

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK



FOR

1882-3.

(TENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E .

THE present issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* contains information under the usual heads brought on always to the end of 1882, and frequently to much later dates.

It also contains lists embodying the most recent particulars respecting the latitudes and longitudes of principal places, the heights of mountains and hills, the lengths of rivers, the areas of lakes, the position of bays, inlets, capes, and points, the position and population of islands, the times of high water on full and change days, and the variation and dip of the magnetic needle.

In the *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2 I gave a short digest of the results of the Census of 1881, so far as the Numbers, Distribution, Religious Belief, Nationality, Age, Education, and Conjugal Condition of the People of Victoria are concerned. The completion of the Victorian returns now enables me to give a full statement of the Occupations of the People, and of the Sickness and Infirmary prevailing at the time of the Census; and the publication of the returns of the other Australasian Colonies enables me to add comparative tables under all the Census heads of inquiry respecting the whole of the Colonies of the group. These particulars will be found distributed over Part I., Population; Part IV., Vital Statistics; and Part IX., Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress.

The information in the three folding sheets at the beginning of the work has been brought on to 1882 by the addition of the figures for another year.

The Australasian Statistics for the year 1882, which were not compiled in time to be printed in the body of the present volume,

will be found in Appendix A. They will be dissected and commented upon in the next issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The Tariffs of the various Australasian Colonies being now published in so many hand-books, almanacs, &c., I have not thought it desirable to repeat them on the present occasion, especially as no important changes have taken place since last year. Such alterations, however, as have been made have been carefully noted, and are given in Appendix C. The Tariff of the United Kingdom is published as usual, and will be found in Appendix D.

Every portion of the work has been, as usual, carefully checked by the officers of this Department; should, however, any errors be detected which may have escaped observation, I shall be glad of information as to their nature and position.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 1st December 1883.

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Main statistical table with columns for Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigration, Emigration, General Revenue, Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Vessels, Mortgages and Loans, Imports, Exports, and Year.

Table with columns for Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure, Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, Shires and Road Districts, Manufacturing, Mining, Churches, Schools, Melbourne University, and Number of Persons.

Footnote explaining the figures for Revenue and Expenditure, the quantity of gold and amount realized within the year, and the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year.

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1882.

Main data table with columns for Year, Name of Colony, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Public Revenue, Public Debt, Shipping, Crown Lands, and Live Stock. Includes sub-sections for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished.

1 The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria for the last year... 2 The Revenue and Expenditure of Queensland... 3 The figures for Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand... 4 The figures for New South Wales... 5 The figures for Western Australia... 6 The figures for Tasmania... 7 The figures for New Zealand...

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1882-3.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southern-most 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. Position of
Victoria.

2. The part of Australia now called Victoria was discovered by the eminent explorer Captain Cook, in H.M.S. *Endeavour*. He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point, which he named after Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel, who first observed it, to be in lat. 38° south, long. $148^{\circ} 53'$ east. Cook, however, did not attempt to land, 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.

3. New South Wales was colonized in 1788, and for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whaleboat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In the month of October, in the following year, an attempt was made to colonize Port Phillip by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned the country as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention; but in 1824 two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their Early
history.

* 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.

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

way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict settlement was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement was formed at Portland Bay by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land, as Tasmania was then called, who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed; but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded on Hobson's Bay, at the northern extremity of Port Phillip, by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the then unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australia Felix*—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell and the success of the first settlers caused great excitement, not only in the Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of immigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis "*Melbourne*." Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when, on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and erected into a separate colony under the

name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards, rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers, in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat gold-field towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new Constitution giving responsible Government to the colony was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent, and party feeling has at times run high, this has had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed; but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity of the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of any country.*

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

Principal
events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be 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 burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.

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

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. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawkner 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. (For boundaries of Victoria see next paragraph.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
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 gold-field. (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.—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.

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

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. Area of Victoria.

7. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 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° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

8. 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° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 42" east. Position of Melbourne.

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES* OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.		Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
	°	'	°	'		°	'	°	'
Alexandra ...	37	12	145	43	Hamilton ...	37	45	142	1
Amherst ...	37	8	143	40	Inglewood ...	36	35	143	53
Ararat ...	37	17	142	57	Jamieson ...	37	18	146	9
Avoca ...	37	6	143	29	Kilmore ...	37	18	144	57
Ballarat ...	37	33	143	52	Lakes' Entrance	37	53	148	2
Beechworth ...	36	22	146	41	Maldon ...	37	0	144	5
Belfast... ..	38	23	142	14	Maryborough ...	37	3	143	44
Benalla ...	36	33	145	59	Melbourne ...	37	50	144	59
Buninyong ...	37	39	143	53	Point Lonsdale	38	18	144	37
Cape Bridgewater	38	24	141	25	Point Nepean ...	38	18	144	40
„ Everard ...	37	49	149	17	Portland ...	38	21	141	37
„ Howe ...	37	31	149	59	Pyramid Point...	38	32	145	14
„ Liptrap ...	38	55	145	55	Queenscliff ...	38	16	144	40
„ Nelson ...	38	26	141	32	Sale ...	38	6	147	4
„ Otway ...	38	52	143	41	Sandhurst ...	36	46	144	17
„ Paterson ...	38	41	145	37	Seymour ...	37	2	145	6
„ Schanck ...	38	30	144	54	Smythesdale ...	37	39	143	41
„ Woolamai...	38	54	145	22	St. Arnaud ...	36	37	143	16
Castlemaine ...	37	4	144	14	Stawell ...	37	3	142	47
Clunes ...	37	18	143	47	Talbot ...	37	10	143	42
Creswick ...	37	25	143	54	Wangaratta ...	36	21	146	19
Dunolly ...	36	52	143	44	Warrnambool ...	38	23	142	30
Echuca ...	36	8	144	46	Williamstown ...	37	52	144	55
Geelong ...	38	9	144	22	Wilson's Promontory	39	8	146	26

