected with medicine (including surgery men, medical galvanists, chiropodists, medical agents, &c.)	10	17	2	2	
"	4	Authors, editors, writers	22	44	3	8	
		Reporters, short-hand writers	78	103	...	...
		University graduates (not otherwise described) ...	2	2	...	...
		Other literary persons (including interpreters (not law court), lecturers, &c.)	27	40	...	...
"	5	Civil engineers	186	216	...	...
		Engineers' draftsmen	7	11	...	...
		Analytical chemists	6	10	...	...
		Other scientific persons (including naturalists, astronomers, botanists, geologists, metallurgists, phrenologists, museum and observatory employes, electrical engineers, electricians, &c.)	32	61	1	2	
"	6	University professors	3	4	...	...
		Inspectors of schools	11	20	...	...
		Schoolmasters, mistresses, teachers of State schools ...	872	1,459	957	1,688	
		" " " of private schools	213	105	876	227	
		" " " (schools not stated)	687	777	864	1,364	
		Tutors, governesses	94	67	747	831	
		Teachers of accomplishments, not music (including teachers of foreign languages, drawing, dancing, drilling, calisthenics, gymnastics, swimming, riding, &c.)	52	83	13	60	
		Others connected with education (including officers in Education department, teachers in training, teachers of the deaf and dumb and blind, &c.)	37	105	2	5	
"	7	Artists, painters	116	169	27	54	
		Sculptors	13	26	...	...
		Engravers	68	139	...	...
		Photographers, photographic artists	193	247	25	82	
		Others connected with fine arts (art students, art gallery attendants, &c.)	2	10	...	7	
"	8	Music masters, mistresses	120	190	219	732	
		Musicians, vocalists	272	279	57	75	
		Others connected with music (organ blowers, &c.) ...	1	11	...	2	
"	9	Actors, actresses	139	140	51	97	
		Billiard-table keepers, markers	92	85	...	...
		Others connected with exhibitions (including employes at Melbourne International Exhibition, cricket ground and racecourse keepers, bookmakers (betting men), professional cricketers, professors of leger-demain, checktakers, theatrical managers, scene painters, merry go-round keepers, &c.)	55	227	6	11	

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.						
3	1	Wives, widows, of no specified occupation ... ..	...	...	82,817	101,035
"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	73,161	73,824	99,566	106,098
"	3	University students (not law or medical)	35	145	...	2
		Scholars at home	8,961	4,924	11,348	6,667
		" at State schools	39,556	50,377	33,461	48,519
		" at private schools	13,294	8,592	16,058	9,519
		" (mode of education not stated)	10,483	28,095	9,488	27,815
4	1	Hotelkeepers	2,860	3,102	370	848
		Hotelkeepers' wives, assisting in business ... ..	...	...	1,359	1,843
		Beer or colonial wine sellers	85	16	31	3
		Beer or colonial wine sellers' wives, assisting in business	...	...	11	...
		Coffee or eating house keepers... ..	103	58	27	13
		Coffee or eating house keepers' wives, assisting in business	...	...	17	8
		Boarding or lodging house keepers	166	162	508	458
		Boarding or lodging house keepers' wives, assisting in business	...	...	50	70
		Cooks (not domestic servants)	264	476	35	169
		Officers of charitable institutions	97	87	50	74
		Servants' registry office keepers	9	3	29	44
		Others engaged in boarding and lodging (including bath-keepers, hotel clerks, caterers at parliament houses, club managers, officers of Sailors' Home, &c.)	44	29	5	12
"	2	Domestic servants	2,324	2,875	20,219	20,515
		Housekeepers ... ..	...	2	950	1,049
		Inn, club-house, eating-house servants	1,975	1,506	2,862	3,283
		Servants of charitable institutions	312	308	388	347
		Nurses (not domestic servants or servants of charitable institutions)	...	6	764	1,061
		Office keepers, cleaners, porters, &c. (not under Government)	14	20	17	23
		Others engaged in attendance (including hotel-runners, charwomen, bath attendants, lodgekeepers, &c.)	8	16	168	223
III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.						
5	1	Capitalists	197	378	48	103
		Merchants	676	747	1	12
		Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers	199	253	...	1
		Brokers (not share, stock, &c.)	160	145	1	...
		Commission agents, factors	459	957	..	1
		Bank officers, clerks	802	1,305	...	...
		Officers of public companies	119	186	...	1
		" benefit societies	23	15	...	...
		Share and stock—brokers, dealers, jobbers	370	404	1	4
		Commercial clerks	2,610	4,250	1	43
		" travellers, salesmen, saleswomen	687	1,023	115	565
		Others engaged in mercantile pursuits (including accountants, auditors, trade assignees, gold buyers, money brokers and lenders, average adjusters, collectors of accounts, "speculators," &c.)	667	939	...	...
"	2	Shopkeepers (branch undefined), including assistants	3,858	3,065	667	1,016
		Shopkeepers' wives (branch undefined), assisting in business	...	...	234	354

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>						
5	2	Pawnbrokers	111	113	4	17
		Hawkers, pedlers... ..	809	856	27	31
		Other general dealers (including fancy goods dealers, marine storekeepers, "dealers," "traders," &c.)	812	749	104	88
6	1	Railway officers, clerks, station masters... ..	205	497	1	8
		" engine-drivers, stokers, cleaners	109	340	...	...
		" servants	403	2,012	27	241
"	2	Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors	445	585	6	4
		" " " drivers, conductors	1,242	1,749	...	3
		Draymen, carriers, carters... ..	5,722	5,788	5	5
		Livery-stable keepers and assistants	83	79	1	1
		Toll—keepers, contractors	122	...	9	...
		Others connected with conveyance on roads (including forwarding agents and clerks, coach agents and clerks, omnibus managers, timekeepers, cleaners, &c.)	20	76	...	1
"	3	Harbor, pier—service	31	50	...	...
		Pilots	26	29	...	...
		Lighthouse keepers	41	34	...	...
		Shipowners	25	24	...	...
		Ship—masters, officers, seamen (merchant service) ...	2,086	2,171	...	...
		Engineers, stokers, coal-trimmers of steamers (merchant service)	80	159	...	...
		Ship servants, stewards, stewardesses	209	278	12	23
		Stevedores, lumpers	187	268	...	...
		Watermen, boatmen, boat proprietors	154	127	...	...
		Others connected with seas or rivers (including shipping brokers and agents, ships' clerks, ship-watchmen, marine surveyors, supercargoes, dredgers, lightermen, divers, &c.)	123	199	...	1
"	4	Storekeepers (bonded or free, not shopkeepers) ...	56	83	2	2
		Store laborers, storemen (not shopmen)	812	1,074	...	1
		Others connected with storage (including packers, store clerks and managers, laborers, &c.)	50	91	1	6
"	5	Messengers, porters (not Government or railway) ...	342	483	1	3
		Errand—boys, girls	357	368	...	1
		Telegraph service	228	476	2	61
		Others connected with messages (including mail carriers and contractors, &c.)	91	161	1	6
IV.—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL CLASS.						
7	1	Farmers, market gardeners	24,966	35,214	614	1,152
		Farmers' wives, assisting on farm ... ..	...	...	20,684	22,749
		" sons, daughters, or other relatives, over 15 years of age, if not otherwise described, living on farm, or under 15 if stated to be assisting thereon	9,997	18,275	1,663	13,059
		Farm bailiffs (overseers)	171	119	...	...
		" servants, agricultural laborers	13,900	12,568	501	2,234
		Gardeners (not domestic servants)	1,499	3,102	...	4
		Others connected with agriculture (including vine dressers, hop growers and pickers, tobacco growers, agricultural students, planters,* &c.)	153	436	2	7
"	2	Squatters, graziers, sheep or cattle farmers	1,201	2,372	35	94
		Squatters', graziers' wives, assisting on station or grazing farm	...	...	521	1,084

* Visitors to the colony.

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
		IV.—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>				
7	2	Squatters', graziers' sons, daughters, or other relatives, over 15 years of age, if not otherwise described, living on station or grazing farm, or under 15 if stated to be assisting thereon	329	581	428	876
		Station or grazing farm managers, overseers, superintendents	654	662	...	...
		Station or grazing farm servants and laborers ...	4,699	3,656	70	1,072
		Others connected with grazing (including herdsmen, shepherds to butchers, cow-boys, poundkeepers' men, paddock-keepers, station agents, &c.)	240	210	...	1
"	3	Land proprietors	256	498	37	141
		Land, estate—agents and assistants	94	108	1	...
		Land surveyors and assistants	213	266	...	...
		Agricultural implement—proprietors, workers ...	52	17	...	...
		Grubbers, bushmen (not fencers or splitters) ...	325	172	...	...
		Others engaged on land (not cultivating nor grazing, including selectors, surveyors' laborers, chainmen, drainers, thistle cutters, &c.)	80	175	4	...
"	4	Horse proprietors, breeders, dealers	78	118	...	...
		Veterinary surgeons, farriers	151	232	...	1
		Horse-breakers, grooms (not domestic servants) ...	977	1,512	...	...
		Live stock salesmen	172	103	2	1
		Animal, bird—dealers, keepers	27	72	...	...
		Game, rabbit—catchers, killers	103	230	1	3
		Fishermen	522	554	...	3
		Others engaged about animals (including drovers, inspectors of sheep, horse clippers, beekeepers, &c.)	418	467	1	2
		V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.				
8	1	Booksellers, publishers and assistants (<i>see also stationers, Order 11, Sub-order 2, post</i>)	176	378	26	37
		Bookbinders	148	222	79	122
		Printers, compositors	1,494	2,168	2	19
		Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers	172	263	...	1
		Others connected with books (including news agents, newsvendors, newspaper runners, clerks in newspaper offices, librarians, employes in Public Library, book hawkers, &c.)	242	265	6	17
"	2	Musical instrument makers, dealers	63	80	1	...
		Music—publishers, sellers	15	25	...	1
		Others connected with musical instruments (including piano and organ tuners, &c.)	25	33	...	...
"	3	Lithographers, lithographic printers	93	167	...	2
		Picture cleaners, dealers	3	9	...	...
		Map and print sellers	3	1	...	1
		Others connected with prints and pictures (including ticket writers, glass stainers, enamellers, rubber stamp makers, map mounters, &c.)	20	20	1	...
"	4	Wood-carvers	68	102	...	1
		Image-makers	2	3	...	...
		Modellers	17	24	...	1
		Taxidermists	8	9	...	...
		Others connected with carving and figures (including artists in hair, artificial, wax, or paper flower makers, &c.)	5	8	11	14
"	5	Toy makers, dealers	14	12	7	4

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>						
8	5	Billiard-table makers	9	6	...	...
		Fishing rod, tackle—makers	2	4	...	...
		Others connected with sports and games	2	...	...	...
"	6	Pattern designers	10	20	...	5
		Diesinkers, mould-makers, medal-makers	11	19	...	...
		Others connected with designs or medals (including embossers, type founders, and electrotypers)	3	15	7	28
"	7	Watch, clock—makers, and assistants (<i>see also goldsmiths, jewellers, Order 12, Sub-order 5, post</i>)	373	525	3	3
		Philosophical instrument makers	8	6	...	...
		Opticians	11	22	...	...
		Others connected with watches and philosophical instruments (including adjusters of weights, scale makers)	6	14	...	...
"	8	Surgical instrument makers, dealers	9	16	1	2
		Others connected with surgical instruments... ..	...	...	1	3
"	9	Gunsmiths	47	49	...	...
		Others making and dealing in arms (including keepers of powder magazines, armourers, gunpowder, cartridge, and fuse, &c., makers)	2	22	...	...
"	10	Mechanical engineers, engine and machine makers, agents, dealers (<i>see also workers in metals, Order 12, Sub-order 6, post</i>)	720	870	...	...
		Tool makers, dealers	12	11	..	...
		Cutlers	24	29	...	...
		Others making and dealing in machines and tools (including sewing-machine dealers, sawsmiths, filers and sharpeners, knife-grinders, gas-meter makers, &c.)	37	81	2	3
"	11	Carriage makers, dealers	864	1,347	4	1
		Perambulator, wheel-chair, velocipede—makers, dealers	3	12	...	3
		Saddlers, harness-makers—dealers	1,060	1,252	4	6
		Whipmakers	44	86	1	1
		Wheelwrights	701	699	...	...
		Millwrights	81	68	...	...
		Agricultural implement makers, dealers	32	61	...	...
		Others making and dealing in carriages, harness, and implements (including spring makers and saddlers' ironmongers)	8	17	...	3
"	12	Shipbuilders, shipwrights	378	429	...	...
		Ship-riggers	8	18	...	...
		Ship-chandlers	21	12	...	...
		Block, oar, mast—makers	6	8	...	...
		Boatbuilders	42	46	...	...
		Sailmakers	88	93	...	1
		Others connected with ships and boats (including buoy makers)	5	1	...	...
"	13	House proprietors	497	619	173	284
		House agents, factors, rent collectors	52	46	1	...
		Architects	210	261	...	...
		Builders	638	711	...	...
		Carpenters, joiners	6,107	6,505	...	...
		Bricklayers	1,080	1,183	...	...
		Masons, paviors	1,869	1,364	...	...
		Slaters, shinglers, tilers	85	88	...	...
		Plasterers	711	723	...	...
		Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers	1,941	2,804	1	...
		Contractors, their clerks and assistants	920	1,503	1	4

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>						
8	13	Others engaged in houses and buildings (including overseers and foremen, boys assisting workmen, blind and venetian blind makers) ...	48	64	2	3
"	14	Furniture-makers, cabinet-makers, upholsterers ...	893	1,292	47	79
		Furniture brokers, dealers ...	70	93	6	11
		Picture-frame makers ...	15	48	2	1
		Carvers and gilders ...	58	60	...	6
		Mattress, bed—makers ...	21	49	1	5
		Others working and dealing in furniture (including carpet planners and cleaners, undertakers, &c.)	64	102	3	2
"	15	Manufacturing chemists ...	10	25	...	5
		Drysalters ...	1	8	...	...
		Dyers, scourers, calenderers ...	74	83	16	20
		Asphalte makers, workers ...	4	15	...	...
		Others working and dealing in chemicals (including blacking makers, starch and blue makers, ink makers, washing-powder makers, salt manufacturers, varnish makers, match and fuel makers, &c.)	192	54	10	19
9	1	Manchester warehousemen and assistants ...	375	656	...	...
		Drapers, linen, woollen — drapers, mercers, and assistants	2,131	2,579	279	305
		Woolstaplers ...	165	291	1	8
		Woollen manufacture (all branches, including woollen mill—agents, managers, clerks, weavers, &c.; woollen factory—workers, warpers, carders, spinners, fullers, finishers, &c.)	101	344	45	253
		Silk manufacture ...	...	...	...	1
		Cotton, flax—manufacture (all branches) ...	5	12	1	6
		Others working and dealing in textile fabrics (including flock manufacturers, flag makers, embroiderers, fancy needleworkers, knitters not inmates of charitable institutions, &c.)	40	118	27	69
"	2	Hairdressers, wigmakers ...	274	448	6	11
		Hatters, capmakers; straw, cabbagetree, hat, bonnet—makers and assistants	150	242	134	130
		Furriers ...	17	27	5	26
		Tailors, tailoresses ...	1,510	1,824	1,313	3,200
		Clothes dealers, outfitters, slopsellers, and assistants	56	98	5	24
		Milliners, dressmakers ...	2	1	6,577	11,517
		Clothing manufacture (including pressers, shirtmakers, sewing machinists, clerks, &c., to clothing factory, staymakers, cutters, &c.)	92	91	1,814	2,565
		Hosiers, haberdashers, glovers, and assistants ...	11	28	6	20
		Shoe, boot—makers, dealers, and assistants ...	4,843	6,469	73	447
		Shoemakers' wives, assisting in business ...	...	...	509	770
		Shoeblocks ...	5	9	...	...
		Umbrella, parasol, stick—makers, menders, dealers ...	8	54	8	61
		Washerwomen, manglers, laundry-keepers, workers ...	4	15	1,368	1,440
		Others working and dealing in dress (including fancy workers, waterproof clothing makers, tailors' clerks)	9	21	8	61
"	3	Mat, matting—makers, dealers ...	1	8	1	2
		Rope, cord—makers, dealers ...	131	157	...	13
		Canvas, sail-cloth—makers, dealers ...	...	3	...	1
		Tent, tarpaulin—makers, dealers ...	29	49	...	...
		Sacking, sack, bag—makers, dealers ...	4	11	4	16

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.		
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	
		V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>					
9	3	Others working and dealing in fibrous materials (including jute factory workers, engine-packing makers, oilskin-cloth makers, floorcloth makers, &c.)	2	16	2	31	
10	1	Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers	1,077	886	453	361	
		Cheesemongers and assistants	21	41	...	6	
		Butchers, meat salesmen, and assistants	3,951	4,263	24	43	
		Butchers' wives, assisting in business ... ..	...	...	490	679
		Provision curers, dealers, meat preservers	227	85	2	4	
		Poulterers, game dealers	82	69	10	4	
		Fish mongers, dealers, curers	131	204	6	3	
		Oyster, shellfish—dealers	26	23	...	...
		Others working and dealing in animal food (including laborers at abattoirs, tripe dealers and dressers, &c.)	15	21	...	1	
"	2	Corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers, and assistants	373	368	7	12	
		Millers, flour mill workers	600	558	1	1	
		Bakers and assistants	1,810	2,128	44	40	
		Confectioners, pastrycooks, and assistants	328	411	58	80	
		Greengrocers, fruiterers, and assistants	448	399	145	165	
		Seed merchants, dealers, and assistants	48	53	...	3	
		Others working and dealing in vegetable food (including jam and pickle makers, potato dealers and salesmen, grain shippers, macaroni makers, &c.)	70	82	3	9	
"	3	Brewers, and others engaged in brewing	538	480	2	2	
		Maltsters	52	85	...	...
		Wine, spirit—merchants, and assistants	150	148	...	2	
		„ manufacture (engaged in)	16	11	...	...
		Distillers, rectifiers	19	28	...	...
		Gingerbeer, sodawater, mineralwater, cordial—manufacturers	325	302	6	4	
		Sugar refiners	25	53	...	...
		Coffee, chicory—roasters, dealers	40	38	...	...
		Grocers, tea dealers, and assistants	1,857	2,165	175	257	
		Tobacco, cigar, snuff—manufacture (engaged in)	157	320	2	48	
		Tobacconists	166	208	8	20	
		Others working and dealing in drinks and stimulants (including opium sellers and dealers, sauce makers, wine and beer bottlers, yeast dealers, cocoa manufacturers, &c.)	80	83	1	11	
11	1	Soap-boilers	72	92	...	1	
		Tallow-chandlers	68	91	1	2	
		„ melters, boilers-down (not meat-preservers)	35	22	...	...
		Manure manufacturers, dealers	35	9	...	...
		Hide, skin—salesmen, dealers	47	40	...	...
		Fellmongers	335	270	...	2	
		Tanners	376	613	...	2	
		Curriers	215	339	...	3	
		Leather manufacture (including morocco kid and fancy leather-dressers, finishers, and japanners, port-manteau and trunk makers, fancy leather case-makers, &c.)	32	61	...	2	
		Feather dressers, dealers, cleaners, glove cleaners	1	3	6	15	
		Hair brush, broom—makers, dealers	25	143	3	45	
		Others engaged in working and dealing in animal matters (including glue-makers, curled-hair makers, wool merchants, brokers, pressers, &c., bone collectors, grindery dealers, &c.)	137	194	2	1	
"	2	Oil, color—men, and assistants	38	28	...	...
		French-polishers	122	242	2	1	

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.		
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	
		V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>					
11	2	Japanners	15	20	...	8	
		Timber merchants, dealers	292	297	1	7	
		Firewood dealers, sellers, choppers	2,602	1,769	18	...	
		Fencers, hurdle-makers, splitters	2,538	1,581	...	...
		Turners	111	169	...	...
		Coopers	384	397	...	...
		Sawyers, saw-mill owners, workers	1,262	1,079	1	...	
		Basket-makers	62	82	...	2	
		Hay and straw dealers	62	53	1	4	
		Chaff-cutters	37	26	...	...
		Paper manufacture (including paper-rulers, machine-rulers, paper mill employés, &c.)	48	100	7	31	
		Rag, waste paper—gatherers, dealers	26	42	3	...	
		Stationers and assistants (<i>see also bookseller, Order 8, Sub-order 1, ante</i>)	164	117	8	20	
		Bill stickers, distributors	18	25	...	1	
		Others working and dealing in vegetable matters (including bark-merchants, choppers, grinders, pressers, strippers, box-makers, broom-makers, cane-workers, case-makers, cork-cutters, merchants, paper-bag makers, timber-benders, &c.)	104	155	38	66	
12	1	Gold miners (alluvial)	26,916	12,035	6	2	
		„ „ (quartz)	8,818	8,235	...	1	
		„ „ miners, diggers (not otherwise described)	16,087	13,879	6	2	
		Quartz crushing, &c.	590	1,035	2	...	
		Miners (other metals or minerals)	36	46	...	...
		Others engaged in mining (including mining engineers and engine-drivers, managers and officers of mining companies, mining registrars, whim-drivers, watchmen on claims, mining carters, mine-proprietors, contractors and tributers, pyrites workers, &c.)	665	828	2	3	
„	2	Coal, coke—merchants, dealers, and assistants	66	35	...	1	
		Charcoal burners, dealers	126	123	...	...
		Chimney-sweeps	29	42	1	...	
		Gasworks service	98	243	1	...	
„	3	Quarry owners, workers	946	632	...	...
		Stone cutters, dressers (not masons)	102	288	...	1	
		Lime burners, quarriers, dealers	93	51	...	1	
		Plaster, cement—makers, dealers	3	4	...	...
		Brick makers, dealers	1,173	798	2	1	
		Pottery makers, dealers	74	139	2	...	
		Glass makers, dealers	28	157	1	3	
		China, earthenware—makers, dealers	20	15	11	6	
		Road, railway—contractors	318	103	...	1	
		„ surveyors—inspectors (not under Government or local government)	82	13	...	...
		„ railway—laborers, navvies, excavators (<i>see also laborers undefined, Order 13, Sub-order 1, post</i>)	4,295	1,174	...	...
		Nightmen, scavengers	48	50	...	...
		Others working and dealing in stone, clay, earthenware, or glass (including bottle dealers, washers, collectors, marble merchants, stone carters, &c.)	51	62	...	...
„	4	Waterworks service	88	95	...	...
		Water carriers, carters, dealers	25	3	...	...
		Ice makers, merchants, dealers	1	6	...	...
		Others working and dealing in water (including dam-makers, well-sinkers, water-race owners, caretakers, &c.)	29	20	1	...	

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881, ETC.—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
			1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
		V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS— <i>continued.</i>				
12	5	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewellers (<i>see also</i> Watchmakers, Order 8, Sub-order 7, <i>ante</i>)	248	529	...	8
		Lapidaries; precious stones—workers, dealers ...	4	12	...	...
		Assayers ...	21	24	...	...
		Electroplaters, platers ...	7	22	...	...
		Others working and dealing in gold, silver, and precious stones (including employes in Melbourne Royal Mint, goldbeaters, goldmelters, goldsmelters, &c.)	19	47	1	6
"	6	Copper workers, dealers ...	60	85	...	...
		Tin, zinc—workers, dealers ...	697	737	1	3
		Lead, antimony—workers, dealers ...	15	8	...	...
		Iron founders, moulders, workers, dealers (<i>see also</i> mechanical engineers, Order 8, Sub-order 10, <i>ante</i>)...	548	930	...	...
		Blacksmiths, whitesmiths ...	3,825	4,543	...	...
		Ironmongers, hardware dealers ...	533	609	6	6
		Brass founders, moulders, workers, dealers ...	99	245	...	...
		Locksmiths, bellhangers ...	34	35	...	...
		Gasfitters ...	67	75	...	...
		Others working and dealing in metals other than gold and silver (including boilermakers, metal stampers, galvanized iron workers, pewterers, chasers, wire workers, &c.)	235	443	2	5
		VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.				
13	1	Laborers, branch undefined (<i>see also</i> road, railway—laborers, Order 12, Sub-order 3, <i>ante</i>)	15,277	22,029	12	4
"	2	Mechanics, manufacturers (not otherwise defined) ...	77	168	2	9
		Apprentices (branch undefined) ...	109	283	10	50
		Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (undefined)	1,718	1,743	...	...
		Draftsmen (not otherwise described) ...	18	61	...	...
		Managers, overlookers, foremen, fore-women (nature of business not described)	39	186	2	18
		Other indefinite occupations (including travellers, tramps, watchmen (undefined), professionals (undefined), assistants (undefined), patentees, stocktakers, secretaries (undefined), &c.)	427	1,123	6	62
14	1	Annuitants (including also pensioners not Victorian)	174	253	125	242
		Of independent means, source of income undescribed (including retired merchants, tradesmen, professional men, &c.; also persons stated to be living on their property or income)	124	204	69	131
		"Gentlemen," "ladies" (returned as such) ...	472	780	150	367
		Other persons of property or rank ...	2	2	...	...
15	1	Pensioners (Victorian) ...	57	88	...	5
		Inmates of charitable institutions ...	3,853	4,486	2,016	2,880
		Inmates of industrial schools ...	1,272	111	1,047	302
		Paupers, beggars ...	22	10	9	4
		Others supported from voluntary sources and revenue (including callers, swagmen, &c.)	82	32	18	6
	2	Prisoners ...	1,534	1,308	310	333
		Inmates of reformatories ...	132	136	40	52
		Inmates of refuges ...	...	...	100	15
		Brothel-keepers* ...	...	...	2	...
		Prostitutes* ...	...	...	101	18
		Others of the criminal classes (including lottery and "fan-tan" table keepers, ticketsellers, gamblers, &c.)	247	110	...	5
		No occupation stated ...	2,709	6,440	1,752	1,482

* Persons so returned were generally in watch-houses on the census night, the schedule entries being made by the police

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(Compiled specially for the *Victorian Year Book*, 1881-2, from the latest official reports and other sources of acknowledged authority, by TORAO KIDA, Esq., Member of the Statistical Association* of Tokio, &c., &c.)

NOTE.—*Ri*, or Japanese mile, is nearly equal to 2½ English miles; *Cho* is a superficial measure of 3,000 *Tsubo*, and is equal to 2½ acres; *Yen* is the standard of value, about 4s. in English money.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS.

(a) *Area and Position*.—The empire consists of four principal islands and 1,974 smaller islands, with an aggregate area of 24,796·83 square ri; the whole lying between 50° 56' and 24° 0' 6" north latitude.

(b) *Political Divisions*.—The whole country, including Hokkaido, which has lately been placed on the same footing as the rest, is divided into three fu, or municipalities, and 41 ken, or prefectures; each fu or ken is subdivided into municipal and country districts, and these include the towns and villages. There are at present—

36 municipal districts.
709 country " "
11,860 towns.
58,134 villages.

(c) *Forests*.—On the 1st January 1882 the State owned 5,050,770 cho, or about 12,626,925 acres; and the people 5,622,897 cho, or 14,057,242 acres.

II. POPULATION.

(a) *Japanese Inhabitants*.—On the 1st of January 1881 there were 36,358,994 people, of whom 18,423,274 were males, and 17,935,720 females. For the last three years the comparative numbers stand thus—

Native Population of Japan.

Sex.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Males	18,137,642	18,210,500	18,423,274
Females	17,624,539	17,714,813	17,935,720
Total	35,762,181	35,925,313	36,358,994

(b) *Foreigners*.—Besides, there are 5,258 foreigners of all nationalities, living in five commercial ports and three municipalities, in which alone they are permitted to live by treaty.

(c) *Births and Deaths*.—During 1880 there were recorded 603,055 deaths and 883,584 births, of which 313,668 and 452,327 were males, and 289,387 and 431,257 were females, respectively.

III. PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

(a) *Agricultural Products*.—The following is the land allotted for the principal agricultural crops and the amount of their produce for 1879—the islands of Hokkaido, Lin-Kin or Loo-Choo, and Binin excepted—

	Land in Cho.	Produce in bushels.
Rice	2,535,498	159,891,445
Wheat, barley, and oats	1,618,129	49,450,385
Buckwheat and other grain	628,954	15,458,050
Potatoes (sweet)	178,550	33,259,000
Three other crops	370,237	15,627,185

* This society consists of more than 200 subscribing and several honorary members; the present Government Statist of Victoria being included in the latter. It holds its meetings monthly, and publishes a monthly statistical journal.

(b) Live Stock, 1879.—

Horses	...	...	1,454,823
Cattle	...	...	1,044,910
Total			2,499,733

which is a decrease of 67,982 head from that of the previous year.

(c) Forest Produce, 1879.—

Value of wood for firing	...	...	8,549,735 yen.
Value of charcoal	...	...	2,292,148 „

Besides 2,750,068 pieces of timber from the Government forests.

(d) Mining Produce, 1879.—The principal Government mines produced—

Gold	...	...	...	47,888 oz.
Silver	...	...	...	1,245,527 oz.
Copper	...	...	...	4,113,832 lbs.
Tin	...	...	...	1,227,779 lbs.
Coal	...	...	...	659,508 tons.

The principal mines under private enterprise produced—

Gold	...	...	...	2,432 oz.
Silver	...	...	...	142,051 oz.
Copper	...	...	...	9,197,056 lbs.
Tin	...	...	...	296,480 lbs.
Iron	...	...	...	12,300 tons.
Coal	...	...	...	770,357 tons.

Besides these, there is almost every sort of mineral in small quantities. The total number of mines under private enterprise is stated to be 5,920 ; the number of leases being 5,840.

IV. FOREIGN COMMERCE AND BANKING.

(a) Foreign Commerce.—

(000's omitted.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1872	26,174,	17,026,	43,200,
1876	23,478,	27,225,	50,703,
1880	36,187,	27,413,	63,600,
1881	36,635,	26,793,	63,428,

The principal articles of import are cotton yarn and cotton goods, chiefly from Great Britain ; petroleum oil, from the United States ; woollen goods, chiefly from France ; sugar, chiefly from China ; and manufactured iron, from Great Britain. The chief exports are tea, almost exclusively to the United States ; silk, principally to France ; dried fish and other articles of food, to China exclusively ; and rice to Great Britain. The trade with Australia is yet insignificant, but there is every prospect of a rapid growth since the late International Exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne. In 1880-1 the total amount of trade between Australia and Japan was 217,718 yen, of which 179,638 yen form the export value, and the rest the imports.

(b) Banks (national banks only).—

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Branches.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Reserve Fund
			Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1880	152	94	42,111,000	34,436,000	1,211,000
1881	151	102	43,041,100	34,398,000	1,525,000

Year.	Deposits.	Current Accounts.	Government Deposits.	Special Deposits.	Loans.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1881 (half-year ending 30th June)	4,634,642	80,112,466	49,859,180	22,156,180	103,457,301

Besides, there are 38 private banks, and 120 loan agencies, with an aggregate capital of 8,211,618 yen ; also one specie bank, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen. A central bank, with a capital of 10,000,000 of yen, is to be established within the year. This is a Government institution, like the Banque de France, and its president is to be appointed directly by the Emperor. An Act entitled "The Bank of Japan Act" has just been made public.

V. INTERCOMMUNICATION.

(a) *Post Office*.—At the end of June 1881 there were in Japan 4,819 post offices, 219 receiving agencies, 5,280 stamp agencies, and 4,662 letter boxes ; the length of the mail routes was 48,475 miles ; the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, books, samples, &c., was 83,294,010. The total revenue was 1,424,350 yen, and the expenditure 1,347,793 yen. The persons employed under the postal service were 10,873 in all.

(b) *Telegraphs*.—In 1881 there were 195 stations and offices, with 3,727 miles of lines and 11,210 miles of wires. 2,168,201 messages were transmitted during the year ; the revenue was 786,287 yen, and the expenditure 681,878 yen.

(c) *Railways*.—In the beginning of 1881 there were—

- Miles open — 77½.
- Number of passengers—5,269,480.
- Gross income—1,553,338 yen.
- Total expenditure—674,686 yen.

The cost of construction amounted to 9,972,075 yen, or about 128,672 yen per mile, exclusive of the value of lands purchased for the railway enclosure and the cost of equipage.

Two more lines have been opened subsequently, but their statistics are yet unknown to the public.

The Japanese Railroad Company, with a capital of 20 millions, has been chartered last year, and the Government guarantees 8 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital, which is about 6 million yen at present. The company, on its part, promises to construct nearly 800 miles of railroad within six years from its inauguration, and the first section is now in process of construction.

(d) *Carriages and Waggon*s.—

Private coaches and street carriages	1,316
Yin riki-sha (travelling carriages drawn by men) ...	157,018
Waggon	278,003

A yin riki-sha is a small light sort of carriage drawn by a man or two. It affords the most convenient form of vehicle for travelling, &c. It takes the place of cabs, and is now universally used throughout the whole country. In Tokio alone there are over 60,000 of those carriages, and it has lately been introduced into Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other principal cities of China.

(e) Shipping.—

(1.) Steamers—

Year.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
1879	199	42,763	12,623
1880	163	30,807	10,268
Decrease	36	11,956	2,355

(2.) Sailing vessels (western form)—

1879 174 ships 27,551 tons
 1880 168 „ 33,559 „

(3) Native junks : number and koku ($\frac{4}{27}$ ton) of those above 50 koku :—

1879 18,714 3,285,656 koku, or 486,764 tons.
 1880 19,284 3,354,759 „ or 497,001 „

VI. FINANCE.

(a) *Revenue and Expenditure*.—The budget for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1883 was laid before the public on the 4th July, and I take the opportunity to make a brief sketch of it in the following lines :—

The revenue for the year is stated—

66,814,122 yen, of which—

61,618,900 yen consists of various taxes, duties, posts, stamps, &c.
 2,001,166 „ derived from Government mines, railways, telegraphs,
 mint, docks, and other industrial undertakings.
 371,454 „ miscellaneous income.

63,991,520 yen—revenue ordinary.

495,338 yen, repayment of loans.
 2,327,264 „ proceeds from the sale of public property and other
 miscellaneous items.
 2,822,602 yen—revenue extraordinary.

The above revenue is appropriated in the following manner :—

8,237,614 yen for the reduction of national debt.
 15,055,592 „ interest of the national debt.
 1,398,785 „ Imperial households.
 449,279 „ pensions and life annuities.
 10,406,161 „ civil administration.
 11,767,564 „ naval and military administration.
 581,406 „ repairs, &c.
 4,185,081 „ local governments.
 2,445,974 „ police administration.
 541,762 „ prisons and penitentiaries.
 147,750 „ Shinto shrines.
 1,200,000 „ reserved for bad years.
 156,687 „ miscellaneous.
 56,573,655 yen—expenditure ordinary.
 703,100 yen ... industrial undertakings.
 5,260,000 „ ... capital fund and special advances.
 2,777,367 „ ... miscellaneous.
 1,500,000 „ ... contingent funds.
 10,240,467 yen—expenditure extraordinary.

66,814,122 yen—grand total.

(As to the explanation of the manner of preparing the budget, so that the amounts of revenue and expenditure exactly coincide, see note to XIX. Appendix A of *The Victorian Year-Book* for 1880-81.)

(b) National Debt.—

	Yen.
Interest bearing (home)	226,048,300
Non-interest " "	8,774,560
" " (paper)	105,639,228.5
Interest bearing (foreign)	9,309,088
Total	349,771,176.5

The Government keeps 55,854,207.876 yen in reserve fund, 13,053,969.505 yen in loans, and 1,598,248.134 yen in central reserve savings. The reduction of debts for the year amounts to 2,657,791.4 yen; and 7,498,980.855 yen has been added to the credit side of the Government.

VII. EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

(a) Public and Private Schools.—In 1880 there were—

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Instructors		Number of Pupils.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Schools	28,568	70,481	2,256	1,766,747	586,746
Middle Schools	188	910	19	12,255	389
University	1	117	...	2,006	...
Engineering University	1	14	...	193	...
Normal Institutions	75	596	72	4,633	698
Professional Schools	96	607	2	8,296	38
Artists' Schools	2	2	...	45	...
Physical training	1	5	...	22	...
Schools of all other descriptions	1,867	2,015	574	50,367	17,909
Total	30,799	74,747	2,923	1,844,564	605,780

(b) Libraries.—

Number.	Number of Volumes.	Number of Visitors.
19	119,374	84,057

(c) Museums.—

Number of Museums.	Number of Exhibits.	Number of Visitors.
7	148,238	301,649

(d) New Publications and Periodicals.—Number of copyrights granted during the year 1879 was 6,790, and 225 newspapers and periodicals were in existence during the same year.

(e) Religious Statistics.—

Sect.	Number of Temples and Shrines	Number of	
		Priests.	Priestesses.
Shintoism	186,900	14,213	...
Buddhism	72,158	57,120	673
Total	259,058	71,333	673

VIII. LAW AND POLICE.

(a) Judicial System.—Since the new codes of Crime and Criminal Procedure came into force on the 1st January 1882 the entire system of administering criminal justice has been totally modified. It is out of place here to describe the character and merits of the codes, which are chiefly based upon the French code, but so far as they relate to the number of courts, &c., a few remarks are deemed necessary. There are—1 supreme court; 7 superior courts or courts of appeal, instead of 4 under the previous system; 77 inferior courts, instead of 23 courts with 45 branches; 179

justices of peace, instead of 170 district courts. Besides, a High Court of Judicature is to be opened, from time to time, to try State offences and offences committed by the Imperial princes and high State officers. On the 1st of March 1882 there were 286 judges, 813 petty judges, 115 public prosecutors, 213 petty public prosecutors, and 706 clerks; making the total number of law officers 2,133.

There were in 1881 338,925 civil cases, including all cases received during the year, together with those reserved from the previous cases, 998; 992 applications were made before the courts of arbitration. The total number of criminal cases for the same period was 166,688.

(b) *Police*.—In 1880 there were 1,613 police stations, of which 40 were head offices, 332 stations, and 1,241 were branches. The police force consists of—

Constables	...	...	...	20,825
Officers and Sergeants	...	...	...	2,093
Clerks, &c.	...	...	...	495
Employés	...	...	...	2,447
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	25,860

The national treasury supplies 2,727,884 yen, and the local governments 790,180 yen, making a total of 3,518,064 yen for the administration of police. About the middle of the last year a force of 352 gens d'armes was organized after the French system, but this is confined at present only to the capital.

(c) *Gaols and Convict Prisons*.—The number of persons committed to gaols to be tried before the courts during 1880 was 108,870, of whom 103,902 were males and 4,968 females. Of these, 101,827 were discharged, leaving 7,043, or 6,724 males and 319 females, at the end of the year. During the same year 82,915 convicts were confined in convict prisons, and of these 55,122 were discharged during the year, leaving 27,793, or 26,727 males and 1,066 females, in prisons at the end of the year.

IX. NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(a) *The Army* consists of three different classes:—

(1.) Under actual service—

Infantry	...	...	...	26,880
Cavalry	...	...	...	240
Artillery	...	...	...	2,160
Engineers	...	...	...	720
Commissaries	...	...	...	360
Coast artillery	...	...	...	80
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	30,440

(2.) First Reserve—

Infantry	...	...	...	29,568
Cavalry	...	...	...	390
Artillery	...	...	...	3,147
Engineers	...	...	...	1,230
Commissaries	...	...	...	420
Transporters	...	...	...	9,237
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	43,992

(3.) Second Reserve—

Infantry	...	...	...	39,424
Cavalry	...	...	...	520
Artillery	...	...	...	4,196
Engineers	...	...	...	1,640
Commissaries	...	...	...	540
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	46,320

Making in all 120,752 persons, with 3,134 horses.

(b) *Navy*.—An addition of two torpedo vessels and a wooden vessel were made during the year under review. The rest remain the same as in the last report.

CONCLUSION.

A Ministerial crisis occurred in the Japanese Government on the 14th October 1881, and the Mikado issued his proclamation to the effect that in 1890 a National Assembly will be convened and a constitutional Government inaugurated.

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described in paragraph 615 ante. The position of any article may be ascertained by means of the classification and Index following paragraph 617 ante).

** The following, so far as known, are the only changes which have taken place in the tariffs of the colonies named since the publication of the last *Victorian Year-Book*. These changes are also indicated by letters placed against the names of the articles in the respective lists, thus—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alteration.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-2.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Present.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VICTORIA.			
23	Excise— Beer brewed or manufactured in Victoria (expired on 31st August 1882) gallon	0 0 2	Nil
NEW ZEALAND.			
14	Customs— Soda Bi-Carbonate... .. cwt.	0 1 0	0 2 0
23	Bitters gallon	0 14 0	0 12 0

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Corrected to November 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Cards—Playing per doz. packs	0 3 0
	Stationery, Manufactured, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates) <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
2	Musical Instruments (including second-hand), being Pianofortes, Organs, and all parts thereof, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys) ... <i>ad valorem</i>	25		per cent.
4*	Pipes—Smoking, Wooden per gross	0	12	0
	” ” Clay, Meerschaum <i>ad valorem</i>	25		per cent.
5	Fireworks ”	20		per cent.
6	Clocks ”			”
	Watches ”			”
8	Dynamite per lb.	0	0	4
	Fuze { per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity }	0	0	1½
	Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified per lb.	0	0	5
	Lithofracteur... .. ”	0	0	4
	Powder—Blasting ”	0	0	1
	” Sporting (except fine Powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each) ”	0	0	3
	Shot ”	0	0	1
9†	Agricultural Implements † <i>ad valorem</i>	20		per cent.
	Boilers (Land and Marine) ”	25		per cent.
	Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery, Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses, Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes, and Engines of which Gas is the direct motive power) ”			”
10	Axles :—			
	Common Dray, with Linchpins ”			”
	Common Nut and others not enumerated—			
	Up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive per arm.	0	3	0
	Above 1½ inch ditto ditto ”	0	4	6
	Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive ”	0	4	6
	Above 1½ inch ”	0	7	0
	Other Patent Axles, with brass caps ”	0	10	0
	Carriages (including second-hand) and Carts* :—			
	All Carts and Waggons without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels <i>ad valorem</i>	20		per cent.
	Tilburys, Dog Carts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces each	10	0	0
	Express Waggons and Waggons for carrying Goods, and single or double-seated Waggons, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces ”	15	0	0
	Hansom Safety Cabs, single and double-seated Waggons, Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies, with tops ”	20	0	0
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers ”	40	0	0
	Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drags, and other Carriages not otherwise enumerated ”	50	0	0

(NOTE.—Any separate parts of Carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such Duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 7 of *Duties of Customs Act 1879*.)

* See also Order 25, under “Woodware.”

† See also Order 32.