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

10. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES* OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria... ..	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	42
New South Wales	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	42
Queensland ...	Brisbane† ...	27	27	32	153	2	40
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	57	0	138	35	0
Western Australia	Perth ...	31	20	0	115	6	43
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	20	7
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41	16	25	174	47	25

* For the purpose of determining Australian longitude with absolute correctness, direct telegraphic communications have recently been exchanged with the Greenwich Observatory. When the results are known, it is probable that the present figures will require some alteration.

† Mr. W. J. Blakeney, Deputy Registrar-General of Queensland, informs me that, according to the most recent observations, the Brisbane Observatory appears to be in latitude 27° 28' 14" S., longitude 153° 1' 47' 40" E. These observations, however, have not been accepted as final.

11. 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 labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Divide, there are also other ranges in different parts of the country, many of them being offshoots of the primary chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its branches between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria.

Physical features.

12. The following list of the principal mountains and hills in Victoria, which contains also a statement of the name of the county in which they are respectively situated, and of the elevation of the most important peaks above the level of the sea, has recently been corrected for this work by the Government Astronomer, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., according to the latest information in the possession of his department:—

Mountains and hills.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

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

13. 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 and canals for the purposes of irrigation, gold-washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the colony have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths—originally supplied by the Survey Department, and recently corrected by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, according to the latest information—are as follow:—

RIVERS.

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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Cudgewa Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray 8 miles N. of Towong ...	50
Curdie's River ...	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Curryong Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray 3 miles N. of Towong ...	55
Dabyminga Creek ...	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Dandenong Creek ...	Mornington, western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo ...	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River ...	85
Darlot's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy ...	25
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn 10 miles below Darlingford	60
Deegay Ponds ...	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn ...	20
Doma Mungi ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray ...	45
Drysdale Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Merri ...	25
Dundas ...	Dundas. Joins Wannon 1½ miles W. of Cavendish ...	20
Dunmunkle Creek ...	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera ...	60
Dwyer's Main Creek	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	25
Emu Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater ...	30
Eumerella ...	Normanby. Falls into Lake Yambuk ...	80
Ferrer's Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ...	35
Fiery Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac ...	90
Fitzroy ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	35
Ford's Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Delatite ...	20
Franklin ...	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool ...	25
Fyan's Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale ...	30
Gellibrand ...	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	75
Genoa ...	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	40*
Gibbo ...	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta ...	25
Glenelg ...	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	281
Gnarkeet Ponds ...	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	30
Goulburn ...	Anglesey, part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Gray's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ...	25
Gunbower Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Murray ...	75
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	20
Henty's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	25
Hodgson's Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	20
Holland ...	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	45
Hopkins ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	155
Howqua ...	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	45
Hughes' Creek ...	Anglesey, part of northern boundary. Falls into Goulburn	50
Indigo Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray ...	20
Jackson's Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater ...	55
Jamieson ...	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn ...	60
Jim Crow Creek ...	Ripon, part of southern boundary. Falls into Loddon	35
Jingallala ...	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ...	37
Joyce's Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Middle Creek ...	35
Kiewa ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	95
King ...	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ...	90
King Parrot Creek ...	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong ...	20