‡ See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
10	Saddle-trees—Riding per doz.	1	0	0
	" Harness "	0	10	0
	Saddles and Harness and Whips of any description ad valorem	25	per cent.	
12	Bricks, Fire per 1,000	1	0	0
	Doors—Wooden each	0	5	0
	Window Sashes per pair	0	2	0
13	Furniture, including second-hand Furniture* ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture "	10	per cent.	
14	Acid—Acetic per pint or lb.	0	0	3
	" Muriatic per cwt. }	0	5	0
	" Nitric "			
	" Sulphuric "			
	Alkali—Soda, Crystals per ton	2	0	0
	Drugs :—			
	Acid—Carbolic per gallon	0	0	6
	" " pure per lb.	0	0	6
	" Oxalic "	0	0	2
	" Picric "	0	0	3
	Aloes per cwt.	0	12	0
	Ammonia, Carbonate of per lb. }	0	0	2
	" Liquid "			
	Cannabis Indica "	0	0	1
	Chlorodyne ad valorem	25	per cent.	
	Cocculus Indicus per cwt.	0	1	6
	Faba Amara "	0	1	6
	Gelatine per lb.	0	0	6
	Glycerine—Pure "	0	0	3
	" Crude "	0	0	1
	Grains of Paradise or Guinea Grains per cwt.	0	2	0
	Morphia per oz.	0	1	6
	Nitrate of Silver "	0	0	6
	Nux Vomica per cwt.	0	1	6
	Potassium, Bromide of per lb.	0	0	3
	" Iodide of "	0	0	10
	Quassia per ton.	2	0	0
	Strychnine per oz.	0	1	0
	Ink—Printing, Colored per lb.	0	0	6
	Matches and Vestas :—			
	Wooden Matches—			
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box—			
	100 Matches or under	0	0	6
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches	0	1	0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100			
	Matches or part thereof additional	0	0	6
	Wax Vestas—			
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified,			
	containing in each box—			
	100 Vestas or under	0	1	3
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas	0	2	6
	And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional			
	100 Vestas or part thereof additional	0	1	3

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	Matches and Vestas:— Wax Vestas— For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box— 100 Vestas or under Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof additional	0	1	0
	Medicines, Patent or called Patent, not containing Spirits, being medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence they are exported <i>ad valorem</i>			25 per cent.
	Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively ... per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints ground in oil per ton	2	0	0
	„ mixed ready for use „	4	0	0
	Powders—Washing, Baking, and Seidlitz <i>ad valorem</i>			20 per cent.
	Spirits, Methylated per liquid gallon	0	1	0
15	Carpeting and Druggeting <i>ad valorem</i>			20 per cent.
	Dress Piece Goods, containing Wool „			7½ per cent.
	Woollen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging „			20 per cent.
	„ Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, and Flannels... .. „			15 per cent.
16	Silks:— All manufactures containing Silk (except Pongees, Hatter's Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes Tassels and Gimp for Furniture, Reps Damasks and other material for covering Furniture) „			20 per cent.
	Silks in the piece known as Pongees „			10 per cent.
17	Tents and Tarpaulins „			20 per cent.
18	Combs „			10 per cent.
19	Articles of Apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except Hosiery):—Aprons, Breeches, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Costumes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Sets, Crinolines, Camisoles, Dresses, Furs made up, Frocks, Fronts, Infants' Hoods and Hats, Infants' Swathes and Bibs, Jackets, Knickerbocker Suits or portions of suits, Leggings, Mantles, Muslin and Net Scarfs, Night Dresses, Pants, Pelisses, Petticoats, Pinafores, Ruffles, Robes, Shirts of all kinds, Skirts, Stays, Shawls, Trousers, Tunics, Vests, Wristbands, Men's, Women's, and Children's Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, and all Articles used for the like purpose „			25 per cent.
	Articles of Artificial Human Hair manufactured, viz.:— Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons „			„

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Bonnets (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed) <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.:—	
	Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	1 13 0
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 "	1 1 0
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 "	0 17 6
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards... .. "	0 19 6
	Girls', Nos. 11-2 "	0 16 0
	" Nos. 7-10 "	0 11 6
	Children's—Nos. 4-6 and Slippers "	0 6 0
	Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots "	0 13 0
	Goloshes of all kinds "	0 4 0
	Slippers—Men's, Women's, and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards. "	0 9 0
	Caps <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Frilling and Ruffling "	"
	Gloves "	20 per cent.
	Hats, as under, that is to say:—	
	Hats (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated "	25 per cent.
	Boys', Youths', and Men's Hats, with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with Felt, Plush, Silk, Merino, Velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified) per dozen	1 10 0
	Hats known as Dress Hats "	2 8 0
	Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats, in sizes up to and including 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	0 8 0
	Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt Hats of any size, and Pith Hats "	0 15 0
	Caps <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified) "	20 per cent.
	Plaitings of all kinds "	25 per cent.
	Ruchings "	"
	Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades:—	
	Parasols and Sunshades (plain) up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified each	0 0 6
	Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Fancy Parasols or Sunshades under 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified "	0 1 0
	Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs of Silk or Silk Mixtures, and Parasols and Sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including Covers made up wholly or in part "	0 2 6
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour per dozen	0 1 0
	" Woolpacks "	0 7 0
	" All other (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats) "	0 0 6
	Cordage, viz.:—	
	Coir Rope per cwt.	0 5 0

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
20	Cordage, viz:— Hempen and other Cordage (except of Galvanized and other Iron and Steel Cordage), including all Housing and Seizing Lines and Spun yarn per cwt.	0	11	3
	White Lines and other descriptions of Cordage not otherwise specified (except Coir Yarn) "	1	8	0
	Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of Hats per dozen	0	5	0
	Jute Piece Goods:— Not exceeding 3 feet in width per yard	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Exceeding 3 feet in width "	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mats ad valorem	25		per cent.
	Matting of all kinds "	20		per cent.
	Oilcloths and other Floor Cloths "			"
	Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) per lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Bacon and Hams "	0	0	2
	Butter "	0	0	2
	Cheese "	0	0	2
	Fish (see Meats).			
	Hams and Bacon "	0	0	2
	Honey per pint or lb.	0	0	2
	Meats and Fish—Preserved, not Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine per lb.	0	0	2
	" Potted "	0	0	2
	Provisions—including Vegetables—Salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated) ... per cwt.	0	5	0
22	Almonds per lb.	0	0	2
	Arrowroot "	0	0	2
	Biscuits "	0	0	2
	Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats "	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn or Maize "	0	0	2
	Fruit—Green per bushel	0	0	9
	Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb.	0	0	2
	" Boiled "	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Pearl and Scotch per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
	" Maize "	0	1	0
	" Malt per bushel	0	3	0
	" Rice* per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
	" " Undressed, imported into any warehouse and dressed therein "	0	4	0
	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated "	0	2	0
	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured "	0	2	0
	Jams per lb.	0	0	2
	Jellies per lb. or pint	0	0	2
	Macaroni per lb.	0	0	2
	Maizena "	0	0	2
	Molasses (except unrefined Molasses) per cwt.	0	3	0
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts)* per lb.	0	0	2
	Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
	Onions per ton	1	0	0
	Paddy per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
	Potatoes per ton	0	10	0

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Sugar per cwt.	0 3 0
	„ Candy per lb.	0 0 2
	Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb.	0 0 2
	„ Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine per cwt.	5 0 0
	Vermicelli per lb.	0 0 2
23	Aërated or Mineral Waters <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. cent.*
	Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry ... { for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles	0 0 9*
	„ „ „ „ „ „ { in wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively —per gallon	0 0 9*
	Coffee per lb.	0 0 3
	Chicory „	0 0 3
	Cider and Perry (see Ale).	
	Cocoa and Chocolate „	0 0 3
	Hops „	0 0 6
	Mustard „	0 0 2
	Pickles { quarts per dozen	0 2 9*
	„ „ „ „ { pints „	0 1 9*
	„ „ „ „ { ½-pints and smaller sizes „	0 1 0*
	Perfumery <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Salt (except Rock Salt) per ton	1 0 0
	Spices, Ground per lb.	0 0 2
	Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon	0 10 0*
	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin) „	0 10 0*
	Spirits—Perfumed „	1 0 0
	Tea... .. per lb.	0 0 3
	Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):—	
	Manufactured „	0 3 0
	Unmanufactured „	0 1 0
	Cigars „	0 6 0
	Snuff „	0 3 0
	Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0 0 6
	Wine—Sparkling „	0 8 0*
	„ Other „	0 6 0*
24	Candles per lb.	0 0 2
	Combs <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.

* Exclusive of duty on bottles. See Order 29.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
24	Glue per lb.	0	0	2
	Grease—Antifriction <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Hair, Curled per lb.	0	0	2
	Leather :—			
	Calf and Kid <i>ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.		
	Patent and Colored Fancy Leathers "	10 per cent.		
	All other Leathers (except Crust or Rough-tanned Hog-skins, Calf and Goat and Shumach-tanned Sheep) "	}	20 per cent.	
	Cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs, and Pattens "			
	Leatherware or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus "	25 per cent.		
	Stearine per lb.	0	0	2
	Soap—Perfumed and Toilet "	0	0	4
	" Other "	0	0	2
25	Blue "	0	0	2
	Corks—Cut "	0	0	4
	Paper—Note, Letter, Writing, Fancy, and Blotting, with cut edges "	0	0	2
	" Uncut—Blotting, Surface, Drawing, and other Papers (except Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings, Cardboard, and Millboard) per cwt.	0	4	0
	" Bags "	0	10	0
	Paper and Cardboard Boxes (not containing Goods ordinarily imported therein) <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.		
	Seeds—Canary "	10 per cent.		
	Starch per lb.	0	0	2
	Timber—Dressed or planed per 100 super. ft.	0	1	6
	" Hardwood, undressed (except undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger) "	0	1	0
	" Laths per 1000	0	1	0
	" Shingles "	0	0	9
	" Palings per 100	0	0	9
	" Rough Spokes and Felloes (except Hickory) and Sawn Pickets "	0	0	6
	Varnish, including Lithographic per gallon	0	2	0
Wickerware <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.			
Woodenware, including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Artists' Materials, Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars, Gilt Mouldings, and Beadings used in the manufacture of Picture Frames of Wood or other materials, but not Ornamental Composition Mouldings in the white not gilt) "	25 per cent.			
26	Oil and Paste—Furniture "	20 per cent.		
	Oils—Animal and Vegetable, other than Black, Coconut, Cod, Palm, in bulk * per gallon	0	0	6
	" Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and Olive, in bulk "	0	0	6

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
26	Oils—including Castor or Cod Liver when refined or for Medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart	quarts ... per dozen	0	2	0
		pints	0	1	0
		½-pints and smaller sizes	0	0	6
28	Coal and Charcoal, Ground* ... ..	... ad valorem 20 per cent.			
29	Bottles, Glass or Stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral Waters ... ..	... per dozen	0	0	6
		Bottles containing Pickles	0	0	3
	Brownware and Tiles ... ..	... ad valorem 20 per cent.			
	Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	per cubic foot	0	2	6
	Earthenware (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	"	0	1	4
	Glassware (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials):—				
	Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters and Medicines	"	0	0	6
	Chimneys, Shades, and Globes, and all other Glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground	"	0	1	0
	Glass Shades and Globes, and other Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground	"	0	2	6
	Marble and Stone—Wrought (except Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for milling and grinding purposes) ... ..	... ad valorem	20 per cent.		
31	Gold Leaf ... ..	... ..	10 per cent.		
		„ Plate of	0	8	0
	Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz.:—				
	Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein	per dwt. troy	0	4	0
	All other Jewellery of Gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein, not otherwise specified	"	0	3	0
	Chains of Gold, unfinished (except Machine-made Chains for Fringes)	"	0	1	0
	All other Jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated ... ..	... ad valorem	20 per cent.		
	Silver Leaf ... ..	... ..	10 per cent.		
	„ Plate of ... ..	... per oz. troy	0	2	0
32	Copperware, not otherwise enumerated ... ..	... ad valorem	25 per cent.		
		Lead—Sheet and Piping	0	2	6
	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.:—				
	Air Gratings	Blacksmiths' Tongs	Braces, Wrought-iron	} 25 per cent. ad valorem	
	Ash Pans	Blank Nuts	Branch Pipes, Copper and Brass		
	Axle Blocks	Boathooks	Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles		
	Axle Boxes	Boilers and Furnaces, Copper	Brass Mountings and Fittings		
	Barrow Wheels	Bolts and Nuts, Iron	Brazed Copper Pipes		
	Bedsteads	Bolt Ends, Iron			
	Bells	Bolt Rings			
	Bench Screws	Bottle Jacks, Lifting			
	Bill Files				

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£ s. d.		
32	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.— <i>continued</i> —			
	Brazen Wrought-iron Pipes Cake Rollers Camp Ovens and Three-leg Pots Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded Cast-iron Cylinders Cast-steel Drills Cisterns, Wrought-iron Coal Scoops and Scuttles Condensers for Gasworks, Salt Water, and Steam Engines Contractors' Forgings Cork Drawers, Wire and Steel Crowbars Crucibles, Black Lead Dampers and Frames Distilling Apparatus Door Knockers Door Porters Door Scrapers Drain Grates and Frames Drain Gratings Dumb Bells Eccentrics for Buggies Engine Castings Engineers' Forgings Fenders Fire Dogs Fire Guards Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery Flower Stands Forge Backs Furnace Doors and Frames Furnace Pans, Galvanized Galvanized and Black Spouting and Gut-tering Galvanized Buckets and Tubs Garden Reels	Garden Rollers Garden Seats Gasaliers and Chandeliers Gas Fittings, all kinds of finished work for Gas Stoves Gas Tongs Girders, Iron Grates Gridirons Grindstone Spindles Gunmetal Steam Engine Fittings, moulded Gutters and Piping Hammers—Napping, Quartz, and Spalling Hasps and Staples Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron Hat Stands Hay Rakes Hinges, T Holdfasts Hook and Eye Hinges Horse-power Gear Horse Rakes Horse Shoes Hydraulic Mains Iron Brackets Iron Kettle Ears Ironwork for Wag-gons, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies Japanned and Lac-quered Ware Kettles and Preserv-ing Pans, Copper and Brass Kitchen Ranges Ladles Lamp Posts Leadenware Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or Steel Levers, Forged Links, Connecting or Split Lifts, Warehouse Manger Rings	Mangles Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars Maul Rings Meat Hooks Monkeys for Pile Driving Ornamental Gratings Oven Doors and Frames Painted and Brass Cases for Engines Pepper, Malt, Bean, and Oat Mills Picks and Mattocks Pipes, Wrought-iron (except welded) Plyers Portable Forges Pulley Blocks Pumps Quarry Mauls and Picks Quoits Railway Chairs Range Cocks Rings and Starts Rivets, Iron Rods, Connecting Sack Trucks Safes and Boxes, Iron Sash Weights Shafting, Bright Wrought-iron Sluice Valves, Iron Soldering Irons Springs and Scrolls—Cart, Carriage, and Buggy Stands, Iron Stationary or Port-able Engines, or parts of them Stench Traps Tinnedware and Iron-ware, Stamped Tinware Troughs Truck Wheels Tue Irons, Cast and Water	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.— <i>continued</i> —	
	Union Joints Wheelbarrows, Wire Netting	} 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
	Washers, Black and Wrought-iron Wirework	
	Galvanized Wheels, Wrought-iron Zincware, including	
	Wedges Winches Perforated Zinc	
	Metal Ware, Plated and Mixed (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Harness Mountings, and Plated Hames) <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Nails—Iron (except for Trunks and Grindery) per cwt.	0 3 0
	„ Horseshoe ”	0 12 0
	Pipes—Cast-iron—Flanged, Spigot, and Faucet, Knees, and Elbows per ton	2 0 0
33	Live Stock :—	
	Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves over six months old (except Working Bullocks in teams) ... each	} 0 5 0
	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies not in saddle or harness ”	
	Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs ... ”	0 0 6
	Pigs ”	0 2 0
35	Blacking <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Brushware (except Artists' Brushes) ”	25 per cent.
	Oilmen's Stores (except Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol) packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size ”	20 per cent.
	„ not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut) ”	10 per cent.
	Types—Brass, Typeholders, Ornamental Rolls and Line Fillets, for Bookbinders ”	„

Exemptions.

The undermentioned articles shall be exempt from Duties of Customs on importation into Victoria by land or sea, namely :—All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, or of boots and shoes, or of hats, or of saddlery, or of umbrellas, or of parasols, or of sunshades ; and all surgical instruments or appliances, provided that such minor articles or surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*; all packages second-hand in which ships' stores have been imported; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported not otherwise enumerated; ships' fittings; passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage; and second-hand furniture accompanying any passenger which has been in such passenger's own use up to fifty pounds in value, and which is not imported for sale; ground animal charcoal; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve; works of art; fresh olives and candle nuts; and agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders; and also black oil, cocoanut oil, cod oil, and palm oil, and rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch.

EXPORT DUTY.

Order 32.—Scrap Iron Rate of Duty, per ton £3 0 0

EXCISE.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	*Beer brewed or manufactured in Victoria per gallon	0	0	2
	Spirits distilled in Victoria—			
	From Sugar or Ale	0	8	0
	From Malt, Grain, or Wine	0	6	0
	Tobacco manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption	0	1	0
	Cigars and Snuff manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption			

* This duty expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August 1882. It was first imposed on 1st November 1880.

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected to the 5th April 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
8	Powder—Blasting per lb.	0	0	1
	„ Sporting	0	0	3
	Shot per cwt.	0	5	0
12	Cement per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors each	0	1	0
	Sashes	0	1	0
	Shutters	0	1	0
14	Alkali—Soda Crystals... .. per ton	1	0	0
	Opium* per lb.	0	10	0
	Paints per ton	2	0	0
	Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than 25 per centum of proof spirits per liquid gallon	0	4	0
	Spirits—Methylated per gallon	0	2	0
	Turpentine	0	1	0
20	Bags and Sacks per dozen	0	1	0
	„ Gunny	0	0	6
	„ Woolpacks each	0	0	3
	Cordage and Rope per ton	2	0	0
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted	0	0	1
	Hams and Bacon	0	0	2
22	Biscuits	0	0	1
	Comfits	0	0	1½
	Confectionery	0	0	1½
	Dates	0	0	1
	Flour—Corn	0	0	1
	Fruits—Bottled, quarts per dozen	0	2	0
	„ Bottled, pints and smaller quantities	0	1	0
	„ Dried per lb.	0	0	2

* Including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Grain—Malt per bushel	0	0	6
	„ Rice per ton	3	0	0
	Jams and Jellies per lb.	0	0	1
	Maizena „	0	0	1
	Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	3	4
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) per lb.	0	0	1
	Preserves „	0	0	1
	Sago „	0	0	1
	Succades „	0	0	1½
	Sugar—Raw per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Refined „	0	6	8
23	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer—in wood or jar ... per gallon	0	0	6
	„ „ „ „ in bottle „	0	0	9
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	3
	Cocoa and Chocolate „	0	0	3
	Coffee „	0	0	3
	Ginger „	0	0	1
	Hops „	0	0	3
	Mustard „	0	0	1
	Pepper „	0	0	2
	Pickles (see Oilmen's Stores, Order 35).			
	Salt per ton	1	0	0
	Saltpetre „	1	0	0
	Spices per lb.	0	0	2
	Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the colony the strength of which <i>can</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the proof gallon	0	12	0
	„ On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the colony the strength of which <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the liquid gallon	0	12	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured „	0	2	0
	„ Unmanufactured „	0	1	0
	„ Sheepwash „	0	0	3
	„ Cigars „	0	5	0
	„ Snuff „	0	2	0
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	6
	Wines—Sparkling „	0	10	0
	„ Other kinds „	0	5	0
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	1
25	Blue „	0	0	1
	Paper—Writing and Fancy „	0	1	0
	„ Brown and Wrapping per cwt.	0	3	4
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
	Timber—Dressed per 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0
	„ Rough and Undressed „	0	1	0
	Varnish per gallon	0	2	0
26	Oils, except Animal, Black, Coconut, and Sperm „	0	0	6
32	Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or Corrugated ... per ton	2	0	0
	„ „ Manufactures per cwt.	0	3	0
	„ Wire per ton	1	0	0
	Nails „	2	0	0
35	Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles, quarts per dozen	0	1	0
	„ „ „ „ pints and smaller quantities „	0	0	6

Exemptions.

All Goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said colony or the adjoining seas is exempted from duty.

EXCISE.