* Length in Victoria only; total length 60 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Koroit Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	35
Kororoit Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ...	40
Lang Lang ...	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ...	30
La Trobe ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	135
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderderg ...	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh ...	35
Lindsay ...	Millewa. Falls into Murray ...	35
Little ...	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ...	40
Little ...	Tambo. Falls into Tambo ...	20
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ...	20
Loddon ...	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill	225
Macallister ...	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson ...	100
Marraboer ...	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ...	35
Mather's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Glenelg ...	20
Merri ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	40
Merri Merri Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ...	50
Merriman's Creek ...	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach ...	60
Middle Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon ...	40
Mitchell ...	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ...	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray about 8 miles east from Wodonga	175
McKenzie ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera 5 miles W. of Horsham	55
Moondara ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ...	35
Moorarbool ...	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong ...	80
Moroka ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	30
Morwell ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ...	30
Mountain Creek ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ...	25
Moyne ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ...	45
Mount Cole Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ...	25
Mount Emu Creek ...	Hampden. Falls into Hopkins ...	150
Mount Greenock Creek	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ...	35
Mount Hope Creek	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp ...	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ...	25
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera 12 miles E. of Horsham	80
Muckleford Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon ...	20
Muddy Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Murray ...	Northern boundary line of colony of Victoria ...	980*
Murrabit ...	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon ...	35
Murrindal ...	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ...	35
Muston's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ...	50
Myer's Creek ...	Bendigo ...	30
Myrtle Creek ...	Ripon, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban ...	20
Naringhil Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ...	30
Nicholson ...	Dargo. Falls into Lake King ...	50
Norton Creek ...	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera ...	35
Outlet Creek ...	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Alpacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens ...	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray 23 miles below Wangaratta	140
Perry ...	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington ...	38
Plenty ...	Bourke. East boundary of county ...	35
Pyramid Creek ...	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	160

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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Reedy Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	45
Richardson	Kara Kara. Joins Avon about 26 miles N. W. from Navarre	35
Rose	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo	50
Salt Creek	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins	35
Saltwater	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray	170
Serpentine Creek	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon	35
Seven Creeks	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn	35
Shaw	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	20
Snowy	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 11 miles W. of Cape Conran	120*
Spring Creek	Villiers. Falls into Merri Merri	30
Stokes, or Emu	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Stony Creek	Delatite. Falls into Violet Ponds	32
Sugarloaf Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	30
Sunday Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Sugarloaf Creek	35
Surrey	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	28
Sutherland Creek	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool	20
Tambo, or Thomson	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tarra Tarra	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet near Tarraville	25
Tarwin	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet	50
Thomson	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe	100
Thowgla Creek	Benambra. Falls into Curryong Creek	20
Toonginbooka	Tambo. Joins Snowy River	30
Tom's Creek	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria	20
Trawalla Creek	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Tsheea Creek	Rodney. Falls into Murray	25
Tullaroop Creek	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	120
Tyers	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe	35
Tyrrell Creek	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	95
Victoria	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta 4 miles W. of Lake Omeo	40
Violet Ponds	Moira. Falls into Goulburn	35
Wabba Creek	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek	20
Wallpolla Creek	Millewa. Falls into Murray	30
Wando	Dundas. Falls into Wannon	25
Wannon	Dundas. Part of south boundary of county	150
Watts	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra	25
Warrambine Creek	Grenville. Falls into Barwon	45
Wentworth	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell	55
Western Moorarbool	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool	30
Werribee	Bourke. West boundary of county	70
Whorouly	Delatite. Joins Ovens about 15 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	20
Wimmera	Wimmera district. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh	228
Wingan	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Ram Head	30
Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite	60
Wongangarra	Falls into Wonnangatta, 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	50
Wonnangatta	Falls into Mitchell	75
Woori Yaloak	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra about 4 miles west from Warrandyte	25
Yackandandah Creek	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa	30
Yarra Yarra	Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay	150
Yarriambiack Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	95
Yarrowee, or Leigh	Grant. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh	80
Yea	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn	35

* Length in Victoria only; total length 300 miles.

Lakes.

14. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons, but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals in consequence of the shifty nature of the sand at its mouth. 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 King, 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. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, corrected to the latest date under the direction of Mr. Surveyor-General Skene :—

LAKES.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ...	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh (<i>f</i>) ...	13,000
Albert Park ...	South Melbourne (<i>f</i>) ...	105
Bael Bael ...	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,075
Baker ...	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Barragootta ...	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Beeac ...	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	1,500
Birdebush ...	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	64
Boga ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	2,120
Bolac ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ...	3,500
Bookaar ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	1,075
Boorookpi ...	Lowan, 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ...	1,030
Boort ...	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ...	1,127
Bringalbert ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Bullen Merri ...	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	1,330
Buloke ...	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ...	11,000
Bunga ...	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ...	300
Bungaa ...	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ...	1,000
Buninjon ...	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ...	430
Burn ...	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	130
Burrumbeet ...	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	5,200

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Calvert ...	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	5,200
Carchap ...	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Catcarrong ...	Villiers, near township of Winslow (<i>f</i>) ...	80
Catherine ...	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (<i>f</i>) ...	130
Centre ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	660
Charm ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,200
Clear ...	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	300
Colac ...	Polwarth, at Colac (<i>f</i>) ...	6,650
Colongulac ...	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	3,500
Condah ...	Normanby, 12 miles N.E. of Heywood (<i>f</i>) ...	665
Connewarren ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Mortlake (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Connewarre ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ...	3,880
Cooper ...	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ...	2,400
Coorong ...	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (<i>f</i>) ...	200
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ...	400
Coragulac ...	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (<i>b</i>) ...	90
Corangamite ...	Grenville (<i>s</i>) ...	57,700
Corringale ...	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (<i>f</i>) ...	400
Craven ...	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (<i>tidal</i>) ...	200
Cullens ...	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,550
Cundare ...	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	350
Curlip ...	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River (<i>f</i>) ...	—
Denison ...	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton (<i>f</i>) ...	1,500
Dock ...	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	370
Doling Doling ...	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (<i>f</i>) ...	50
Drung Drung ...	Borong, 11 miles S. E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Duck ...	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	770
Durdidwarrah ...	Grant, reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ...	—
Elingamite ...	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	800
Elizabeth ...	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Eyang ...	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (<i>f</i>) ...	180
Furnell ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard (<i>f</i>) ...	800
Garnouk ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Garry ...	Moira, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton (<i>f</i>) ...	900
Genoa ...	Croajingolong, 10 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	1,250
Ghentghen ...	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	40
Gherang Gherang ...	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Gnarput ...	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	5,800
Gnotuk ...	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	600
Goldsmith ...	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>f</i>) ...	2,100
Green ...	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Hindmarsh ...	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River (<i>f</i>) ...	30,000
Jollicum ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ...	130
Kakyora ...	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ...	250
Kanagulk ...	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn ...	870
Kangaroo ...	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	2,250
Kariah ...	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	350
Karnak ...	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>b</i>) ...	300
Keilambete ...	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	770
Kemi Kemi ...	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	130
Kennedy ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ...	690
King ...	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	22,500
Kolora ...	Hampden, 20 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	100
Kornardin ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	300

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Konnendhar ...	Hampden, 19 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	75
Koreetnung ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	560
Lalbert ...	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,250
Leaghur ...	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	130
Learmonth ...	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	1,100
Linlithgow ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ...	2,450
Little ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ...	80
Long ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	300
Lonsdale ...	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>) ...	3,000
Lookout ...	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ...	130
Malmsbury ...	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury (<i>f</i>)	400
Mannaor ...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>) ...	40
Marmal ...	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Marsh ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,700
Meering ...	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	400
Melanyora ...	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ...	240
Middle ...	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	560
Miga ...	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	230
Mitre ...	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>) ...	1,280
Modewarre ...	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ...	1,025
Moodewarre ...	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>) ...	620
Morea ...	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	180
Mournpall ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	1,280
Mundi ...	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>)	1,280
Murdeduke ...	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>) ...	2,800
Natimuk ...	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	660
Omeo ...	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ...	1,500
Ondit ...	Grenville, 5 miles, N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	250
Oundell ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ...	180
Paragalmir ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	160
Pelican... ...	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	80
Pertobe ...	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ...	50
Pine ...	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	500
Pine Hut ...	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Moystyn ...	200
Punpundhal ...	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	60
Purgagoolah ...	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	30
Purumbete ...	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	1,450
Racecourse ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Reedy ...	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	550
Reeve ...	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast (<i>tidal</i>)	9,000
Repose ...	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld (<i>f</i>) ...	280
Rosine ...	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy (<i>s</i>) ...	380
Salt Lakes ...	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya (<i>s</i>) ...	4,480
Salt ...	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	870
„ ...	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham (<i>s</i>) ...	500
„ ...	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>s</i>) ...	180
„ ...	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ...	500
„ ...	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk (<i>s</i>) ...	850
„ ...	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	700
„ ...	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	100
Sand ...	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	180
St. Mary's ...	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles (<i>f</i>) ...	180
Swan ...	Mornington, in Phillip Island (<i>f</i>) ...	60
Sydenham ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran (<i>tidal</i>) ...	2,300
Tamboon ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard (<i>tidal</i>)	1,150
Tatutong ...	Hampden, W. of L. Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	50

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Terang ...	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	280
Terang Pom ...	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	500
Timboon ...	(See Colongulac.)	
Tooliorook ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ...	850
Tower Hill ...	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ...	850
Turang-moroke ...	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	250
Tyers ...	Tambo, 22 miles W. of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ...	3,950
Tyrrell ...	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River (<i>s</i>) ...	42,600
Victoria ...	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale (<i>tidal</i>) ...	28,500
Walwalla ...	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Wallace ...	Lowan, at Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	450
Wangoom ...	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool (<i>f</i>) ...	200
Wau Wauka ...	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ...	600
Weerancanuck ...	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	1,280
Weering ...	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	921
Wellington ...	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale (<i>f</i>) ...	34,500
Wendouree ...	Grenville, at Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	500
White ...	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Moyston (<i>s</i>) ...	1,400
Wirraan ...	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	60
Wooronook ...	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ...	250
Wurdee Boluc ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ...	440
Yallakar ...	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	870
Yambuk ...	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast (<i>tidal</i>) ...	200
Yando ...	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	150
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne (<i>an artificial lake</i>) (<i>f</i>) ...	1,360
Yeeangmaria ...	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	75
Yellwell ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	640
Yerang... ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	1,290

15. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, ^{Bays, inlets, &c.} which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach,

extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. The following are the names and positions of the principal bays and inlets, commencing at the western extremity of the coast :—

BAYS, INLETS, ETC.