Spirits made or distilled within the colony from Sugar which has paid Customs duty	... ..	the gallon	£	s.	d.
			0	9	5
Spirits made or distilled within the colony wholly or in any proportion exceeding ten per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs	... ..	"	0	10	0

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to the 14th April 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
8	Gunpowder	0	0	1
	Shot	0	2	0
12	Cement	0	2	0
	Doors	0	2	6
	Sashes	0	2	6
14	Alkali—Soda, Soda Crystals	0	1	0
	Lead—White and Red... ..	0	2	0
	Opium	1	0	0
	Paints (wet and dry)	0	2	0
	Sarsaparilla (<i>containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer</i>)	0	10	0
	Sarsaparilla (<i>not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol</i>)	0	4	0
	Spirits—Methylated	0	5	0
	Turpentine	0	0	6
20	Cordage and Rope	0	4	0
	Twine	0	0	1
21	Bacon and Hams	0	0	2
	Butter	0	0	2
	Cheese	0	0	2
	Fish—Pickled and Salted, in casks	0	5	0
	" Dried	0	5	0
	" Preserved (not salted)	0	2	0*
	Hams and Bacon	0	0	2
	Honey	0	0	2
	Meat—Preserved (not salted)	0	2	0*
22	Arrowroot	0	0	1
	Biscuits	0	0	2
	Confectionery and Succades	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn	0	0	1

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller quantities or contents.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars) per doz. pts. or lbs.	0	1	0
	" Dried per lb.	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Maize, Malt, Oats, and Wheat ... per bushel	0	0	6
	" Rice per lb.	0	0	1
	Jams and Jellies per doz. lbs.	0	1	0*
	Macaroni per lb.	0	0	1
	Maizemeal "	0	0	1
	Maizena and Cornflour "	0	0	1
	Molasses per cwt.	0	3	4
	Nuts (all sorts, except Cocoanuts) per lb.	0	0	2
	Oatmeal per ton	2	0	0
	Onions "	0	10	0
	Potatoes "	0	10	0
	Sago per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Raw per cwt.	0	5	0
	" Refined "	0	6	8
	Tapioca per lb.	0	0	1
	Vermicelli "	0	0	1
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood per gallon	0	0	9
	" " " six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles "	0	1	0
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood per gallon	0	0	9
	" " six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles "	0	1	0
	Cocoa—Raw per lb.	0	0	2
	" and Chocolate "	0	0	4
	Coffee—Raw "	0	0	4
	" Roasted "	0	0	6
	Ginger "	0	0	2
	Hops "	0	0	2
	Mustard "	0	0	2
	Pepper "	0	0	2
	Pickles and Sauces per doz. pints.	0	1	0*
	Saltpetre per cwt.	0	4	0
	Spices per lb.	0	0	2
	Spirits—Brandy, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof ... per gallon	0	12	0
	Spirits or Strong Waters, <i>excepting Brandy</i> , of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydro- meter, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof "	0	10	0
	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer "	0	10	0
	Spirits—Perfumed "	0	10	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	6
	Tobacco "	0	2	6
	" Cigars "	0	5	0
	" Snuff "	0	2	6
	Vinegar, in wood per gallon	0	0	9
	" twelve reputed pints or six reputed quart bottles ...	0	1	0

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller quantities or contents.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Wine per gallon	0	6	0
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	2
	Glue "	0	0	2
	Leather "	0	0	2
	Soap (not including Toilet Soap) per cwt.	0	5	0
	Stearine per lb.	0	0	1½
	Tallow "	0	0	1½
25	Blue "	0	0	1
	Bran and Pollard per bushel	0	0	2
	Hay and Chaff per ton	0	10	0
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
26	Oil—Salad per dozen pints	0	1	0*
	„ Castor (in bottle) "	0	1	0*
	„ „ (in bulk) and all other kinds per gallon	0	0	6
28	Coals per ton	0	1	6
32	Iron Castings, for building purposes per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ Galvanized or Corrugated "	0	2	0
	„ Tanks each	0	8	0
	„ Wire per cwt.	0	2	0
	Nails "	0	2	0

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller quantities or contents.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Upon all Goods imported into the colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following

List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 5 per cent.*Exemptions.*

Order.	Articles.
1	Books (Printed) and Newspapers.
9	Machinery for Manufacturing, Sawing, and Sewing, Agricultural, Mining, and Pastoral purposes.
	Steam Engines and Boilers.
11	Anchors and Chain Cables over $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.
14	Manure.
22	Flour—Wheaten.
	Fruit—Green.
	Garden Produce.
23	Salt.
25	Flax, New Zealand.
	Hemp.
27	Mining Machinery.
31	Gold and Silver, unmanufactured.
	Specie—Gold, Silver, and Copper.
32	Copper—Sheet, plain.
	Iron Ore, plain Sheet (not including Galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap, and Hoop, Boiler Plates.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.
32	Lead—Sheet and Pig. Muntz Metal. Quicksilver. Steel—Unwrought. Tin—Plates and Block. Zinc.
33	Animals, Live.
34	Garden Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, and Seeds.
35	Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for Naval and Military Officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.
36	Antique Curiosities and Specimens of Natural History. Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods. Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture) which are imported with and by passengers <i>bonâ fide</i> for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale.

EXPORT DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log per 100 sup. ft.	0	2	0

EXCISE.

Order 23.—Spirits distilled within the colony from per proof gallon	0	10	0
Sugar-cane			
Methylated, Colonial per gallon	0	2	0

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 15th April 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Cards—Playing per dozen packs	0 3 0
	Stationery—Manufactured (including Account Books, Printed Cheques and Forms, Bill-heads, or other Printed or Ruled Paper) <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
2	Musical Instruments	"
4	Mouldings—Gilt	"
	Pipes—Tobacco	"
	Turnery and Carved Wood	"
5	Toys... ..	"
6	Clocks	"
	Watches	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
8	Ammunition ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Arms ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Powder—Sporting (except in casks) ... ..	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 2
9	Agricultural Implements, as follow :—Chaffcutters, Corn-crushers, Grain Sowers, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Scarifiers, Horse Rakes, Ploughs (single, double, and triple), Harrows, Moulding Boards, and Ploughshares ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Boilers for Steam Engines and Steam purposes ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Cutlery ... ..	...	...	...	"	10 per cent.
	Engines not exceeding 60 horse-power ... ..	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.
	Pumps (Iron and Brass) exceeding 3-inch bore ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
10	Carriages, Carts, and Waggon, and Vehicles of every description ... ..	...	...	...	"	10 per cent.
	Saddlery and Harness (made up) ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Wheels ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Whips ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
12	Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings ... ..	...	...	...	per 100 feet lin.	0 1 6
	Bricks (except Fire and Bath) ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cement ... ..	...	...	...	per barrel	0 2 0
	Cornices ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Doors and Frames ... ..	...	...	...	each	0 2 6
	Mouldings ... ..	...	...	...	per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
	Plaster of Paris ... ..	...	...	...	per barrel	0 2 0
	Sashes ... ..	...	...	...	per pair	0 2 6
	Skirtings ... ..	...	...	...	per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
13	Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamps ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
14	Alkali—Soda (except Caustic and Silicate) ... ..	...	...	...	per ton	1 0 0
	Chemicals (except Bluestone and Sulphuric Acid) ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Druggists' Ware ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Drugs (except Gum Arabic) ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Essences (not being spirituous compounds) ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Medicines—Patent ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Naphtha ... ..	...	...	...	per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium ... ..	...	...	...	per lb.	0 10 0
	Paints ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 2 0
	Sarsaparilla, if not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	...	...	...	per liquid gallon	0 4 0
	Spirits—Methylated ... ..	...	...	...	"	0 2 0
	Turpentine ... ..	...	...	...	"	0 0 6
	Varnish ... ..	...	...	...	"	0 0 6
15	Blankets ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Carpeting ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Cloths in the piece, all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.
	Rugs... ..	...	...	...	"	10 per cent.
	„ Hearth ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Tweeds in the piece, all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.
17	Quilts ... ..	...	...	...	"	10 per cent.
	Towels ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
18	Brushes ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Combs ... ..	...	...	...	"	"
	Drapery (except Cotton and Linen Piece Goods and Woollen Piece Goods not otherwise enumerated) ... ..	...	...	...	"	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
18	Haberdashery... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
19	Apparel and Slops (except Moleskin Clothing)	...	...	...	"	"
	Bags—Carpet	...	...	...	"	"
	Bonnets	...	...	...	"	"
	Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes	...	...	...	"	"
	Furs ...	...	...	...	"	"
	Gloves	...	...	...	"	"
	Hats and Caps	...	...	...	"	"
	Hosiery	...	...	...	"	"
	Leggings	...	...	...	"	"
	Millinery	...	...	...	"	"
	Umbrellas and Parasols	...	...	...	"	"
	Walking Sticks	...	...	...	"	"
20	Bags and Sacks (being new)—Bran, Gunny, Ore	...	...	...	per dozen	0 0 3
	" " " Corn and Flour (three bushels and over)	...	...	...	"	0 0 6
	" " " Woolpacks	...	...	...	"	0 0 3
	" " " Unenumerated	...	...	...	"	0 0 3
	Cordage, Rope, and Spun yarn (except Raw Yarn used for manufactures)	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 3 0
	Floor Cloths	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Mats and Matting	...	...	...	"	"
	Oilcloth	...	...	...	"	"
	Tents and Tarpaulins	...	...	...	"	"
21	Bacon and Hams	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, and Salted (except in brine or other pickle)	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	" in pickle or brine...	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hams and Bacon	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Meat, in pickle or brine	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	" Dried, Preserved, or Salted	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 1
22	Arrowroot	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	Biscuits	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	Confectionery	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Flour—Corn	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	Fruits (bottled)	...	...	...	per dozen reputed quarts	0 2 0
	" "	...	...	...	per dozen reputed pints	0 1 0
	" "	...	...	...	(smaller sizes) per dozen	0 0 9
	" Dried	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	" Candied	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Grain and Pulse—Pearl Barley	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	" Peas, Split	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	" Malt	...	...	...	per bushel	0 0 6
	" Rice...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 3 0
	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Macaroni	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Maizena	...	...	...	"	0 0 1
	Molasses and Treacle	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 3 0
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts)	...	...	...	per pint	0 0 2
	Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	per dozen reputed quarts	0 2 0
	" "	...	...	...	per dozen reputed pints	0 1 0
	" "	...	...	...	(smaller size) per dozen	0 0 9
	Potatoes	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 0 6
	Sago...	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 1
	Sugar	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 3 0

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Tapioca per lb.	0	0	1
	Vegetables—Preserved "	0	1	0
	Vermicelli "	0	0	2
23	Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer per gallon	0	0	9
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	4
	Chocolate "	0	0	3
	Cider and Perry per gallon	0	0	9
	Cocoa per lb.	0	0	3
	Coffee (raw) "	0	0	3
	„ (roast or ground) "	0	0	4
	Cordials (not being spirituous), Syrups per pint	0	0	2
	Hops... .. per lb.	0	0	3
	Lime Juice per gallon	0	0	9
	Mustard per lb.	0	0	2
	Pepper "	0	0	2
	Perfumery <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Salt (except Rock Salt) per ton	1	0	0
	Saltpetre "	1	0	0
	Spices per lb.	0	0	2
	Spirits—On all kinds of spirits, the strength of which <i>can</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the proof gallon	0	12	0
	„ On all spirits and spirituous compounds, the strength of which <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the liquid gallon	0	12	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco, Manufactured "	0	2	0
	„ Unmanufactured "	0	1	0
	„ Destroyed for Sheepwash "	0	0	3
	„ Cigars "	0	5	0
	„ Snuff "	0	5	0
	Tobacconists' Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	9
	Wine—Sparkling "	0	10	0
	„ Other "	0	5	0
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	1
	Glue "	0	0	1
	Leather (except Patent and Enamelled, and Kid, Hogskins, Levant, Morocco, Roans, Satins, and Skivers) <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Leather Bags "			
	„ Boot Uppers "			
	„ Portmanteaus "			
	Soap per ton	1	0	0
	„ Scented and Fancy <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
25	Basketware and Wickerware "			
	Blue per lb.	0	0	1
	Paper Bags per cwt.	0	3	4
	„ Wrapping (Brown and Whity-brown) "	0	3	4
	Paperhangings <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
	Timber—Laths per 1000	0	1	0
	„ Palings per 100	0	0	6
	„ Shingles per 1000	0	0	6
	Wood—Battens, Deals, and Planks, Quartering, Spars per 40 cub. ft.	0	2	6
	„ Boards, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., rough or planed, tongued and grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
25	Woodware (including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Washing Machines) <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
26	Kerosene Oil per gallon	0	0	3
	Salad Oil per dozen reputed quarts	0	2	0
	" per dozen reputed pints	0	1	0
	" (smaller sizes) per dozen	0	0	9
	Other Oils (except Cod and Whale) per gallon	0	0	6
29	Earthenware, Brownware, and China <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Glass "			"
	Glass Bottles (except ordinary Wine, Beer, Gingerbeer, and Sodawater Bottles and Syphons) "			"
	Glassware "			"
	Looking Glasses "			"
	Mantelpieces "			"
	Marble "			"
	Slate (wrought) "			"
	Stone "			"
	Tiles "			"
31	Jewellery "			"
	Plate "			"
32	Bedsteads—Iron "			"
	Brass Castings "	5		per cent.
	Fenders "	10		per cent.
	Fireirons "			"
	Forged Work used in the manufacture of steam engines "	5		per cent.
	Grates "	10		per cent.
	Iron Castings "	5		per cent.
	" Corrugated per ton	1	10	0
	" Fencing "	1	10	0
	" Galvanized (including Galvanized Iron Wire) "	1	10	0
	" " Manufactures per cwt.	0	3	0
	" Gates per ton	1	10	0
	" Girders "	1	0	0
	" Pipes "	1	10	0
	" Posts "	1	10	0
	" Wire "	1	0	0
	" Wrought <i>ad valorem</i>	5		per cent.
	Japannedware "	10		per cent.
	Lead (Pipe and Sheet) per cwt.	0	2	6
	Nails and Screws "	0	2	0
	Ovens <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Plated Goods "			"
	Safes "			"
	Stoves "			"
	Tinware "			"
35	Brushware "			"
	Fancy Goods "			"

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

EXCISE.

Order 23.—Spirits distilled in the colony per proof gal., 8s.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 6th May 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
3	Pictures, Prints, and Statuary	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
8	Fuses	"	"	"
	Powder—Blasting	"	"	"
9	Agricultural Implements, viz. :—			
	Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Clod Crushers, Rollers, Horse Hoes, Drills, and Scarifiers	"	"	"
	Anvils—Blacksmiths'	"	"	"
	Bellows, "	"	"	"
	Engines—Fire	"	"	"
	Forges	"	"	"
	Forge Backs	"	"	"
	Machinery for :—			
	Agricultural purposes	"	"	"
	Boring	"	"	"
	Brick and Tile Making	"	"	"
	Planing	"	"	"
	Punching	"	"	"
	Sawing	"	"	"
	Turning	"	"	"
	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	"	"	"
	Mills and Looms	"	"	"
	Printing	"	"	"
	Steam Vessels	"	"	"
	Machine Saws	"	"	"
	Preserving or Boiling-down Meat or Fish	"	"	"
	Sugar Manufacture	"	"	"
	Stone Breaking	"	"	"
	Pumps and Metal Piping, Hose, and other apparatus for raising or distributing water	"	"	"
	Steam Engines, and parts of	"	"	"
	Weigh Bridges for Carts	"	"	"
11	Anchors	"	"	"
	Boats	"	"	"
	Chain Cables, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and over	"	"	"
12	Bricks—Fire	"	"	"
14	Alkali	"	"	"
	" Soda, Crystal	per ton	1	0 0
	Disinfectants	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
	Manure	"	"	"
20	Bags and Sacks (including Woolpacks)	"	"	"
	Engine Packing	"	"	"
	Felt Sheathing	"	"	"
	Oakum	"	"	"
21	Bacon and Hams	per lb.	0	0 3
	Beef—Preserved	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
	" Salt	"	"	"
	Butter	per lb.	0	0 2
	Cheese	"	0	0 3
	Hams and Bacon	"	0	0 3

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
21	Mutton—Preserved.	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Pork—Salt	"	"	"
	Tongues	per lb.	0	0 3
22	Confectionery	"	0	0 4
	Flour and Meal	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Fruit—Dried, except Dates	per lb.	0	0 3
	Grain and Pulse :—			
	Corn and other Grain (not including Rice)	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Malt	per bushel	0	2 0
	Rice	per cwt.	0	1 0
	Molasses and Treacle	"	0	4 0
	Onions	per ton	0	10 0
	Potatoes	"	0	10 0
	Sago	per lb.	0	0 1
	Sugar	per cwt.	0	4 0
23	Beer	per gallon	0	1 0
	Chicory	per lb.	0	0 2
	Cider and Perry	per gallon	0	1 0
	Cocoa and Chocolate	per lb.	0	0 2
	Coffee	"	0	0 2
	Ginger	"	0	0 3
	Hops	"	0	0 4
	Pepper	"	0	0 3
	Salt	per ton	0	10 0
	" Rock	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Spices	per lb.	0	0 3
	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon	per gallon	0	15 0
	Tea	per lb.	0	0 4
	Tobacco (manufactured)	"	0	3 0
	" (unmanufactured)	"	0	1 0
	" for sheepwash	"	0	0 3
	" Cigars	"	0	5 0
	" Snuff	"	0	5 0
	Vinegar	per gallon	0	0 6
	Wine	"	0	4 0
24	Hides	ad valorem	10	per cent.
25	Bran	"	"	"
	Casks	"	"	"
	Pitch and Tar	"	"	"
	Pollard	"	"	"
	Resin	"	"	"
	Staves for Casks	"	"	"
26	Oils (Mineral)	per gallon	0	0 6
27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing and Mining purposes	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Iron Wire-cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery	"	"	"
29	Bottles—Glass	"	"	"
	" Stone	"	"	"
	Drainage Pipes	"	"	"
	Mill Stones	"	"	"
	Tiles	"	"	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
32	Copper—Ore <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
	„ Smelted	„	„
	„ Sheet	„	„
	„ Rods	„	„
	„ Bolts	„	„
	„ Nails	„	„
	Iron—Bar	„	„
	„ Black Sheet	„	„
	„ Boiler Plates	„	„
	„ Bolts	„	„
	„ Gates	„	„
	„ Hoop	„	„
	„ Hurdles	„	„
	„ Pig	„	„
	„ Posts for Fencing	„	„
	„ Rod	„	„
	„ Tanks	„	„
	„ Wire and Netting for Fencing	„	„
	„ „ Telegraphic	„	„
	„ Work for Patent Slips and Docks	„	„
	„ „ Railways and Tramways	„	„
	„ „ Railway Bridges	„	„
	Metal Sheathing (yellow), and Nails for same	„	„
	Pipes—Gas	„	„
	Steel—Unworked	„	„
35	Brewery and Distillery Plant	„	„
	Closets, Earth and Patent Water	„	„
	Smelting Material	„	„
	Printing Presses, Type, and Material	„	„
	Rolling Stock for Railways	„	„
	Telegraphic Instruments and Insulators	„	„
36	Specimens of Natural History	„	„

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On all Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the colony and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not included in the following List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 12½ pr. cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.
1	Books, printed, not being Account, including Music, Maps, and Charts.
2	Musical Instruments, for places of public worship exclusively.
28	Coal and Coke.
	Fuel.
30	Ice.
31	Specie : Gold, Silver, and Copper.
33	Live Stock.
34	Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs.
36	Personal Baggage of Immigrants.
	Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for H.M. Service.
	Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own purposes.

EXPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
24	Shells—Pearl (live) per ton	4 0 0
	" " (dead) "	1 0 0
25	Sandalwood cut on Crown lands "	0 5 0

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(Corrected to April 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Stationery, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Writing Paper of every description, not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
2	Harmoniums "	"
	Musical Instruments of every description "	"
	Organs and Cabinet Organs "	"
	Pianofortes "	"
3	Photographs "	"
	Pictures of every description "	"
	Statuary "	"
	Works of Art "	"
4	Mouldings made of Wood "	20 per cent.
5	Toys "	10 per cent.
6	Clocks of every description "	"
	Watches of every description "	12½ p. cent.
8	Guns and Fowling Pieces "	10 per cent.
	Gunpowder for blasting purposes per lb.	0 0 1
	" all other kinds "	0 0 6
	Pistols <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Shot per lb.	0 0 1
9	Agricultural and Horticultural Tools and Instruments :—	
	Agricultural Machinery }	<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.
	Cart and Carriage Axles, Arms, and Boxes }	
	Chaff-cutters }	
	Forks }	
	Hoes }	
	Rakes }	
	Shovels }	
	Spades }	
	Anvils "	10 per cent.
	Bellows—Blacksmiths' "	"
	Boilers—Cast Iron "	"
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	
	Cutlery of every description (except Sheep-shears) "	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
9	Machines—Sewing, of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated	5	per cent.	
	Shears—Sheep	10	per cent.	
	Tools—Boring and Edge, not otherwise enumerated			
10	Axles, &c. (<i>see</i> Order 9).			
	Carriages on <i>two</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads each	5	0	0
	“ on <i>four</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads	10	0	0
	Saddlery and Harness of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Whips and Whipthongs			
12	Architraves made of Wood	20	per cent.	
	Bricks—Building	5	per cent.	
	Cements—Mineral per cwt.	0	0	9
	Doors made of Wood <i>ad valorem</i>	20	per cent.	
	Sashes made of Wood			
	Skirtings			
13	Furniture, manufactured of Wood	10	per cent.	
	Lamps of all kinds			
14	Acid—Tartaric per lb.	0	0	4
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of	0	0	1
	“ “ Crystals	0	0	0½
	Alum	0	0	0½
	Bluestone	0	0	0½
	Copperas	0	0	0½
	Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Lamp Black per lb.	0	0	0½
	Lead—Red	0	0	0½
	“ White	0	0	0½
	Matches—Lucifer per cubic foot	0	1	0
	“ Wax Vestas	0	3	0
	Medicinal Oils <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Paints of every description per lb.	0	0	0½
	Spirits—Methylated and other unfit for human consump- tion, taken as proof per gall.	0	3	0
	And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon.			
	Spirits of Tar	0	0	6
	Sulphur per lb.	0	0	0½
	Turpentine per gall.	0	1	0
	Varnish and Polish of all kinds	0	1	6
15	Blankets <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Carpets and Carpeting of every description			
	Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated			
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not other- wise enumerated			
	Rugs—Hearth, of every description			
	“ Woollen			
	Tweeds of every description			
16	Silks, Satins, and Velvets, of every description			
17	Forfar and Grey Calicoes			
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not other- wise enumerated			