Name of Bay or Inlet.	County.	Remarks.
Discovery Bay ...	Normanby ...	} Between South Australian boundary and Portland Bay.
Bridgewater Bay ...	" ...	
Nelson Bay ...	" ...	
Portland Bay ...	" ...	
Port Fairy ...	Villiers ...	Site of borough of Belfast.
Lady Bay ...	" ...	Site of town of Warrnambool.
Childers Cove ...	Heytesbury ...	} Between Warrnambool Harbour and Cape Otway.
Bay of Martyrs ...	" ...	
Curdie's Inlet ...	" ...	
Port Campbell ...	" ...	
Port Campo ...	" ...	
Castle Cove ...	Polwarth ...	} A short distance to the east of Cape Otway. Site of the village of Middleton.
Apollo Bay ...	" ...	
Louttit Bay ...	" ...	} Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.
Airey's Inlet ...	" ...	
Entrance to Lake Connewarre	Grant ...	
Port Phillip Bay ...	Grant and Mornington	An inland sea, on which is situated the city of Melbourne, town of Geelong, boroughs of Brighton, Sandridge, St. Kilda, Williamstown, and Queenscliff, and numerous townships and villages.
Swan Bay ...	Grant ...	Situated within Port Phillip, on the west side near the entrance.
Corio Bay ...	" ...	At the western part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Geelong.
Hobson's Bay ...	Bourke ...	At the northern part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Melbourne, and site of the boroughs of Sandridge and Williamstown.
Western Port ...	Mornington ...	Site of villages of Flinders, Hastings, and Corinella, situated on the main land; and of Cowes, situated on Phillip Island.
Venus Bay and Anderson's Inlet	Buln Buln ...	} Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
Waratah Bay ...	" ...	
Shallow Inlet ...	" ...	
Leonard Bay ...	" ...	
Norman Bay ...	" ...	
Oberon Bay ...	" ...	
Waterloo Bay ...	" ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and entrance to Port Albert.
Refuge Cove ...	" ...	
Sealers' Cove ...	" ...	
Corner Inlet ...	" ...	
Port Albert ...	" ...	Site of townships of Palmerston and Alberton.
Shoal Inlet ...	" ...	Site of the township of Tarraville.
Lakes' Entrance	Tambo ...	Entrance to Lakes King, Victoria, and Reeve; liable to be closed periodically.
Dock Inlet ...	Croajingolong	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe.
Sydenham Inlet ...	" ...	
Tamboon Inlet ...	" ...	
Wingan Inlet ...	" ...	
Mallacoota Inlet ...	" ...	

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

CAPES, POINTS, ETC.

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.
Cape Bridgewater ...	Normanby ...	Between Discovery and Bridgewater Bays.
„ Nelson ...	„ ...	Between Bridgewater and Nelson Bays.
„ Sir William Grant	„ ...	East of Nelson Bay and between it and Point Danger.
Point Danger ...	„ ...	Point at S.W. side of entrance to Portland Bay.
„ Buttress ...	Heytesbury ...	Between Warrnambool and Cape Otway.
„ Hesse ...	„ ...	
Moonlight Head ...	Polwarth ...	
Point Reginald ...	„ ...	
Rotten Point ...	„ ...	
Point Flinders ...	„ ...	
Cape Otway ...	„ ...	Principal turning point of vessels from the westward bound to Port Phillip. On this cape there is a lighthouse, 300 feet above the sea-level.
Point Franklin ...	Polwarth ...	Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.
„ Haley ...	„ ...	
„ Bunbury ...	„ ...	
Cape Patton ...	„ ...	
Point Hawden ...	„ ...	
„ Grey ...	„ ...	
„ Roadknight ...	„ ...	Port Phillip Heads.
„ Addis ...	Grant ...	
„ Flinders (one of the Barwon Heads)	„ ...	
„ Lonsdale ...	„ ...	At Queenscliff, within Port Phillip Heads. On this point there is a lighthouse, 109 feet above the sea-level.
„ Nepean ...	Mornington ...	
Shortland's Bluff ...	Grant ...	Between Point Nepean and Western Port. On Cape Schanck there is a lighthouse, 278 feet above the sea-level.
Cape Schanck ...	Mornington ...	
West Head ...	„ ...	On south side of Phillip Island.
Point Grant ...	Mornington ...	
Pyramid Point ...	„ ...	
Cape Woolamai ...	„ ...	
East Head ...	„ ...	
Griffith Point ...	„ ...	
Cape Paterson ...	„ ...	Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
„ Liptrap ...	Buln Buln ...	
Grinder Point ...	„ ...	
Bell Point ...	„ ...	
Pillar Point ...	„ ...	
Norman Point ...	„ ...	
Oberon Point ...	„ ...	
South-west Point ...	„ ...	

CAPES, POINTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.
Wilson's Promontory ...	Buln Buln ...	The southernmost point on the Australian continent. A most important turning point of vessels bound to New South Wales from the westward. On this point there is a lighthouse 383 feet above the sea-level.
Cape Wellington ...	" ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and Port Albert.
Brown Head ...	" ...	
Hobbs Head ...	" ...	
Horn Point ...	" ...	
Point Ricardo ...	Croajingoloug ...	
Cape Conran ...	" ...	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe. Cape Everard is supposed to have been the part of Victoria first seen by Europeans, viz., by Captain Cook and his ship's crew. It was named by them Point Hicks.
Pearl Point ...	" ...	
Cape Everard ...	" ...	
Petrel Point ...	" ...	
Ram Head ...	" ...	
Wigan Point ...	" ...	
Sand Patch Point ...	" ...	
Little Ram Head ...	" ...	
Bastion Point ...	" ...	} Point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.
Cape Howe (Conference Point)	" ...	

Islands.

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

ISLANDS.

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

ISLANDS—continued.

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

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

TIDES.

Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.	Range of Tide.	Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.	Range of Tide.
	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Portland Bay ...	0 30	3 0	Venus Bay ...	11 56	7 0
Port Fairy ...	0 31	3 0	Waratah Bay ...	12 0	8 0
Warrnambool ...	0 37	3 0	Glennie Islands ...	11 44	9 0
Point Lonsdale ...	9 42	7 0	Refuge Cove ...	12 14	8 0
Point Nepean ...	10 50	3 0	Rabbit Island ...	12 14	8 0
Queenscliff (Port } Phillip Heads) }	10 50	3 1	Port Albert ...	12 14	8 0
Hobson's Bay ...	2 31	2 8	Lakes' Entrance ...	8 30	3 0
Melbourne Quay ...	2 48	2 8	Gabo Island ...	8 50	6 0

19. Between 1858 and 1863, observations for the variation and dip of the magnetic needle were recorded for 168 places in this colony by Professor George Neumayer, who was then director of the Magnetic Survey of Victoria. Subsequent observations, which have been confined to Melbourne, go to show that the variation and dip are diminishing, the former since 1875 having decreased by 16' and the latter by 2'. Variation and dip of magnetic needle.

In the following table, which has been supplied by Mr. Ellery, the diminution found to have taken place in Melbourne has been assumed to have also occurred at the other places at which Neumayer made his observations, and upon this assumption the whole have been brought on to the end of 1882:—

VARIATION AND DIP OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, 1882.

Names of Localities.	Variation.		South Dip.	Names of Localities.	Variation.		South Dip.
	East.				East.		
	°	'	°		°	'	°
Daylesford ...	9	52	66 57	Benalla ...	8	15	65 49
Upper Macalister ...	9	14	66 36	French Island ...	8	14	67 36
The Straits (Seacombe)	9	14	67 1	Longwood ...	8	12	66 8
Port Albert ...	9	10	67 38	Wahgunyah ...	8	11	65 17
Indi River (Groggan's Station) ...	9	10	65 27	Cranbourne ...	8	11	67 18
Dargo Station ...	9	5	66 35	Rothwell ...	8	7	67 10
Giffard ...	9	5	67 17	MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY ...	8	6	67 4
Buckland's Camp ...	9	1	66 3	Cummins', near Geodetic Survey Observatory, 145° E. long.	8	6	66 54
Rosedale ...	9	1	67 9	Donnybrook ...	—		67 43
Cape Schanck ...	8	59	67 18	Echuca ...	8	6	65 30
Buenboar ...	8	56	65 35	Mulwallah ...	8	6	65 18
Muddy Creek (Corner Inlet) ...	8	55	—	Sandy Point (Western Port) ...	8	5	67 41
Jericho ...	8	55	66 44	Kilmore ...	8	5	66 31
Keogh's Bridge, Mitta Mitta ...	8	53	65 39	Maryborough ...	8	3	66 35
Junction of Mitta and Snowy Creek ...	8	51	65 29	Spring Creek ...	8	2	—
Omeo, Livingstone ...	8	49	66 11	Shepparton ...	8	1	65 50
Flourbag Plain ...	—		66 17	Mount Blackwood ...	8	1	66 29
Mansfield ...	8	48	66 31	Caddandra (Broken Creek) ...	8	0	65 32
Jamieson ...	8	47	66 15	Seymour ...	7	59	66 15
Sandy Point (Shallow Inlet) ...	8	47	67 46	Woodend ...	7	58	66 48
Donnelly's Creek ...	8	46	—	Rushworth... ..	7	58	65 58
Tarwin River, Black's Station ...	8	46	67 45	Williamstown ...	7	57	67 13
Yabba ...	8	44	65 17	Dunkeld ...	7	56	66 44
Omeo Station ...	8	43	66 0	Mount Disappointment	—		66 37
Mount Elephant ...	8	40	—	Footscray ...	7	55	—
Bright (Morse's Creek)	8	40	65 57	Bacchus Marsh, Darley	7	52	66 53
Powlett River ...	8	39	—	Mount Ida ...	7	50	66 21
Baldhills Township ...	8	38	—	Yandari (St. Germain)	7	49	—
Fernhills, Holland River	8	36	66 0	Castlemaine ...	7	48	66 41
Gibbo Creek ...	8	35	—	Keilor ...	—		67 8
Beechworth ...	8	34	65 31	Baldhill, Keilor Plains	—		68 40
Albury—Wodonga ...	8	32	65 18	Carlsruhe ...	—		66 46
Chiltern ...	8	32	65 26	Mount Tarrangower	—		66 41
Mount Juliet ...	8	32	—	Wyndham ...	—		67 27
Merton ...	8	28	66 19	Rochester ...	7	45	65 48
Wangaratta ...	8	24	65 26	Greenhills, near Ballarat ...	7	45	67 40
Violettown ...	8	22	66 2	Heathcote East ...	7	45	66 20
Upper Acheron ...	8	21	66 49	Thomson's Creek, Shirley ...	7	43	67 0
Acheron Station ...	8	21	66 42	Campaspe, Kennedy's Punt ...	7	43	66 6
Geelong ...	8	20	67 24	Ballarat East ...	7	42	67 9
Molesworth ...	8	19	66 26				
Queenscliff ...	8	18	67 39				