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
17	Rugs—Cotton	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Wadding	...	...	...	"	"
18	Drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	"
	Haberdashery of all kinds	...	...	...	"	"
19	Apparel of all kinds	...	...	...	"	"
	Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes	...	...	...	"	"
	Feathers of every description	...	...	...	"	"
	Furs of every description	...	...	...	"	"
	Gloves—Kid, of every description, and all other Gloves manufactured from Skins	...	...	...	"	"
	Hats and Caps of every description	...	...	...	"	"
	Hosiery of every description	...	...	...	"	"
	Millinery of all kinds	...	...	...	"	"
20	Bagging, manufactured from Hemp, Jute, and Grey Calicoes	...	...	...	"	"
	Bags and Sacks—Corn	...	...	...	each	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	„ Gunny, and all other Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, or Cotton	...	...	...	"	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ Woolpacks	...	...	...	"	0 0 4
	Cordage and Rope of every description, except Galvanized Iron Wire Rope	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 1 6
	Matting of every description and manufacture	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Oilcloth, Oil-baize, Linoleum, and other similar manufactures	...	...	...	"	"
	Twine of every description	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 1
21	Bacon and Hams	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Beef	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 1 6
	Butter	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Fish, packed in tin	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	„ Dried	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 1
	„ Pickled, in barrels or kegs	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Hams and Bacon	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Mutton	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 1 6
22	Almonds	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Arrowroot	...	...	...	"	0 0 2
	Biscuits of every description	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Confectionery and Ornaments for Confectionery	...	...	...	"	"
	Flour—Wheaten	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 1 0
	„ Corn	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Fruits—Dried	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Grain and Pulse :—					
	Barley	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	„ Patent	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	„ Pearl and Scotch	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Beans	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Maize	...	...	...	"	0 0 10
	Malt	...	...	...	per bushel	0 1 0
	Oats	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Peas	...	...	...	"	0 0 10
	„ Split	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Pulse	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Rice	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wheat	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Grain not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	0 0 10
	Groats—Patent	...	...	...	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Liquorice	...	...	...	per lb.	0 0 2
	Macaroni	...	...	...	"	0 0 2

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Maizena <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Molasses per cwt.	0 3 6
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.	
	Oatmeal per lb.	0 0 0½
	Preserves <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Sago per lb.	0 0 2
	Sugar Candy "	0 0 1
	" Crushed "	0 0 1
	" Loaf "	0 0 1
	" all other kinds per cwt.	0 6 0
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.	
	Tapioca per lb.	0 0 2
	Vermicelli "	0 0 2
	Walnuts and other Nuts "	0 0 2
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts, in wood per gall.	0 0 9
	" " " " in bottle "	0 1 3
	Six reputed quarts, or 1 dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.	
	Chicory per lb.	0 0 4
	Cider and Perry per gall.	0 0 6
	Cocoa and Chocolate per lb.	0 0 3
	Coffee—Green "	0 0 3
	" Roasted or Ground "	0 0 4
	Ginger "	0 0 4
	Hops "	0 0 2
	Mustard "	0 0 2
	Pepper—Black "	0 0 2
	" all other "	0 0 4
	Perfumery and Perfumed Oils <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Pickles, in bottle, reputed quarts per dozen	0 3 0
	" " " pints "	0 2 0
	Salt per cwt.	0 1 6
	Saltpetre "	0 1 6
	Sauces, in bottle, reputed pints per dozen	0 3 0
	" " " half-pints "	0 2 0
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half-pints.	
	Spices of all kinds per lb.	0 0 4
	Spirits—Perfumed per gall.	0 18 0
	" Brandy, Cordials, and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva, Rum, or Whisky "	0 12 0
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon.	
	All Spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.	
	Tea per lb.	0 0 6
	Tobacco "	0 3 0
	" destroyed for Sheepwash "	0 0 3
	" Cigars and Cigarettes "	0 5 0
	" " destroyed for Sheepwash "	0 0 3
	" Snuff "	0 5 0
	" " destroyed for Sheepwash "	0 0 3
	Vinegar per gall.	0 0 6

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Wines, in wood per gall.	0	4	0
	„ in bottle „	0	6	0
	Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.			
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	2
	Glue „	0	0	1
	Handles—Fork <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner „			„
	Lard per lb.	0	0	2
	Leather, and all Goods manufactured therefrom in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Soap—Perfumed and Fancy per lb.	0	0	3
	„ Other „	0	0	1
	Suet per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
	Tallow „	0	3	0
25	Basketware and Wickerware, lined or unlined <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Blue per lb.	0	0	2
	Bran per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Buckets and Tubs (? of wood) each	0	0	3
	Handles—Axe <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	„ Broom „			„
	„ Mop „			„
	„ Spade „			„
	Paper—Uncut, for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon „	5		per cent.
	„ Printed, not being Books, but including Printed Bags „	10		per cent.
	„ Printing „			„
	„ Wrapping, of every description, without printing thereon „			„
	„ Writing „			„
	„ Bags, without printing thereon „	5		per cent.
	„ Hangings „	10		per cent.
	Meal—Linseed per lb.	0	0	0½
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Linseed, and Rape „	0	0	0½
	Starch „	0	0	1
26	Timber in Log per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	0
	„ Sawn, 3 inches and over „	0	1	0
	„ „ under 3 inches „	0	2	6
	„ Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved „	0	5	0
	Oils of all kinds (except Fish Oils, Medicinal Oils,* and Perfumed Oils) per gall.	0	1	0
28	Coals per ton	0	1	0
	Coke „	0	1	0
29	Bricks—Bath per cwt.	0	0	9
	Chalk „	0	0	9
	Chinaware of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Crockeryware of every description „			„
	Earthenware Chimney Pots per cwt.	0	0	9
	„ of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Glass—Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Glass of every description, except Glassware „			„
	„ and Sand Paper... .. „			„
	Glassware of every description „			„
	Grindstones per cwt.	0	0	9

* See Order 14.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
29	Millstones ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Plaster of Paris ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 0 9
	Tiles—Flooring ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 0 9
	” Kiln ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 0 9
	Whiting ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 0 9
31	Jewellery of Gold or Silver, whole or part	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p. cent.
	” and Fancy Goods and Trinkets of every description not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	”	”
	Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description	...	...	...	”	”
32	Brass ... ..	...	...	...	”	10 per cent.
	Copper ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Buckets (? Metal) ... ..	...	...	...	each	0 0 3
	Iron—Castings—Rough ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt. gross	0 1 0
	” Bolts and Nuts ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.					
	” Fencing ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 0 9
	” Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	” Pots ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.					
	Lead—Milled, Sheet, or Piping ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 2 6
	Metals—Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails ... ..	...	...	...	per cwt. gross.	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.					
	Ovens—Camp ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 2 6
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.					
	Plated Ware ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p. cent.
	Screw Nails ... ..	...	...	...	”	10 per cent.
	Tubs (? Metal) ... ..	...	...	...	each	0 0 3
	Zinc ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	” Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
33	Cattle ... ..	...	...	...	per head	1 10 0
	Sheep or Lambs ... ..	...	...	...	”	0 1 6
35	Blacking ... ..	...	...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Brooms—Hair, and all other Brooms ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Grindery of all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Hardware of every description, Mixed Metals, Brass, Copper, or other Metals ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Holloware of Iron only ... ..	...	...	...	”	”
	Oilmen's Stores of all kinds, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils ... ..	...	...	...	”	”

NOTE.—All goods subject to duty by cubic measure to be measured outside the package; and all packages of and under half a cubic foot to pay duty as if half a cubic foot; and all packages over half a cubic foot, but not exceeding one cubic foot, to pay duty as if one cubic foot.

All goods, except Sugar and Molasses, subject to duty at per 100 lbs., or per hundred weight, or per ton, to pay duty on gross weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred weight as if 28 lbs., and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 10 per cent.
 Goods sent to other places, with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs, for repairs or renovation, on return to pay duty on cost of such repair or renovation " "

Exemptions.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 *ante*.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed. Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets. Maps and Charts. Music—Printed. Newspapers. Scale Boards and School Slates. Slate Pencils.	14	Acid—Muriatic. " Sulphuric. Alkali—Soda, Ash. " " Caustic. " " Silicate of. Arsenic—Crude. Chloralum. Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manufacturing purposes only. Guano. Ink. Kreosote—Crude. Lime, Carbonate of. " Chloride of. Logwood. Manures of every description. Salts—Epsom. Soldering Fluid. Sumac. Terra Japonica. Valonia.
2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels.	15	Woollen Waste.
6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels. Compasses—Ships'.	17	Cotton—Candle. " Flock. " Waste.
9	Mould Boards. Moulds—Share. Traction Engines and their Carriages.	20	Coir—Unmanufactured. Bags—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Felt for Sheathing. Hair Cloth for Hopkilns. Oakum and Junk. Sail Canvas.
10	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes.	22	Fruit—Green. Grapes. Lemons. Nuts, Cocoa. Oranges. Pine Apples. Vegetables of every description.
11	Anchors—Ships'. Boat Oars. Boats. Cables—Chain, of every description. Dead-eyes and Rings for shipping purposes. Dead-lights, for shipping purposes. Lamps—Ships' Signal. " " Binnacle. Shackles—Ships'. Ships' Blocks and Sheaves. Thimbles—Ships'. Whaling Implements and Gear of every description.	23	Lime Juice.
12	Bricks—Fire.		
13	Lamps—Signal and Binnacle, for Ships. Globes.		
14	Acid—Carbolic. " Citric.		

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
23	Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers, serving on full pay in this colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the <i>Gazette</i> .	31	Bullion. Gold Bars. „ Dust. Specie.
24	Bone Dust. Bones. Bristles—Unmanufactured. Flock—Woollen. Hair—Unmanufactured. Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured. Whalebone, Whalefins, from the Whale Fisheries.	32	Copper, or Yellow Metal—Bolts, Rod or Sheathing, of. Copper, Brass, or Bronze—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates. Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig. „ Pipes, not being galvanized. „ Rivets. „ Wire Rope, galvanized. „ Tanks. Lead—Pig. Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper. Ores of all kinds of metals. Steel—Unmanufactured. Tin Plates—Unmanufactured. Zinc—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates.
25	Bark. Board—Mill and Paste. „ Uncut Card. Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Casks, ditto, ditto. Corks. Flax—Unmanufactured. Hay. Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured. Linseed Oilcake. Pitch. Rattans—Split or Unsplit. Resin. Tar. (Timber)—Firewood. Tow.	33	Animals—Living—of every description, except Cattle and Sheep. Poultry.
26	Oil from the Whale Fisheries.	34	Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, of every description. Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural Purposes.
29	Bottles, not being Fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one-quarter pint Imperial measure. Clay—Fire, Lumps. „ „ Unmanufactured. „ Pipe. Granite in rough block. Marble in rough blocks. Pipes—Earthenware, for the conveyance of water Slate in block. Stone in rough block. Tablets—Memorial. Tiles—Draining. Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels.	35	Bridges—Iron. Printing Presses and Materials. „ Type. Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, and all material which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of Railways or Tramways, and not including Stationery or similar articles.
30	Ice.	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and Effects not being for sale. Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany.

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

EXCISE.

				£	s.	d.
Order 23.—Beer	...	...	...	0	0	3
" Spirits	...	...	...	0	10	0

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to the 17th April 1882.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.						
		£	s.	d.				
1	Cards—Playing	...	...	...	per pack	0	0	6
	Stationery and Account Books	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
2	Musical Instruments	...	...	...	"	"
3	Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures	...	...	...	"	"
4	Picture Frames	...	...	...	"	"
	Pipes—Tobacco	...	...	...	"	"
	Turnery	...	...	...	"	"
5	Toys and Fancy Goods	...	...	...	"	"
6	Clocks and Watches	...	...	...	"	"
8	Arms, Fire; viz., Fowling Pieces, Rifles, &c.	...	...	...	"	"
	Caps—Percussion	...	...	...	per 1000	0	1	0
	Powder—Sporting	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	6
	Shot	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	10	0
9	Cutlery	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Weighing Machines	...	...	...	"	"
10	Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggon	...	...	...	"	"
	Wheels for Carriages and Carts	...	...	...	"	"
	Saddlery and Harness	...	...	...	"	"
	Whips	...	...	...	"	"
12	Cement	...	...	...	per barrel	0	1	0
	Doors—Plain	...	...	...	each	0	2	0
	" Glazed with Ornamental Glass	...	...	...	"	0	4	0
	Sashes—Plain	...	...	...	per pair	0	2	0
	" Glazed with Ornamental Glass	...	...	...	"	0	4	0
13	Furniture and Cabinetware	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick	...	...	...	"	"
	" Globes and Chimneys for	...	...	...	"	"
14	Acid—Tartaric	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
	Alkali—Soda Crystals	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1	0
	" " Bicarbonate	...	...	...	"	0	2	0i
	Baking Powder	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Essences—Flavoring	...	...	...	"	"
	Ink—Writing	...	...	...	"	"
	Matches of all kinds	...	...	...	"	25 per cent.		

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	Naphtha per gallon	0	0	6
	Opium per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints mixed ready for use per cwt.	0	2	0
	Sulphur "	0	1	0
	Turpentine per gallon	0	0	6
15	Bags, Carpet <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Blankets "	"		
	Carpets "	"		
	Drugget "	"		
	Rugs—Woollen "	"		
	Woollen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials "	"		
16	Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk "	"		
17	Carpets "	"		
	Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material "	"		
	Cotton Counterpanes "	"		
	Forfar Sheeting "	"		
	Hessians "	"		
	Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials "	"		
	Rugs—Cotton "	"		
18	Drapery not otherwise enumerated "	"		
	Haberdashery "	"		
	Hair Brushes and Combs "	"		
19	Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all Articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or Wool, or of other or of Mixed Materials "	"		
	Bonnets "	"		
	Boots and Shoes—			
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards per doz. pair	0	12	0
	Youths', Nos. 1 to 5 "	0	10	0
	Boys', Nos. 10 to 13 "	0	6	0
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards "	0	8	0
	Girls', Nos. 10 to 2 "	0	6	0
	Girls', Nos. 7 to 9 "	0	5	0
	Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and Slippers "	0	2	0
	Women's Lasting and Stuff Boots, without military heels "	0	5	0
	Goloshes of all kinds "	0	2	6
	Slippers, without military heels, other than Children's "	0	3	0
	Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Dressing Cases "	"		
	Furs "	"		
	Hats and Caps "	"		
	Hosiery "	"		
	Leggings, Leather "	"		
	Millinery "	"		
	Rugs, Opossum "	"		
	Shirts, White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy Serge, Twilled and Fancy "	"		
	Trousers, Moleskin and Cord "	"		
	Umbrellas and Parasols "	"		

* Not exceeding measurement of 18 x 21 x 30 inches.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Walking Sticks	ad valorem	15	per cent.
20	Bags and Sacks—Woolpacks	per doz.	0	2 6
	” ” ” of kind known as Woolpockets*	”	0	1 3
	Bags and Bagging not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Cloth—Scrim	”	”	”
	Cord and Tape for Blinds	”	”	”
	Cordage and Rope	per cwt.	0	5 0
	Floor Cloth	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Mats and Matting	”	”	”
	Twine not otherwise enumerated	”	”	”
21	Bacon and Hams	per lb.	0	0 2
	Fish, Dried, Pickled, or Salted	per cwt.	0	2 0
	” Potted and Preserved (including Sardines)	per lb.*	0	0 1
	” Oysters, Preserved	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	” Paste	”	”	”
	Hams and Bacon	per lb.	0	0 2
	Isinglass	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Meats, Potted and Preserved	”	”	”
	Milk, Preserved	”	”	”
22	Almonds, in Shell	per lb.	0	0 2
	” Shelled, not otherwise enumerated	”	0	0 3
	Apples—Dried	”	0	0 1
	Biscuits—Plain and Unsweetened	per cwt.	0	3 0
	” Fancy	per lb.	0	0 2
	Confectionery, viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges, Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy	”	0	0 2
	” not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Flour, Corn	per 100 lb.	0	1 0
	Fruits—Bottled	per doz.	0	1 0
	” Dried	per lb.	0	0 2
	” Preserved in Syrup	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	” Candied Peel	per lb.	0	0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Maize	per 100 lb.	0	0 9
	” Malt	per bush.	0	2 0
	” Pearl Barley	per cwt.	0	1 0
	” Peas, Split	”	0	1 0
	” Rice	per lb.	0	0 0½
	” ” Ground	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	” of every kind not otherwise enumerated per 100 lb.	”	0	0 9
	” when ground or in any way manufactured ”	”	0	1 0
	Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves	per lb.*	0	0 1½
	Liquorice	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Maizena and Corn Flour	per 100 lb.	0	1 0
	Molasses and Treacle	per lb.	0	0 0½
	Nuts of all kinds (except Coconuts)	”	0	0 2
	Olives	ad valorem	15	per cent.
	Sugar	per lb.	0	0 0½
	” Candy	”	0	0 2
	” Glucose	”	0	0 0½
	Syrups	ad valorem	15	per cent.

* Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes per lb.	0	6	0
	„ Snuff „	0	6	0
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	6
	Wine, other than Sparkling and Australian, in wood or bottle, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer „ *	0	5	0
	„ Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer „ *	0	4	0
	„ Sparkling „	0	6	0
	Wort—Solid per lb.	0	0	6
24	Candles, Tallow „	0	0	0½
	„ other than Tallow „	0	0	1½
	Combs ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Gelatine „	„		
	Leather, cut into shapes „	„		
	„ Sole per lb.	0	0	0½
	„ Uppers and Vamps for Boots and Shoes ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	„ Chamois „	„		
	„ Other kinds per lb.	0	0	1
	Leather Cloth ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	„ „ Bags „	„		
	„ Portmanteaus „	„		
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated „	„		
	Soap—Common per cwt.	0	3	6
	„ Scented and Fancy ad valorem	25 per cent.		
	„ Powder, and Washing Powder „	„		
	„ Stearine per lb.	0	0	1
25	Blue „	0	0	1
	Buckets, of Wood ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Corks „	„		
	Desks „	„		
	Paper—Wrapping, Brown per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ „ other kinds „	0	2	6
	„ Writing, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	„ Bags per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Hangings ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Papier Maché Ware „	„		
	Starch per cwt.	0	3	0
	Timber—Sawn, Rough 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0
	„ „ Dressed „	0	4	0
	„ Shingles and Laths per 1000	0	2	0
	„ Palings per 100	0	2	0
	„ Posts „	0	8	0
	„ Rails „	0	4	0
	Trunks ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Tubs—Wood „	„		
	Varnish per gallon	0	0	6
	Woodenware not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	15 per cent.		
26	Oil, Mineral per gallon	0	0	6
	„ Vegetable in bulk (except Olive, Palm, and Candenut) „	0	0	6
	„ „ or other, in bottle ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	„ not otherwise described per gallon	0	0	6
	Oils, perfumed ad valorem	15 per cent.		

* Or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
29	Chalk per cwt.	0	1	0
	China Ware, Porcelain, and Parian Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Earthenware			
	Glass, Crown, Sheet, and Common Window 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0
	„ Plate, Polished, Colored, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Glassware			
	Looking-glasses			
	Mantelpieces			
	Plaster of Paris per barrel	0	1	0
	Whiting per cwt.	0	1	0
31	Jewellery <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Plate—Gold and Silver			
32	Black Lead			
	Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated			
	Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated			
	Horse Shoes			
	Iron Buckets and Tubs			
	„ Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, and Nails per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ Galvanized Tiles and Rivets	0	1	0
	„ Gates and Gate Posts	0	4	0
	„ Staples and Standards, Straining Post and Apparatus	0	1	0
	„ Tanks each	0	5	0
	„ „ of and under 200 gallons	0	2	6
	„ Wire for fencing... .. per cwt.	0	1	0
	Lead and Composition Piping	0	3	6
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered			
	Nails not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0	2	0
	Plated Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
	Sad Irons			
	Safes—Iron			
	Tacks			
	Tinware			
	Zinc, Sheet, other than plain			
	„ Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping per cwt.	0	1	0
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.		
35	Blacking			
	Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms			
	Copying Presses			
	Fancy Goods (see Order 5).			
	Grindery—Heel and Toe Plates only			
	Hardware and Ironmongery			
	Holloware			

Exemptions.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, Papers, and Music. Maps and Charts. School Books, Slates, and Apparatus.	2	Organs, Harmoniums, and Bells specially imported for places of Public Worship.
		5	Fireworks.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
8	Accoutrements.	11	Capstans.
	Powder—Blasting.		Chain Cables, and Shackles over ½ inch diameter.
	Swords.		Iron Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships.
9	Anvils.		Ship Chandlery not otherwise de- scribed.
	Bellows.		Ships' Blocks.
	„ Blacksmiths'.	12	Building Materials not otherwise enumerated.
	Churns.	13	Cabin Furniture and Effects which have been in use, and not imported for sale.
	Crab-winches.		Furniture specially imported for places of Public Worship.
	Cranes.		Hair, Curled.
	Fire Engines and Hose.		„ Seating.
	Forges.		Upholsterers' Webbing, and Metal Springs.
	Forks, Digging.	14	Acid, Nitric.
	Machinery for agricultural pur- poses.		Alkali—Soda, Ash.
	„ for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching, Sawing, Shearing, Turning, and Quartz-crushing.		„ „ Caustic.
	„ for Mills and Looms.		Alum.
	„ for Printing.		Arsenic.
	„ for Steam Vessels.		Borax.
	„ for Wool and Hay Press- ing.		Essential Oils.
	Machines, Sewing.		Glycerine.
	„ Sodawater.		Ink—Printing.
	Machine Saws.		Paints, wet or dry, other than Paints mixed ready for use.
	Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water.		Phosphorus.
	Ploughs and Harrows.		Spirits, after being rendered not potable by manufacture into per- fumery or other articles in the colony, in accordance with pre- scribed regulations.
	Spades and Shovels.		Spirits of Tar.
	Steam Engines, and parts of.		Sulphate of Soda.
	Tools, Artificers'.	16	Silk, for flour dressing.
	Weighbridges for Carts (iron).	17	Calicoes, White and Grey, in the piece.
	Windlasses.		Corduroy (Cotton), in the piece.
10	Axles, Axlearms, and Boxes.		Cotton Dress Prints, Navy Blue, or other similar description of Cot- ton Piece Goods.
	Buggy Shafts, Bent Wheel Rims, and other Bent Carriage Timber.		Cotton Waste.
	Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves, in the rough.		Holland, Rough Brown, in the piece.
	Carriage Springs, Mountings, and Trimmings, Bolts and Nuts, Tire Bolts, Shackle Holders, and other Iron Fittings for Carriages; also American Cloth.		Moleskins, in the piece.
	Carriage and Coachbuilders' Rub- ber Cloth.		Shirtings, Colored Cotton, in the piece.
	Hogskins.	18	Thread and Silk Twist for Shoe- makers' and Saddlers' Sewing Machines.
	Perambulators.		
	Saddlers' Ironmongery, Hames, and Mounts for Harness.		
	Saddletrees		
	Spokes, of Hickory.		
11	Anchors.		

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
18	Threads, Sewing, of Silk, Cotton, &c.	24	Skins, Seal and Goat.
19	Clogs and Pattens. Cork Soles. Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, and Spale Boards for Hat Boxes. Tailors' Trimmings, viz. :—Black and Brown Canvas, Silesias, Verona, Italian Cloth; Flexible Coat and Vest Metal and Bone Buttons; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Bindings and Braids.	25	Baskets and Wickerware. Bookbinders' Cloth. Elastic—Boot. Card and Mill Boards. Chaff. Cheese Cloth. Gutta Percha Manufactures, not being Wearing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated. Paper—Printing. " Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill.
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour. " Gunny. " Hessian. Coir and Coir Yarn. Felt for Sheathing. Sail Cloth. Tarpaulins. Twine, Sailmakers' and Seamers' Roping. " for Fishing Nets.		Pitch and Tar. Resin. Timber—Hickory, unwrought.
21	Beef—Salted. Butter. Cheese. Pork—Salted.	26	Candlenut Oil. Cod Liver Oil. Fish Oil in bulk. Olive Oil in bulk. Palm Oil. Rhodium, Oil of.
22	Almonds, Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in Confectioners' manufactures. Arrowroot. Groats, Prepared. Macaroni. Pea Nuts (African) for manufacture of Oil. Provisions, Preserved, not otherwise enumerated. Sago. Tapioca. Treacle and Molasses when mixed with Bone Black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs may prescribe in that behalf. Vegetables—Dried. Vermicelli.	27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing.
23	Saffron. Saltpetre. Spirits—Perfumed. (<i>See</i> Order 14.)	29	Bottles of all kinds (empty). Drainage Pipes. Filters. Tiles.
24	Glue and Gold Size. Hair Seating and Curled Hair. Leather, Morocco, Roan, Japanned, and Enamelled.	32	Bolts and Nuts. Brass, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets. " Tubing, and Stamped Work in the rough, for Gasaliers and Brackets. Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing, and Nails. Copper, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets. Corn Riddles. " Sieves. Gas Pipes and Machinery, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Gasworks. Iron—Common or Black Sheet. " Chains. " Galvanized Sheet, Plain. " Lamp Posts. " Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop, and Pig. " Wire (except Fencing). " " Netting. Lead, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheet.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 261 to 264 ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
32	Metal Frames for Bags and Satchels. Shears for Blocks. Steel. Tin—Pig. Bars. Sheet. Zinc, Plain Sheet.	35	Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips. Photographic Goods. Printing Presses, Type, and Material. Railway Plant, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Railways and Tramways. Tinsmiths' Fittings and Trade Furniture. Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all Material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing Waterworks.
33	Bookbinders' Cloth, Leather, Thread, Head Bands, Webbing, End Papers, Tacketing Gut, Marbling Colors, Marble Papers, and Blue Paste for Ruling Ink. Brushmakers' Materials, viz. :— Fine Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire, and Woodware. Grindery (except Heel and Toe Plates), Bootlining, Lasts, and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs.	36	Passengers' Baggage.

N.B.—All articles not otherwise described are also free of duty.

EXPORT DUTY.

Order 31.—Gold, per oz. of 20 carats fineness and upwards	£	s.	d.
(And in the same proportion if of a less degree of fineness than 20 carats.)	0	2	0

EXCISE.

Order 23.—Beer	per gall.	£	s.	d.
„ Tobacco, grown and manufactured in the colony	per lb.	0	1	0

APPENDIX D.

TARIFF OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	£ s. d.
(a.)—Ordinary Import Duties.	
Cocoa	lb. 0 0 1
„ Husks and Shells	cwt. 0 2 0
„ or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured	lb. 0 0 2
Coffee—Raw	cwt. 0 14 0
„ Kiln-dried, Roasted or Ground	lb. 0 0 2
Chicory and other substitutes for Coffee—	
Raw or Kiln-dried	cwt. 0 13 3
Roasted or Ground	lb. 0 0 2

Articles.		Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
Fruit, Dried—Currants, Figs, Fig Cake, Plums not preserved in sugar, Prunes and Raisins	... .. cwt.	0	7	0
Tea	... .. lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured, stemmed or unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture	... .. "	0	3	6
" " containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture	... .. "	0	3	10
Manufactured—				
Cigars	... .. "	0	5	6
Cavendish or Negrohead	... .. "	0	4	10
Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof	} more than 13 lbs. of moisture } not more than " " "	0	4	1
Other manufactured Tobacco and Cavendish or Negrohead, manufactured in Bond from unmanufactured Tobacco	... .. "	0	4	4
Wine—				
Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirits	... .. gallon	0	1	0
Containing 26 and less than 42 degrees of proof spirits	... .. "	0	2	6
With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.				
<i>(b.)—Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Malt.</i>				
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1·057 degrees	... .. brl. of 36 gals.	0	6	6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.				
Beer—Mum and Spruce, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				
Not exceeding 1·215 degrees	... .. "	1	6	0
Exceeding 1·215 degrees	... .. "	1	10	6
<i>(c.)—Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits.</i>				
Spirits and Strong Waters—				
Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated Spirits	... .. proof gal.	0	10	4
Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing Spirits, in bottle, not tested for strength	... .. "	0	14	0
Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water	... .. "	0	16	6
Chloroform	... .. lb.	0	3	0
Chloral Hydrate	... .. "	0	1	3
Collodion	... .. gallon	1	4	0
Ether—Sulphuric	... .. "	1	5	0
Ethyl, Iodide of	... .. "	0	13	0
Naphtha, purified, so as to be potable	... .. proof gal.	0	10	4
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used	... .. lb.	0	0	3
Varnish containing Alcohol. (<i>See Spirit duties.</i>)				
<i>(d.)—Import Duties to Countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles.</i>				
Plate—Gold	... .. oz. troy	0	17	0
" Silver	... .. "	0	1	6
Playing Cards	... .. doz. packs	0	3	9

NOTE.—In this return subdivisions of articles of a similar nature, and subject to the same rate of duty, are classed under one head. The total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in May 1875, as compared with 397 in 1859, and 1,046 in 1840.

APPENDIX E.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1881.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	On the 31st December.				
		Estimated Population. ¹			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	87,884	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
New South Wales	309,175	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
Queensland	668,224	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
South Australia ²	903,425	156,445	136,852	293,297	87·48	·325
Western Australia	975,920	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·038
Total	2,944,628	1,200,065	1,013,710	2,213,775	84·47	·752
Tasmania	26,375	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
New Zealand	104,403	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·798
Grand total	3,075,406	1,538,285	1,295,323	2,833,608	84·21	·921

¹ According to the census taken on the 3rd April 1881, the population of Victoria was 862,346; of New South Wales, 751,468; of Queensland, 213,525; of South Australia, 286,211; of Western Australia, 29,708; of Tasmania, 115,705; and of New Zealand, excluding Maoris, 489,933. Aborigines are included in the figures relating to Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, but not in those relating to the other colonies. The Aborigines enumerated at the census were as follow:—In Victoria, 780; New South Wales (civilized Aborigines only), 1,643; South Australia (in settled districts only), 6,346; Western Australia (number employed by settlers only), 2,346; New Zealand (Maoris), 44,097. In Queensland, where no regular enumeration of the Aborigines was made, the number, according to a recent estimate, is 20,585. In Tasmania they have all died out. There is reason to believe that in several of the neighboring colonies, on account of their large area and scattered populations, only a small portion of the Aborigines have been accounted for. On the 30th September 1882, the estimated population of Victoria was—Males, 472,862; females, 425,573; total, 898,435; and that of South Australia was 298,030.

² Including the Northern Territory, the area of which is estimated to be 523,620 square miles, and the population 2,470. Of the latter, 400 are Whites, 30 Malays, and 2,040 Chinese.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1000 of Mean Population—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Femls.	Total.	Males.	Femls.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Victoria	13,903	13,242	27,145	7,024	5,278	12,302	5,896	31·24	14·16	6·79	14,843	120·66
New South Wales	14,891	14,102	28,993	6,753	4,783	11,536	6,284	38·00	15·12	8·24	17,457	151·33
Queensland	4,242	3,978	8,220	2,155	1,165	3,320	1,703	37·19	15·02	7·71	4,900	147·59
South Australia	5,522	5,186	10,708	2,223	1,789	4,012	2,308	37·11	13·90	8·00	6,696	166·90
Western Australia	522	483	1,005	273	139	412	197	33·67	13·80	6·60	593	143·93
Total	39,080	36,991	76,071	18,428	13,154	31,582	16,388	35·03	14·54	7·55	44,489	140·87
Tasmania	2,029	1,889	3,918	1,038	695	1,733	856	33·40	14·77	7·30	2,185	126·08
New Zealand	9,590	9,142	18,732	3,247	2,244	5,491	3,281	37·95	11·13	6·65	13,241	241·14
Grand total	50,699	48,022	98,721	22,713	16,093	38,806	20,525	35·48	13·95	7·38	59,915	154·40

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of persons married and the number married in proportion to every thousand of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants. ¹			Number of Emigrants.			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	41,579	17,487	59,066	35,692	16,052	51,744	5,887	1,435	7,322
New South Wales ..	34,193	13,530	47,723	17,454	7,371	24,825	16,739	6,159	22,898
Queensland	11,554	4,669	16,223	7,000	2,209	9,209	4,554	2,460	7,014
South Australia ..	13,438	6,114	19,552	12,154	4,646	16,800	1,284	1,468	2,752
Western Australia ² ..	420	337	757	516	174	690	-96 ³	163	67 ⁴
Total	101,184	42,137	143,321	72,816	30,452	103,268	28,368 ⁴	11,685	40,053
Tasmania	8,676	3,903	12,579	7,333	3,830	11,163	1,343	73	1,416
New Zealand	6,643	3,045	9,688	5,705	2,367	8,072	938	678	1,616
Grand total	116,503	49,085	165,588	85,854	36,649	122,503	30,649	12,436	43,085

NOTE.—The immigration and emigration in this table is by sea. No official account is taken of the number of persons going overland from one colony to another.

¹ The number of assisted and free immigrants included were as follow:—Victoria, nil; New South Wales, 2,577; Queensland, 3,941; South Australia, 783; Western Australia, 146; Tasmania, 59; New Zealand, 103.

² The sexes of immigrants and emigrants were not given for Western Australia; the numbers of either sex have therefore been estimated according to the proportions in the previous year.

³ Excess of emigrants over immigrants.

⁴ Net numbers.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Per Head of Mean Population.			Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation.
	Raised by Taxation. ¹	Not raised by Taxation.	Total.		Taxation.	Total Revenue	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria ²	2,003,704	3,182,307	5,186,011	5,108,642	2 6 7	6 0 7	5 18 9	38·64
New South Wales ..	1,770,848	4,937,115	6,707,963	5,890,580	2 6 5	8 15 10	7 14 5	26·40
Queensland	657,753	1,365,915	2,023,668	1,757,654	3 1 2	9 8 2	8 3 5	32·50
South Australia ..	557,188	1,614,800	2,171,988	2,054,285	1 18 7	7 10 4	9 2 4	25·65
Western Australia ..	109,199	145,114	254,313	197,386	3 13 7	8 11 4	6 13 0	42·94
Total	5,098,692	11,245,251	16,343,943	15,008,547	2 7 3	7 11 7	6 19 2	31·20
Tasmania ³	350,146	155,726	505,872	468,613	2 19 8	4 6 3	3 19 11	69·22
New Zealand	1,881,024	1,876,469	3,757,493	3,675,797	3 16 3	7 12 3	7 9 0	50·06
Grand total	7,329,862	13,277,446	20,607,308	19,152,957	2 13 0	7 8 11	6 18 5	35·57

NOTE.—In Victoria and Queensland the financial year terminates on the 30th June, in the other colonies on the 31st December.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs duties, exclusive of duties on the export of gold, drawbacks, &c., also of excise duties, including licenses imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licenses, and charges for special services rendered.

² According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June 1882 were as follow:—Revenue raised by taxation, £2,317,706; revenue not so raised, £3,274,656; total revenue, £5,592,362; total expenditure, £5,617,664. The estimated mean population of the same period was 880,280; therefore the revenue per head was £6 7s. 1d.; the expenditure per head was £6 7s. 8d.; and the taxation per head was £2 12s. 8d.

³ The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1881.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.			Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.	
	Total Amount of Public Debt.	Indebtedness per Head of Population.			
	£	£	s.	d.	
Victoria ¹	22,426,502	25	8	5	4·32
New South Wales	16,924,019	21	13	3	2·52
Queensland	13,245,150	58	7	1	6·55
South Australia	11,196,800	38	3	6	5·16
Western Australia	511,000	17	0	6	2·01
Total	64,303,471	29	0	11	3·93
Tasmania	2,003,000	16	16	10	3·96
New Zealand ²	29,659,111	59	4	2	7·89
Grand total	95,965,582	33	17	4	4·66

¹ On the 30th June 1882, the public debt of Victoria was £22,121,202. The estimated population at that date was 892,245, and the revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £5,592,362. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £24 15s. 10d., and the debt was equivalent to 3·96 years' revenue.

² The Accrued Sinking Fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £2,203,894. The net liability is therefore £27,455,217.

TABLE VI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—			Value per Head of Mean Population of—								
	Imports.	Exports.	Both.	Imports.		Exports.		Both.				
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Victoria	16,718,521	16,252,103	32,970,624	19	4	10	18	14	0	37	18	10
New South Wales	17,409,326	16,049,503	33,458,829	22	16	4	21	0	8	43	17	0
Queensland	4,063,625	3,540,366	7,603,991	18	7	9	16	0	4	34	8	1
South Australia	5,244,064	4,407,757	9,651,821	18	3	5	15	5	6	33	8	11
Western Australia	404,831	502,770	907,601	13	12	9	16	18	9	30	11	6
Total	43,840,367	40,752,499	84,592,866	20	3	9	18	15	4	38	19	1
Tasmania	1,431,144	1,555,576	2,986,720	12	4	0	13	5	2	25	9	2
New Zealand	7,457,045	6,060,866	13,517,911	15	2	3	12	5	7	27	7	10
Grand total	52,728,556	48,368,941	101,097,497	18	19	0	17	7	8	36	6	8

TABLE VII.—SHIPPING, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671	4,248	2,411,902
New South Wales	2,254	1,456,239	2,103	1,330,261	4,357	2,786,500
Queensland	1,312	761,899	1,351	771,909	2,663	1,533,808
South Australia	1,072	640,885	1,081	628,606	2,153	1,269,491
Western Australia	185	145,048	183	139,998	368	285,046
Total	6,948	4,223,302	6,841	4,063,445	13,789	8,286,747
Tasmania	694	192,024	689	191,738	1,383	383,762
New Zealand	765	420,134	762	413,487	1,527	833,621
Grand total	8,407	4,835,460	8,292	4,668,670	16,699	9,502,130

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAYS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1881.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.						
	Number of Miles of Railway.			Number of Miles of Electric Telegraph.			
	Open.	In course of Construction.	Total.	Line (Poles).			Wire Open.
				Open.	In course of Construction.	Total.	
Victoria	1,247 ¹	159	1,406	3,350	159	3,509	6,626
New South Wales	1,041 ²	573	1,614	8,515	392	8,907	14,278
Queensland	800	233	1,033	6,280	273	6,553	8,585
South Australia	832	161	993	4,946	9	5,041	7,227
Western Australia	92	20	112	1,585	..	1,585	1,593
Total	4,012	1,146	5,158	24,676	919	25,595	38,309
Tasmania	172	..	172	928 ³	..	928	1,157 ³
New Zealand	1,287	171	1,458	3,824	100	3,924	9,653
Grand total	5,471	1,317	6,788	29,428	1,019	30,447	49,119

¹ Consisting of 178 miles of double and 1,069 miles of single line.

² Inclusive of a private line, 45 miles in length. In addition to the railways, there were 11½ miles of tramways open.

³ Including 133 miles of poles and wire belonging to the Main Line Railway Company.

TABLE IX.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED, 1881.

Name of Colony.	Acres Granted and Sold. ¹			Amount realized on Land Sales.					
	Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.	Total.			Average per Acre. ²		
				Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.	Prior to 1881.	During 1881.	Total.
Victoria	12,152,527	461,873	12,614,400	£ 19,608,398	£ 574,382	£ 20,182,780	£ s. d. 1 12 3	£ s. d. 1 4 10	£ s. d. 1 12 0
New South Wales	33,269,766	3,672,683	36,942,449	30,296,717	3,822,087	34,118,804	0 18 1	1 0 10	0 18 5
Queensland	4,559,723	795,853	5,355,576	3,568,484	387,833	3,956,317	0 15 8	0 9 9	0 14 9
South Australia	8,942,427	640,476	9,582,903	12,029,626	784,586	12,814,112	1 6 11	1 4 6	1 6 9
Western Australia	1,693,121	19,242	1,712,363	*	5 750	*	*	0 6 0	*
Total	60,617,564	5,590,127	66,207,691	*	5,574,638	*	*	0 19 11	*
Tasmania	4,232,870	33,074	4,265,944	1,942,581	51,065	1,993,646	0 9 2	1 10 11	0 9 4
New Zealand	15,417,727	811,748	16,229,475	11,524,867	365,536	11,890,403	0 14 11	0 9 0	0 14 8
Grand total	80,268,161	6,434,949	86,703,110	*	5,991,239	*	*	0 18 7	*

¹ The figures for Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand do not include land of which the purchase was not completed. Such land amounted, at the end of 1881, to 7,145,362 acres in Victoria, and at the end of 1879 to 3,720,000 acres in Queensland, and at the end of 1880 to 350,534 acres in New Zealand. The figures for New South Wales and South Australia do include such land, which in the former colony amounted at the end of 1881 to 13,590,840 acres, exclusive of over 4,400,000 acres, of which the purchase had been cancelled. Portion of this land might revert to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

² To compute the amounts in these columns, the money realized has been divided by the sum of the acres granted and sold. The amounts therefore express the average price realized for all the land parted with, including not only that for which money was paid, but that which was granted without payment.

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

TABLE X.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1881-2.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

** The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1882.

Name of Colony.	Total Number of Acres under Tillage.	Number of Acres under—								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Pota-toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage ¹	Other Tillage. ²
Victoria..	1,821,719	926,729	146,995	48,652	1,783	39,129	212,150	4,923	241,947	199,411
New South Wales	645,068	221,888	16,348	6,427	117,478	15,944	146,610	2,597	75,825	41,951
Queensland	128,075	4,708	88	256	46,480	5,086	16,926	890	11,634	42,007
South Australia ..	2,613,903	1,768,781	3,023	11,953	..	6,136	333,467	4,202	28,891	457,450
Western Australia	53,353	21,951	827	3,679	36	278	24,445	527	..	1,610
Total	5,262,118	2,944,057	167,281	70,967	165,777	66,573	733,598	13,139	358,297	742,429
Tasmania	374,374	51,757	27,535	4,597	..	9,670	34,790	..	137,681	108,344
New Zealand ³	1,319,460	365,715	243,387	29,808	..	22,540	68,423	..	61,431	528,156
Grand total	6,955,952	3,361,529	438,203	105,372	165,777	98,783	836,811	13,139	557,409	1,378,929

¹ In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named :—Victoria, 238,721 acres ; Queensland, 8,565 acres ; South Australia, 16,438 acres ; Tasmania, 136,321 acres.

² In the returns of some of the colonies this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies :—Victoria, 144,326 acres ; Queensland, 8,096 acres ; South Australia, 441,058 acres ; Tasmania, 23,930 acres ; New Zealand, 248,552 acres.

³ In the figures for New Zealand the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 3,938,069 acres—of which 1,771,875 acres had been, and 2,166,194 acres had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor, with the exception of 68,423 acres, embracing some of the ploughed and some of the unploughed portion, the grass on which was mowed for hay, is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 5,189,106 acres.

TABLE XI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1881-2.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—				Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria ..	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	81,007	134,290	238,796
New South Wales	3,405,966	356,566	135,218	4,930,956	44,323	198,532
Queensland	39,612	1,121	3,207	1,313,655	11,984	19,640
South Australia	8,087,032	32,219	137,165	..	18,154	240,827
Western Australia	153,657	8,270	36,790	432	556	18,334
Total	20,400,644	4,010,287	1,239,946	6,326,050	209,307	716,129
Tasmania	977,365	783,129	102,475	..	33,565	44,957
New Zealand	8,297,890	6,924,848	664,093	..	121,890	89,081
Grand total	29,675,899	11,718,264	2,006,514	6,326,050	364,762	850,167

TABLE XI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1881-2.—PRODUCE OF CROPS—continued.