VARIATION AND DIP OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, 1882—continued.

Names of Localities.	Variation East.		South Dip.		Names of Localities.	Variation East.		South Dip.	
	°	'	°	'		°	'	°	'
Pitfield	7	42	67	15	Concongella Creek ...	7	10	66	32
Magnetic Hill, between Maupoke and Inker- mann	7	41	66	53	Ararat, Rainbow Inn	7	9	66	52
Horsham	7	41	66	20	Mortwara	7	4	65	2
Blackhill, close to Bal- larat	7	40	—		Piangil	7	4	64	47
Corangamite Creek or Swamp	7	40	67	39	Learmonth	7	4	66	54
Colac	7	40	67	35	St. Arnaud	7	4	66	3
Ararat (Quartzhill) ...	7	39	66	41	Longerenong	7	3	66	23
Morrison's Diggings ...	7	39	67	10	Spring Hill	7	2	66	18
Cressy	7	38	67	35	Lake Buloke	7	2	65	53
Blackhill Tunnel	—		66	57	Lake Tyrrell	7	1	—	
Epsom (Bendigo)	7	36	66	15	Murra Murra (Robert- son's Station) ...	7	0	66	44
Kangaroo Gully (Ben- digo)	7	36	66	19	Narroween	6	58	64	45
Serpentine Inn	7	35	65	51	Boundary Line, South- west	6	58	67	40
Schnapper Point	—		67	42	Digby	6	57	67	18
Dandenong	7	35	67	13	Tia Bolite	6	56	64	51
Queenstown... ..	—		66	48	Youngera	6	57	64	26
Newbridge, Loddon ...	7	34	66	16	Manifold's Swamp ...	6	56	67	31
Apollo Bay, Point Bun- bury	7	34	67	54	Charlton West (banks of the Avoca) ...	6	55	65	57
Pickaninny Creek (Power's Station) ...	7	34	65	45	Euston	6	52	64	25
Amphitheatre	7	34	—		The Pound below Euston	6	52	64	41
Black's Station, near Mount Nooran	7	33	67	44	Mount Shadwell ...	6	52	68	17
Glenorchy	7	33	66	32	Yarriambiak Creek, near Batchina ...	6	51	65	54
Heathcote West	7	33	66	22	Nyppo	6	49	65	21
Harrow	7	33	—		Antwerp	6	49	65	52
Avoca	7	33	66	46	Melton	6	48	66	35
Casterton	7	31	67	21	Rosebrook	6	48	66	55
Clunes	7	30	66	51	Portland	6	47	68	1
Cape Otway	7	25	68	2	Lake Coorong	6	47	65	26
Mount Korong	7	24	65	59	Tereejee	6	45	65	26
Dunolly	7	24	66	24	Lake Hindmarsh ...	6	45	65	45
Hopkins River	7	20	66	52	Goall, Spectacle Plains	6	45	65	20
Mount Rouse	7	20	67	27	Pine Plains	6	43	65	1
Caramut	7	19	67	21	Mournpall	6	43	64	25
Quambatook	7	19	65	24	Pyalong	—		66	36
Kerang	—		65	16	Chetwynd	6	42	66	59
Mount Hope	—		65	29	Yellamyip	6	40	65	20
Belfast	7	17	68	0	SaltLakes, Onetree Hill	6	37	64	56
Beaufort (Fiery Creek)	7	17	66	51	Murray, Police Station	6	37	64	22
Crowlands	7	17	66	47	Dartmoor	6	35	67	38
Warrnambool	7	13	68	1	Consolation Plains ...	6	36	—	
Mount Sturgeon	7	13	—		Grassdale	6	32	—	
Camperdown	7	12	67	48	Cavendish	6	28	67	7
Swanhill	7	12	64	49	Mount Gambier	6	26	67	44
Lalbert	7	12	65	19	Mildura	6	24	64	17
Wimmera(Upper region)	7	12	66	13	Junction of Murray and Darling	6	20	64	0
The Richardson (Ma- ranew)	7	12	66	8	Pentland	6	11	66	46
Hamilton	7	11	67	36	Kulnine	6	11	64	3
					Boundary, N.W.	6	9	63	59
					Walla Walla Lake ...	6	7	64	13
					Bochara	5	55	—	

Daily range
of variation
and dip.