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—				Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria	589,191	9·40	24·57	19·07	45·43	3·43	1·13
New South Wales	518,688	15·35	21·81	21·04	41·97	2·78	1·35
Queensland	72,121	8·41	12·74	12·53	28·26	2·36	1·16
South Australia	313,060	4·57	10·66	11·47	..	2·96	·72
Western Australia .. .. .	..	7·00	10·00	10·00	12·00	2·00	·75
Total.. .. .	1,438,060	6·93	23·97	17·47	38·16	3·14	·98
Tasmania .. .. .	..	18·88	28·44	22·29	..	3·47	1·29
New Zealand .. .. .	..	22·69	28·45	22·28	..	5·41	1·30
Grand total	1,438,060	8·83	26·74	19·04	38·16	3·69	1·02

TABLE XII.—LIVE STOCK, 1881-2.

Name of Colony.	Number of—					Total Number of Stock of all Descriptions to the Square Mile.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	
Victoria	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	12,164,004	138·41
New South Wales	364,306	2,182,226	36,591,986	308,205	39,446,723	127·59
Queensland	194,217	3,618,513	8,292,883	56,438	12,162,051	18·20
South Australia	159,678	314,918	6,810,856	120,718	7,406,170	8·20
Western Australia	31,755	63,009	1,267,912	22,530	1,385,206	1·42
Total.. .. .	1,025,472	7,464,933	63,323,922	749,827	72,564,154	24·64
Tasmania	27,805	130,526	1,847,479	49,660	2,055,470	77·93
New Zealand	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083	14,045,541	134·53
Grand total	1,215,013	8,294,096	78,156,486	999,570	88,665,165	28·33

NOTE.—The Live Stock returns of Victoria and New Zealand are those obtained at the census of 1881. In the other colonies, except New South Wales, they were collected with the Agricultural Statistics in the months of February and March of the current year. For New South Wales the figures have been taken from the report of the Chief Inspector of Live Stock in that colony except in the case of the pigs, which have been derived from the returns of the census.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1881.

* Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,740 square miles. There are also a number of smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is said to be 8,034 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births. ¹	Deaths. ¹	Marriages ¹	Immigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1879	67,697	52,962	120,659	3,654	3,532	1,356	2,098	288	2,386
1880	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1881	71,323	57,188	128,511	4,321	4,411	1,056	1,100	58	1,158

Year.	Emigrants (Poly-nesi-ans only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen-diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by taxation.	Total.				
1878	638	71	709	£ 42,697	£ 18,324	£ 61,021	£ 65,267	£ 100,000	£ 136,608	£ 192,865
1879	313	32	345	£ 46,260	£ 21,511	£ 67,771	£ 71,108	£ 120,000	£ 142,213	£ 169,040
1880	170	18	188	£ 46,544	£ 34,134	£ 80,678	£ 91,102	£ 210,000	£ 185,741	£ 229,528
1881	860	24	884	£ 49,606	£ 37,837	£ 87,443	£ 89,960	£ 254,025	£ 276,040	£ 174,146

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ²	Live Stock.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1878	124	23,180	128	24,080	acres. 39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1879	131	28,967	125	28,085	23,559	300	4,000	3,771	50,000
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1881	164	35,542	160	35,230	75,627	400	5,000	4,769	50,000

¹ It is believed by the Registrar-General of Fiji that the births, deaths, and marriages here given are less than those which actually occurred.

² The total area alienated at the end of 1881 was 214,990 acres. The amount realized by the State was only £13,374, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

INDEX.

	Paragraph
Abolition of State aid to religion	1092
Aborigines, deaths from phthisis amongst	553
" deaths of	508 and 509
" marriages of	390 and 394
" number of	102
" signing with marks	402
Accidents on mines	577 to 580
" railways	574 to 576
Accommodation in charities	1173 and 1174
Accumulation—part VII.	884 to 945
Affiliated colleges	1110 to 1112
Age and education of criminals	810 to 812
Ages at death	480 to 522
" " from phthisis	547 and 548
" " of children under five	510 to 518
" " Chinese and Aborigines	509
" " infants	493 to 507
" " persons over 80	521
" in reformatories	881
" of inmates of charities	1180
" persons married	412 to 420
" prisoners	873 and 874
" scholars	1151 and 1152
" the people	57 to 65
Agricultural produce, prices of	1022 and 1023
" " value of	1025
" products, imports of	1011 and 1012
" statistics	972 to 1000
Area of Australasian colonies	104 and 105
" British dominions	110 and 111
" cities, towns, and boroughs	150 and 152
" foreign countries	112 to 114
" Melbourne and suburbs	86
" shires	151 and 152
" the world	115 to 117
" Victoria	6
Arrests by the police	798 to 822
" causes of	806 to 809
" of males and females	804
Arrivals and departures	121 to 147
" " from and to different countries	126 to 131
Artillery corps	347, 353, and 355
Assets and liabilities of banks	909 to 913, and 916 to 922
Assisted immigration	132 and 139
Asylum and school for the blind	1173 to 1182, and 1184
" for infants	1188
Atrophy and debility, deaths from	560 and 561
Auriferous ground	1072
" reefs	1071
Australia, exports of home produce of	648
Australasian colonies, area of	104 and 105
" " average produce in	991 to 993
" " banks in	916 to 922
" " birth rates in	426 to 429
" " crime in	834 to 849
" " death rates in	460 to 465
" " deaths from phthisis in	554 and 555
" " " " zymotic diseases in	535 and 536
" " " in childbirth in	589 and 590
" " electors who voted in	185 and 186

	Paragraph
Australasian colonies, electric telegraphs in	735 to 737
" " " excess of births over deaths in	454
" " " expenditure of	213 to 220
" " " " on immigration in	320 to 322
" " " exports of home produce from	643 to 648
" " " gold raised in	1065
" " " illegitimacy in	447
" " " immigration and emigration in	137 to 141
" " " imports and exports of	622 to 629
" " " " in excess of exports and the contrary in	664 to 666
" " " land cultivated per head in	978 and 979
" " " " revenue in	227 and 228
" " " " systems of	953
" " " marriage rates in	373 to 378
" " " population of	106 to 109
" " " public debts of	299 to 302
" " " railways in	759 to 761
" " " shipping in	686 to 689
" " " signing with marks in	406 and 407
" " " State school attendance in	1126 and 1127
" " " suicides in	571 and 572
" " " tariffs of	615
" " " taxation by customs duties in	264 to 266
" " " " in	252 to 256
Australia and Australasia, birth rate in	429
" " " death rate in	464
" " " electric telegraphs in	737
" " " gain by immigration in	141
" " " imports and exports of	628 and 629
" " " marriage rates in	378
" " " population of	108
" " " public debt of	302
" " " railways in	761
" " " revenue and expenditure of	219 and 220
" " " shipping in	689 and 690
" " " taxation in	255 and 256
Australian and European telegrams, course of	726 and 727
" " " coinage at Bank of England	904 and 905
Average age at death	522
Ballarat school of mines	1160
Bank notes, duty on	238
Banks	906 to 922
" " " savings	923 to 926
Benevolent asylums, sickness and deaths in	598
" " " societies	1200
Bills of sale	935 and 936
Birthplaces and religions of criminals	813 to 819
" " " in reformatories	880
" " " of inmates of charities	1177
" " " prisoners	875 and 876
" " " the people	45 to 51
Birth rate	423 to 440
" " " in Australia and Australasia	429
" " " London	440
" " " the United Kingdom	431 and 434
" " " rates in Australasian colonies	426 to 429
" " " British possessions	430
" " " European countries	431 to 433
" " " Greater Melbourne	437 to 439
" " " town and country	435 and 436
Births	421 to 450
" " " 1881	421 and 422
" " " excess of over deaths	453 to 455
" " " illegitimate	444 to 449
" " " in each quarter	450
" " " of males and females	441 and 442
" " " twins and triplets	443

	Paragraph
Births, proportion of to population and married women	424 and 425
Blind asylum	1173 to 1182, and 1184
Boats licensed	696
Botanic garden	1170
Boundaries of Victoria	7
Breadstuffs available for consumption	1004 to 1009
" imports and exports of	1010
Breweries	1041 and 1042
Brickyards and potteries	1043
British dominions, area and population of	110 and 111
" " imports and exports of	630 to 634
" " public debts of	303 to 306
" " revenues of	223 to 225
" " taxation of customs duties in	267
" possessions, birth rates in	430
" " death rates in	466
" " electric telegraphs in	738
" " imports in excess of exports, and the contrary, in	667 to 669
" " marriage rates in	379
" " railways in	764 to 767
" " shipping in	691 and 692
" " taxation in	257 to 259
Building societies	939 to 943
Burns and scalds, deaths from	567
Cadetships, naval and military	359 to 361
Cancer, deaths from	557
Candle works	1048 and 1049
Capital account of railways	748 to 751
" and profits of banks...	909 to 913
Cases dealt with by summons	796
Causes of arrest	806 to 809
" death in classified arrangement	526
" " order of fatality	527
" " Victoria and England	528 and 529
" " of octogenarians	581 and 582
" " patients of lying-in hospital	588
" " mining accidents	580
Census of Victoria	26 to 102
" returns of private schools	1140 to 1143
" " State schools	1131 to 1133
Charitable institutions	1173 to 1183
" " sickness and deaths in	591 to 601
Childbirth, deaths from	583 to 590
Children under five, deaths of	510 to 518
Children's hospital	1173 to 1183, and 1187
" " sickness and deaths in	597
Chinese, deaths from phthisis amongst	552
" " of	508 and 509
" immigration and emigration	133 to 136
" marriages of	391 and 395
" naturalized...	176
" number of	100 and 101
" suicides of	570
Churches, accommodation and attendances	1096
Cities and towns	150
" towns, and townships, population and houses in	91
Civil service examinations	1116 and 1117
Classification of causes of death	523
" imports and exports	617
Clergy and services	1094 and 1095
Climate of Victoria	14
Coastwise exports from three ports	65
Coin supplied to and withdrawn by London mint	900
Coins and accounts...	884
Colleges and grammar schools	1158
Colonization of Victoria	3 and 4
Commitments for trial, results of	825 to 831

	Paragraph
Concubinage, women living in	445 and 446
Conjugal condition of the people	... 66 to 75
Constitutional diseases, deaths from	539 to 558
Consumption of breadstuffs per head	1004 to 1009
Contracts for sale and letting	937 and 938
Copyrights	... 1090
Cost of inland mail service	... 734
" mail service to United Kingdom	730 to 733
County courts	... 856
Courts of general sessions	... 855
" mines	... 857
" petty sessions	858 and 859
Cremorne lunatic asylum	... 1197
Crews in steam and sailing vessels	... 682
" proportion of to tonnage	... 680
Crime in Australasian colonies	834 to 849
" the United Kingdom	850 to 852
Criminal statistics	795 to 881
Crown lands alienated	954 and 961
" " amount realized for	963 and 964
" " available for selection	958 to 960
" " modes of disposing of	946 to 953
" " selected	955 and 965
" " sold by auction	... 962
" " unalienated	... 956
Customs duties, taxation by	264 to 268
" revenue	208, 209, 673, and 674
Dead letters	705 and 706
Deaf and dumb asylum	1173 to 1182, and 1185
Death rate	457 to 477
" " in friendly societies	... 1202
Deaths	451 to 590
" 1881	451 and 452
" at different seasons	... 479
" each age	480 to 522
" in charitable institutions	... 1175
" childbed	583 to 590
" each month	... 478
" prisons	... 871
" public institutions	603 and 604
" of children under five	510 to 518
" Chinese and Aborigines	508 and 509
" males and females	... 456
" persons over 80	519 to 521, 581 and 582
Debentures, price of	927 and 928
" when and where payable	... 284
Debt (<i>see</i> Public debt).	
Debts sued for and awarded	... 860
Deep mines	1074 and 1075
Defence works	348 to 350
Defences—part III.	337 to 361
" estimate for	... 358
" expenditure on	344 to 346
" Government proposals for	356 and 357
Denominations of private schools	1137 to 1142
Density of houses	... 42
" metropolitan population	... 90
" population	... 41
Departures (<i>see</i> Arrivals and departures).	
Deposits in banks, bearing and not bearing interest	921 and 922
" with building societies	... 943
Developmental diseases, deaths from	559 to 561
Diamond drills	... 1068
Discount, rates of	... 908
Discovery of Victoria	... 1 and 2
Dispensaries	... 1199
Distilleries	... 1052

	Paragraph
Distinct prisoners ...	867 and 868
Divorce and matrimonial ...	787 to 789
Divorced persons, marriages of ...	387
Drawbacks...	676
Drunkards, religions of ...	819
Drunkenness, arrests for ...	808
Duty on bank notes ...	238
Dwellings ...	42 and 43
" and population, 1871 and 1881 ...	... 37 to 39
" in cities, towns, and townships ...	... 91
" municipalities ...	150, 151, 161, and 162
" on the goldfields ...	... 92 to 95
Education ...	1123 to 1159
" expenditure on ...	318, 319, 1135, and 1136
" of criminals ...	810 to 812
" the people ...	... 76 to 82
Eggs, imports of ...	... 1013
Electoral districts, provinces, members, electors, &c. ...	178 to 189
Electors on the rolls ...	180 and 181
" who voted at last election ...	182 and 183
" in Australasian colonies ...	185 and 186
Electric telegraphs ...	724 to 729, and 735 to 739
Emigrants from United Kingdom to Australasia ...	142 to 147
Emigration (<i>see</i> Immigration and emigration).	
Endowment of municipalities ...	271 and 272
England and Wales, marriages of minors in ...	418 to 420
" causes of death in ...	528 and 529
" death rate at each age in ...	489 to 492
" deaths in public institutions in ...	... 604
Equity, fees in ...	... 790
" transactions in ...	... 781
European countries, birth rates in ...	431 to 433
" death rates in ...	467 and 468
" excess of births over deaths in ...	... 455
" marriage rates in ...	380 to 382
" violent deaths in ...	... 573
Excess of births over deaths ...	453 to 455
Exchange, rates of ...	... 907
Executions ...	... 831
Exhibition, international ...	1171 and 1172
Exhibitions at matriculation ...	... 1115
Expenditure (<i>see also</i> Revenue and expenditure).	
" authorized and incurred, and difference ...	203 and 204
" heads of ...	... 210
" of loans ...	... 212
" on defences ...	344 to 346
" immigration ...	320 to 322
" public instruction ...	318, 319, 1134, and 1135
" works ...	... 323
Experimental farm...	1001 to 1003
Exports (<i>see also</i> Imports and exports).	
" coastwise from three ports ...	... 655
" of gold coin ...	... 903
" home produce from Australasian colonies ...	643 to 648
" principal articles ...	659 and 660
" Victorian produce ...	639 to 642
External trade (<i>see</i> Imports and exports).	
Eye and ear hospital ...	1173 to 1182, and 1186
Farm, Government experimental ...	1001 to 1003
Farms, leases and rental of ...	... 1021
Fees at university ...	... 1108
Fellmongeries ...	1044 and 1045
Female marriage rate ...	370 to 372
" refuges ...	1173 to 1182, and 1194
Finance—part VI.	190 to 336
" account, 1880-1 ...	... 191

	Paragraph
Financial position of banks	909 to 913, and 916 to 920
Fire inquests	883
Flour mills	1039 and 1040
Foreign countries, area and population of	112 to 114
" " electric telegraphs in	739
" " gold coins issued from mints of	901 and 902
" " imports and exports of	635 to 637
" " " in excess of exports in	670
" " land revenue in	229 and 230
" " " under crop in	994
" " live stock in	1037
" " marriage rates in	380 to 382
" " produce of crops in	995, and 998 to 1000
" " public debts of	307 to 310
" " railways in	768
" " revenues of	231 to 233
" " shipping in	693
" " taxation by customs duties in	268
" " " in	260 to 263
" " vessels	679
France, death rate at each age in	489 to 492
" signing with marks in	410
Free dispensaries	1199
Friendly societies	1201 to 1203
Gaols and penal establishments	863 to 878
" sickness and deaths in	602
Gardens and orchards	1019
Gauges of railway lines	762
General and local revenue and expenditure	278 and 279
" " taxation	280 to 282
" and municipal debt	317
" sessions, courts of	855
Gold coin, exports of	903
" issued from foreign mints	901 and 902
Goldfields, population and dwellings on	92 to 95
Gold miners	96 to 98
" price of	772
" raised	1061 to 1067
" " 1881	1061 and 1062
" " 1851 to 1881	1064
" " from alluvial and quartz workings	1067
" " value of per miner	1066
" received at and issued from mint	886 to 891
Governesses and servants' home and institute	1196
Government experimental farm	1001 to 1003
" funds with the banks	915
" proposals for defences	356 to 358
Governors of Australasian colonies	23
" Victoria	16 to 18
Graduates	1120
Grammar schools	1158
Greater Melbourne, area and population of	86 to 89
" birth rates in	437 to 439
" death rates in	473 to 476
" deaths from phthisis in	550 and 551
Grounds for detention of prisoners	869
Guns of land forces	340
" naval forces	342
Harbor trust	697 to 701
" " revenue and expenditure	276 and 277
Heads of expenditure	210 to 336
" revenue	205
Home for governesses and servants	1196
Hospital for sick children	1173 to 1182, and 1187
" the eye and ear	1173 to 1182, and 1186
Hospitals for the insane	1173 to 1182

	Paragraph
Hospitals, sickness and deaths in	591 to 593
House of Commons, number of members of	188 and 189
Houses ... ..	... 41 to 42
" in cities, towns, and townships ... ..	... 91
Humane society ... ..	... 1189
Illegitimacy and concubinage ... ..	... 446
" in Australasian colonies ... ..	... 447
" the United Kingdom ... ..	... 448
" town and country ... ..	... 449
Illegitimate births	444 to 449
Immigrants' home, sickness and deaths in ... ..	... 599
Immigration and emigration	121 to 147
" " 1881	121 to 123
" " in Australasian colonies	137 to 141
" " of adults, children, and infants ... ..	... 125
" " Chinese	133 to 136
" assisted and free	132 and 139
" expenditure on	320 to 322
" from and emigration to different countries	126 to 131
" " the United Kingdom ... ..	... 128
" net gain by in " 22 years ... ..	... 124
Imperial Parliament, number of members of	187 to 189
Import duties ... ..	... 614
Imports and exports	612 to 670
" " 1881 ... ..	... 618
" " and former years	619 and 620
" " at each port	654 and 655
" " classification index and table of ... ..	... 617
" " from and to different countries	649 to 653
" " neighboring colonies	653
" " of Australasian colonies	622 to 629
" " Australia and Australasia	628 and 629
" " breadstuffs ... ..	... 1010
" " British dominions	630 to 634
" " foreign countries	635 to 637
" " per head ... ..	... 621
" " the produce of different countries ... ..	... 638
" in excess of exports and the contrary	661 to 670
" " " in Australasian colonies	664 to 666
" " " British possessions	667 to 669
" of agricultural products	1011 and 1012
" eggs ... ..	... 1013
" live stock overland	773 to 775
" principal articles	657 and 658
Improvements and implements on farms, value of ... ..	... 1028
Indebtedness per head, 30th June 1881 ... ..	... 292
" " 1882	footnote to 292
Index of imports and exports ... ..	... 617
Industrial museum... ..	... 1164
" schools	1173 to 1182, and 1191 to 1193
Inebriate retreat ... ..	... 1195
Infant asylum ... ..	... 1188
Infantile mortality	493 to 507
Inland and foreign correspondence ... ..	... 707
" mail service, cost of ... ..	... 734
Inmates of charities	1175 to 1180
" " average cost of	1182 and 1183
Inquests ... ..	... 882
Insolvencies	792 to 794
Interchange—part V.	611 to 775
Interest on deposits in banks ... ..	... 914
" " savings banks ... ..	... 925
" municipal debt, rates of... ..	... 316
" public debt	311 to 314
" rates of ... ..	... 285
International exhibition	1171 and 1172
Interregna in Victoria ... ..	... 18

	Paragraph
Introductory remarks	1 to 25
Iron raised...	1079 and 1081
Lakes	13
Land acts	947 to 952
" defences, Government proposals for	356
" forces	337 to 340
" " proposed cost of	355
" in cultivation...	974 to 980
" fallow	1020
" revenue	971
" " in Australasian colonies	227 and 228
" " foreign countries	229 and 230
" systems of Australasian colonies	953
" tax	239 to 249
" under crop in British and foreign countries	994
" " principal crops	980
Lands (<i>see</i> Crown lands).	
Law, crime, &c.—part VI.	776 to 883
Leases and rental of farms	1021
" for minerals other than gold	1078
" gold mining	1076
Legislative assembly, number of members of	179
Letters per head in various countries	710
Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks	909 to 913, and 916 to 922
Libraries	1162 and 1168
Lighters and boats licensed	696
Live stock	1030 to 1037
" and wool mortgaged	933
" imports of, overland	773 to 775
Loan of 1879 and 1880, particulars of	294 and 295
Loans, expenditure of	212
" purposes for which authorized	286
Local diseases, deaths from	558
" revenue and expenditure	269 to 277
London, birth rate in	440
" mint	895, and 898 to 900
Lunacy, collections in	791
Lunatic asylum at Cremorne	1197
" asylums	1173 to 1182
" " sickness and deaths in	601
Lying-in hospital, deaths of infants in	596
" " " women in	586 to 588, 594 and 595
Machine labor, rates of	1029
Mail service to United Kingdom, cost of	730 to 733
Manufactories, works, &c.	1039 to 1059
Manufacturing produce, value of	1056 and 1088
Marriage rate	366 to 383
" " 1860 to 1881	366
" " United Kingdom	383
" " of females	370 to 372
" rates in Australasian colonies	373 to 378
" " Australia and Australasia	378
" " British possessions	379
" " European countries	380 to 382
Marriages	364 to 420
" 1881	364 and 365
" by different denominations	392 to 397
" in each quarter	385
" proportion to population and single men	368 and 369
" urban and country districts	384
" of Aborigines	390 and 394
" bachelors and spinsters	386
" Chinese	391 and 395
" deserted persons	388
" divorced persons	387
" minors	415 to 420

	Paragraph
Marriages of widowers and widows	386 to 389
Matriculated students	1118
Matriculation examination	1113 to 1117
Mean population, 1881	103
Measles, deaths from	532
Melbourne and country, deaths from phthisis in	550
" suburbs, area and population of	86 to 89
" " birth rates in	437 to 439
" " death rates in	473 to 476
" botanic gardens	1170
" harbor trust	697 to 701
" position of	9
" public library	1162
" university	1104 to 1121
Meteorological observations	606 to 610
Metria, deaths from	583 to 590
Military cadetships... ..	359 and 360
Mills for grinding and dressing grain	1039 and 1040
Mineral statistics	1061 to 1087
Minerals other than gold	1078 to 1081
Miners for gold	96 to 98
" minerals and metals other than gold	99 and 1080
Mining accidents	577 to 580
" companies	1077
" districts, populations and dwellings in	92 to 95
" lands, value of	1082
" leases	1076
" machinery	1069 and 1070
" produce, value of	1086 and 1087
Ministries	19 and 20
Minor crops	1015
Minors, marriages of	415 to 420
Mint	885 to 905
" allowances	893
" charges	892
" receipts and expenditure	894 and 895
Money orders	717 to 722
Moneys on deposit	944 and 945
Mortgages and liens	929 to 934
" releases and difference	934
Mountains	11
Municipal debt	315 and 316
" revenue and expenditure	270 to 275
Municipalities	148 to 174
" area of	151 and 152
" classification of rateable property in	167 to 174
" dwellings in	150, 151, 161, and 162
" endowment of	271 and 272
" number of	149
" ratepayers in	156 to 160
" ratings in	164 to 166
" salaries in	275
National debt (see Public debt).	
" gallery	1163
" museum	1165
Nationalities	45 to 51
Nationality of vessels	678
Naturalization	175 to 177
Naval cadetships	361
New South Wales, large amount of crime in... ..	835
Normal death rate	458, 462, 465, and 472
Nosological index	524 and 525
Occupations of criminals	820 and 821
" persons naturalized	177
Octogenarians, deaths of	519 to 521, 581 and 582
Offences for which arrests were made	806 to 809

	Paragraph
Offences reported ...	795
Order of colonies in respect to birth rates ...	428
" " " commitments for trial ...	839
" " " convictions in superior courts ...	840
" " " death rates ...	463
" " " density of population ...	107
" " " drunkenness ...	848
" " " equality of sexes ...	107
" " " gain by immigration ...	138 and 139
" " " indebtedness per head ...	300
" " " length of railways ...	760
" " " " telegraph lines open ...	736
" " " marriage rates ...	376 and 377
" " " offences against property ...	847
" " " " the person ...	846
" " " "other offences" ...	849
" " " persons apprehended ...	837
" " " proportion of bank liabilities to assets ...	918
" " " " convictions to arrests ...	841
" " " " " commitments ...	842
" " " " revenue to debt ...	301
" " " " specie to bank assets ...	919 and 920
" " " revenue and expenditure ...	217
" " " " per head ...	218
" " " " raised by taxation ...	254
" " " school attendance ...	1127 and 1128
" " " shipping ...	688
" " " summary convictions ...	838
" " " taxation per head ...	253
" " " value of exports of home produce ...	645 to 647
" " " " imports and exports ...	626 and 627
Ormond college ...	1112
Orphan asylums, sickness and deaths in ...	600
Parliaments ...	21 and 22
Part I.—Population ...	26 to 189
" II.—Finance ...	190 to 336
" III.—Defences... ...	337 to 361
" IV.—Vital Statistics ...	362 to 610
" V.—Interchange ...	611 to 775
" VI.—Law, Crime, &c. ...	776 to 883
" VII.—Accumulation ...	884 to 945
" VIII.—Production ...	946 to 1091
" IX.—Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress ...	1092 to 1203
Passenger rates on railways ...	743
Pastoral produce, value of ...	1038
Patent office library ...	1166
Patents ...	1089
Penal establishments and gaols ...	862 to 878
Pensions ...	325 to 336
" age at which granted ...	334
Petty sessions, courts of ...	858 and 859
Phthisis, deaths from ...	539 to 555
Phylloxera vastatrix ...	1016 and 1017
Physical features of Victoria ...	10
Police pensions ...	331 to 334
Population—part I. ...	26 to 189
" 1881 ...	28
" actual and estimated ...	33 and 34
" and dwellings, 1871 and 1881 ...	37 to 39
" at end of 1881 ...	103
" density of ...	41
" estimates, unreliability of ...	35 and 36
" increase of between censuses ...	29 to 31
" of Australasian colonies ...	106 to 109
" Australia and Australasia ...	108
" British dominions ...	110 and 111
" cities, towns, and boroughs ...	150 and 154

	Paragraph
Population of cities, towns, and townships ...	91
" five extra-metropolitan towns ...	90
" foreign countries ...	112 to 114
" Melbourne and suburbs ...	86 to 89
" shires ...	151 and 154
" the world ...	115 to 117
" on the goldfields ...	92 to 95
" urban and rural ...	83 to 85
Position of Melbourne ...	9
" Victoria ...	5
Post office revenue and expenditure ...	728 and 729
Postal communication with the United Kingdom ...	713 to 716
" returns ...	702 to 716
" union ...	711 and 712
Potteries ...	1043
Poultry ...	1035 and 1036
Price of gold ...	772
" wheat in London ...	1024
Prices in Melbourne ...	771
" of agricultural produce ...	1022 and 1023
Principal articles, exports of ...	659 and 660
" imports of ...	657 and 658
" crops, average produce of ...	984 to 990
" land under ...	980
" produce of ...	981
" proportion of land under each ...	1014
" events ...	15
Prisoners absconding ...	872
" aid society ...	1190
" previously convicted ...	865
" proportion of to population ...	864 and 868
Private schools ...	1136 to 1152
Probates and letters of administration ...	782 to 785
Produce of crops in Cape Colony and foreign countries ...	995, and 998 to 1000
" principal crops ...	981
" per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay ...	987 to 990
" wheat in each county ...	984 to 986
Production—part VIII. ...	946 to 1091
Properties rated, classification of ...	167 and 168
Proportions of the sexes ...	40
" on the goldfields ...	95
Public debt ...	283 to 314
" interest on ...	311 to 314
" debts of Australasian colonies ...	299 to 302
" British dominions ...	303 to 306
" foreign countries ...	307 to 310
" estate, 1881 ...	957 to 959
" institutions, deaths in ...	603 and 604
" instruction, expenditure on ...	318, 319, 1134, and 1135
" libraries ...	1162 and 1168
" reserves in Greater Melbourne ...	1169
" works, expenditure on ...	323
Punishments in prisons ...	877 and 878
Quarries ...	1060
Quartz, average yield of ...	1073
Railway accidents, deaths and injuries from ...	574 to 576
" debt ...	747
" lines, gauges of ...	762
Railways ...	740 to 769
" apparent net loss in working ...	750
" authorized and in progress... ...	741
" capital account of ...	748 to 751
" earnings and expenses per mile ...	752 and 753
" in Australasian colonies ...	759 to 761
" British possessions ...	764 to 767
" foreign countries ...	768

	Paragraph
Railways in United Kingdom	763
" length, cost, and distance travelled	740
" miles open and travelled	744
" of the world	769
" passenger rates on	743
" private, purchase of by the State, &c.	754 to 758
" receipts and working expenses of	745 and 746
" rolling-stock on	742
Rate of interest in savings banks	925
Rates of agricultural labor	1027
" discount	908
" exchange	907
" interest in building societies	942
" " on deposits with banks	914
" mining labor	1085
Ratepayers in municipalities	156 to 160
Ratings in municipalities	164 to 166
Receipts and expenditure of charities	1181 to 1183
" " " university	1121
" " and working expenses on railways	745 and 746
Recoups, 1880-1	207
Reformatories	879 to 881
Refuges for fallen women	1173 to 1182, and 1194
Registered letters	704
Registration of marriages, births, and deaths... ..	362 and 363
Reigning sovereigns	24 and 25
Religions in reformatories	880
" of criminals	813 to 819
" inmates of charities	1178
" prisoners	875 and 876
" the people	52 to 56
Religious, moral, and intellectual progress—part IX.	1092 to 1203
" sects of private schools	1138 to 1143
Rent of squatting runs	970
Repayment of debentures	284
Retiring allowances	325 to 336
Retreat for inebriates	1195
Revenue and expenditure	191 to 233
" " " 1880-1	191
" " " " and former years	197 and 198
" " " 1881-2	footnote to 191
" " " general and local	278 and 279
" " " local	269 to 277
" " " municipal	270 to 275
" " " of Australasian colonies	213 to 220
" " " " Australia and Australasia	219 and 220
" " " " Harbor trust	276 and 277
" " " " Melbourne waterworks	324
" " " " " Sydney, and London mints	894 and 895
" " " " " the post office... ..	728 and 729
" " " " " per head	199 and 200
" " " " 1879-80 and 1880-1 compared	196
" " " " estimated and raised	201
" " " " from customs	208, 209, 673, and 674
" " " " " Crown lands	971
" " " " " goldfields	1083
" " " " " heads of	205
" " " " " of Victoria and New South Wales compared	221 and 222
Revenues of British dominions	223 to 225
" " foreign countries	231 to 233
Rifles in possession of land forces	339
" " " naval forces	343
Rivers	12
Rolling-stock on railways	742
Royal mint	885 to 900
Runs	967 to 970
Rural population	83 to 85
Sabbath school scholars, proportion of to population... ..	1103

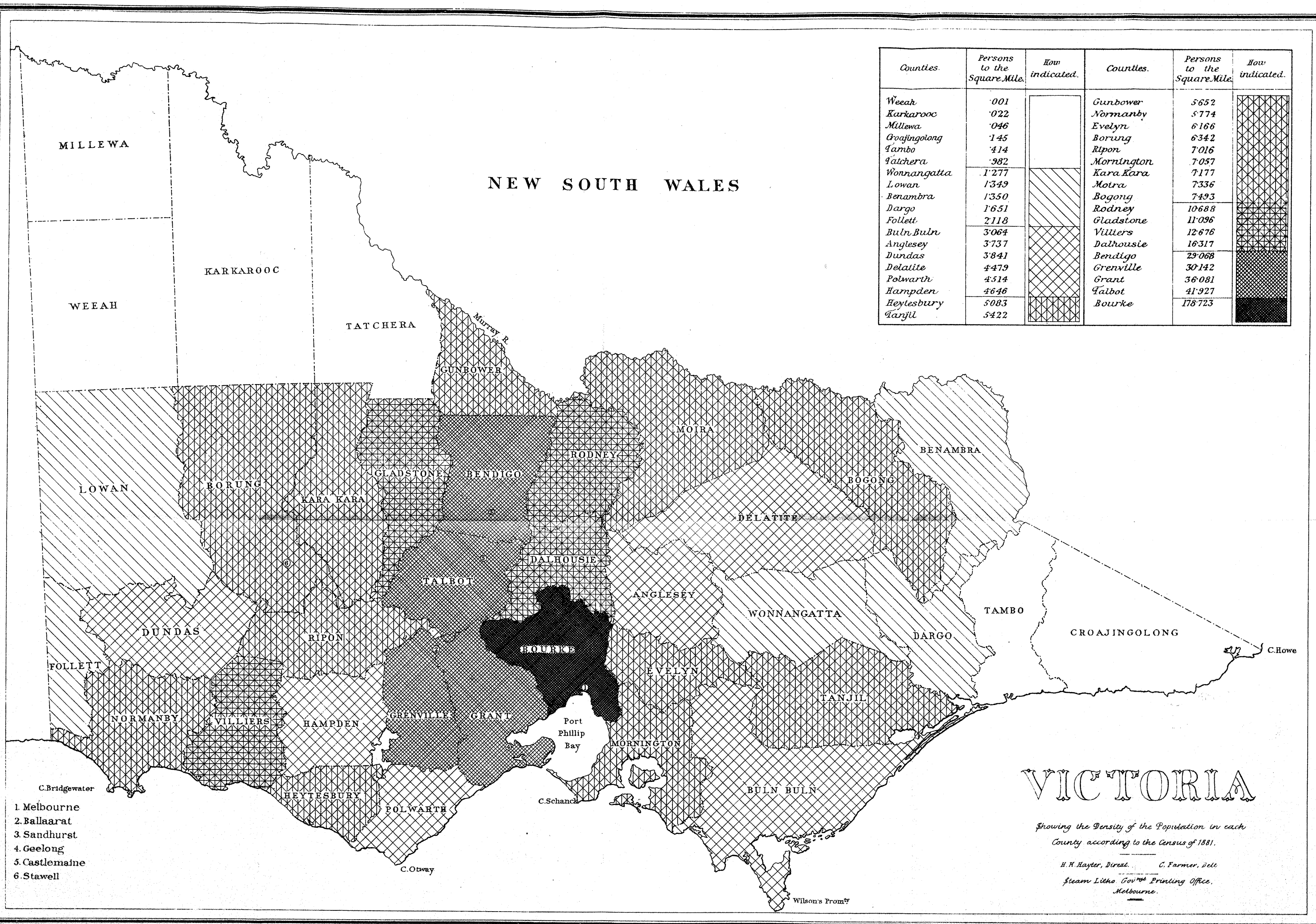
	Paragraph
Sabbath schools	1100 to 1103
Sailing vessels and steamers	681 and 682
Sailors' home	1198
Sandhurst school of mines	1159
Savings banks	923 to 926
Scholars in private schools	1136, 1138 to 1143, 1145 to 1154
" sabbath schools	1100, 1101, and 1103
" State schools	1122 to 1127, and 1130 to 1133
Schools	1122 to 1158
" of design	1161
" of mines	1159 and 1160
Sea defences, Government proposals for	357
Selectors and land selected	965 and 966
Sentences by magistrates	823
" in superior courts	827 and 828
Sexes, proportions of the	40
Shipping	677 to 696
" at each port	684
" Murray ports	685
" entered and cleared	677
" foreign	679
" in Australasian colonies	686 to 690
" British possessions	691 and 692
" foreign countries	693
" nationality of	678
" steam and sailing	681 and 682
" with cargoes and in ballast... ..	683
Shires	151
Sickness and deaths in charitable institutions	591 to 601
" " gaols	602
" in prisons	870
" rates in friendly societies	1202
Signing marriage register with marks	398 to 411
" " " in Australasian colonies	406 and 407
" " " each sect	403 to 405
" " " France	410
" " " the United Kingdom	408 and 409
Small arms of naval forces	343
Soap and candle works	1048 and 1049
Specific weight of crops	1026
Squatting runs	967 to 970
Stamp duties	250 and 251
Stamps issued, value of	723
State aid to mining	1084
" " religion, abolition of	1092
" " school buildings used for public worship	1099
" " " sabbath schools	1102
" " schools	1122 to 1135
Steam engines used in mining	1069
Steamers and sailing vessels... ..	681 and 682
Stock, Victorian	287 to 289
Stone quarries	1060
Strength and establishment of land forces	337 and 338
" " naval forces	341
Students at university	1118 and 1119
Suburban municipalities, population of	86 and 87
Suicidal deaths	568 to 572
Summary disposal by magistrates, results of	822 to 824
Summons cases	796
Superannuation allowances	325 to 336
Supreme court, business in	853 and 854
" " library	1166
Sydney mint	895 to 897
Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.	1044 and 1045
Tariffs	615 and 616
Taxation	234 to 268
" 1880-1	234

	Paragraph
Taxation, 1853 to 1880-1	235 and 236
" by customs duties	264 to 268
" general and local... ..	280 to 282
" in Australasian colonies	252 to 256
" British possessions	257 to 259
" foreign countries	260 to 263
" increased by legislation ... ..	... 237
" per head... ..	... 235
Taxes repealed and imposed ... ..	... 237
Teachers in private schools	1136, 1138, and 1144 to 1147
" sabbath schools ... ..	... 1100 and 1101
" State schools	1122, 1128, 1129, 1131 to 1133
Telegraphs, electric	724 to 729, and 735 to 739
Tobacco manufactories ... ..	... 1050 and 1051
Town and country, death rates in ... ..	... 470 to 472
Towns in the United Kingdom, death rates of ... ..	... 477
Trade (<i>see</i> Imports and exports).	
" marks ... ..	... 1091
Transfer of Land Statute ... ..	... 776 to 780
Transshipments ... ..	... 671 and 672
Treasury bonds ... ..	... 192, and 296 to 298
Trinity college ... ..	... 1111
Trust funds ... ..	... 290
Twins and triplets, births of ... ..	... 443
Typhoid fever, deaths from ... ..	... 533 and 534
Undetected crime ... ..	... 832 and 833
United Kingdom, average produce of wheat in ... ..	... 996 and 997
" birth rate in ... ..	... 431 and 434
" births of males and females in ... ..	... 442
" consumption of breadstuffs in	1007 and 1008
" crime in ... ..	... 850 to 852
" death rates in ... ..	... 467 and 468
" certain towns of ... ..	... 477
" deaths from phthisis in ... ..	... 551
" electric telegraphs in ... ..	... 739
" emigrants from, to Australasia ... ..	... 142 to 147
" excess of births over deaths in ... ..	... 455
" illegitimacy in ... ..	... 448
" immigration from and emigration to ... ..	... 128
" land under crop in ... ..	... 994
" live stock in ... ..	... 1037
" marriage rate in ... ..	... 383
" money orders in ... ..	... 720 to 722
" postal communication with ... ..	... 713 to 716
" returns of ... ..	... 708 and 709
" railways in ... ..	... 763
" signing with marks in ... ..	... 408 and 409
" tariff of ... ..	... 616
United States, consumption of breadstuffs in ... ..	... 1009
University ... ..	... 1104 to 1121
" fees ... ..	... 1108
Urban and rural population ... ..	... 83 to 85
Vaccinations ... ..	... 605
Value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce ... ..	... 1087 and 1088
" produce ... ..	... 1025
" gold per miner ... ..	... 1066
" improvements and implements upon farms ... ..	... 1028
" manufacturing produce ... ..	... 1056 and 1088
" mining lands ... ..	... 1082
" produce ... ..	... 1086 and 1087
" pastoral produce ... ..	... 1038
Valuation of imports, mode of effecting ... ..	... 613
Valuations of friendly societies ... ..	... 1203
Vessels (<i>see also</i> Shipping).	
" built and registered ... ..	... 694
" on the register ... ..	... 695

	Paragraph
Victoria, area of	6
„ boundaries of	7
„ census of	26 to 102
„ climate of	14
„ colonization of	3 and 4
„ discovery of	1 and 2
„ extreme points of	8
„ physical features of	10
„ position of	5
Victorian and other gold minted	891
„ debentures, price of	927 and 928
„ produce, exports of	639 to 642
„ stock	287 to 289
Vines	1016 to 1018
Violent deaths	562 to 580
Vital Statistics—part IV.	362 to 610
Volunteer militia	351 to 355
Volunteers	337, 338, and 354
Wages in Melbourne	770
„ of miners	1085
„ on farms	1027
Waterworks	1058 and 1059
„ Melbourne, revenue and expenditure of	324
Weight of crops	1026
Weights and measures	611
Wheat, average produce of in each county	984 to 986
„ price of, in London	1024
„ producing counties	982 and 983
Whipping ordered by magistrates	824
„ „ superior courts	829 and 830
Wilson hall	1109
Wine made	1016
Wool mortgaged	933
Woollen mills	1046 and 1047
Wool-washing establishments	1044 and 1045
Works of defence	348 to 350
World, population and area of the	115 to 117
„ railways in the	769
Writs	861
Zymotic diseases, deaths from	530 to 538

NEW SOUTH WALES

Counties.	Persons to the Square Mile.	How indicated.	Counties.	Persons to the Square Mile.	How indicated.
Weeah	.001	[Empty Box]	Gunbower	5652	[Cross-hatch pattern]
Karkaroc	.022		Normanby	5774	
Millewa	.046		Evelyn	6166	
Croajingolong	.145		Borong	6342	
Tambo	.414		Ripon	7016	
Tatchera	.982		Mornington	7057	
Wonnangatta	1'277		Kara Kara	7177	
Lowan	1349		Motra	7336	
Benambra	1350		Bogong	7493	
Dargo	1651		Rodney	10688	
Follett	2118	Gladstone	11'096	[Diagonal lines pattern]	
Buln Buln	3'064	Villiers	12676		
Anglesey	3737	Dalhousie	16317		
Dundas	3841	Bendigo	29'068		
Delatite	4479	Grenville	30'142		
Polwarth	4514	Grant	36'081		
Hampden	4646	Talbot	41'927		
Heytesbury	5083	Bourke	178'723		
Tanjil	5422				



- 1. Melbourne
- 2. Ballarat
- 3. Sandhurst
- 4. Geelong
- 5. Castlemaine
- 6. Stawell

VICTORIA

Showing the Density of the Population in each County according to the Census of 1881.

H. H. Hayter, Direct. C. Farmer, Dell
 Steam Litho Govt Printing Office,
 Melbourne.

Wilson's Prom^y