20. It will be noticed that at the Melbourne Observatory in 1882 the mean declination or variation of the compass was $8^{\circ} 6'$ E., and the mean inclination or dip was $67^{\circ} 4'$ S. According to further observations made by Mr. Ellery, the mean daily range of the former in spring was $13' 39''$; in summer, $15' 10''$; in autumn, $9' 35''$; and in winter, $8'$; or in the year, $11' 36''$.

Climate.

21. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more 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-five years ended with 1882, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111.2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4° . Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the twenty-five years ended with 1882 was 168.5° , viz., on the 19th January, 1882. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the eighteen years ended with 1881, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.*

Governors.

22. 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	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866

* 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.

† 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.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas, Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.*	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	Still in office

23. 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. Duration of Governor-ships.

24. 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. Interregna in Victoria.

25. 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 Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ...	6th November, 1883
South Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	19th February, 1883
Western Australia	Frederick Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G.	5th June, 1883
Tasmania ...	Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G.	7th December, 1881
New Zealand ...	Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.	20th January, 1883

26. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-two Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names Ministries.

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

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, K.C.M.G.	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'Loughlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	Still in office

Duration of Ministries.

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

Parliaments.

28. The present is the twelfth 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 or of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November, 1856	... 24th November, 1857
	2	3rd December, 1857	... 4th June, 1858
	3	7th October, 1858	... 24th February, 1859
2	1	13th October, 1859	... 9th August, 1859
	2	20th November, 1860	... 18th September, 1860
3	1	30th August, 1861	... 3rd July, 1861
	2	7th November, 1862	... 11th July, 1861
	3	26th January, 1864	... 18th June, 1862
4	1	28th November, 1864	... 11th September, 1863
			... 2nd June, 1864
			... 25th August, 1864
			... 28th November, 1865
			... 11th December, 1865

* The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*: Ferris, Melbourne.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
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
6	1	13th March, 1868... ...	30th December, 1867
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th September, 1868
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	29th December, 1869
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	29th December, 1870
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	25th January, 1871
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	23rd November, 1871
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	17th December, 1872
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	25th November, 1873
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	9th March, 1874
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	24th December, 1874
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	7th April, 1876
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	22nd December, 1876
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	25th April, 1877
	2	22nd July, 1880 ...	9th April, 1878
	3	4th August, 1881... ...	6th December, 1878
11	1	25th April, 1882 ...	5th February, 1880
	2	27th February, 1883 ...	9th February, 1880
	3	3rd July, 1883 ...	26th June, 1880
12	1	11th May, 1880 ...	29th June, 1880
	2	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881

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

30. 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.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1882.

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
Austria-Hungary	" ... Franz Josef I. ...	" ... 1830	Empress of India ...	1877
			Emperor of Austria ...	1848
			King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	Quang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1882—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
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
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Carol I. ...	1839	{ Domnul of Roumania } King ...	1866 1881
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	Milan I. ...	1854	{ Prince of Servia ... } King ...	1868* 1882
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	C. A. Arthur ...	1830	President of the United States	1881

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

31. 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.

PART I.—POPULATION.

Population, 1882.

32. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1882 was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	477,475
Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	428,750
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	906,225

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

33. This estimate has been made up by means of the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures known to have occurred since the census was taken. For reasons,* however, which have often been stated in previous issues of this work, absolute reliance cannot be placed upon numbers thus obtained, the experience not only of Victoria but of the neighbouring colonies being that such estimates are usually, although not invariably, too high.†

Estimates sometimes unreliable.

34. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in this colony is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly, and, besides, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1882 was 896,585, which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 905,988, or 237 less than the estimate of this department.

Municipal estimate of population.

35. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1882 gives the following result:—

Mean population, 1882.

MEAN POPULATION, 1882.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	468,468
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	422,002
						890,470
						890,470

36. According to the records of births and deaths, immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1882 was 23,993, viz., 13,253 males and 10,740 females. Of this increase, 13,113, consisting of 5,712 males and 7,401 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 10,880, consisting of 7,541 males and 3,339 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of population, 1882.

37. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but

Increase of population, 1871 to 1882.

* These reasons are briefly as follow:—All the births are not registered; no account is kept of the arrivals and departures overland; the departures by sea are not all noted.

† When the census of 1881 was taken, it was found that estimates brought on from 1871 in the manner stated gave numbers too high by 67,437 for Victoria; by 29,952 for New South Wales; and by 14,225 for Queensland. On the other hand, in South Australia, the actual exceeded the estimated numbers by 10,354.—See Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881, Parliamentary Paper No. 39, Session 1883, paragraph 60 *et seq.*

are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counteracted by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1882 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1871, except 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened; it was less than in the Exhibition year by 2,164, but greater than in 1881 by 1,828. The following are the figures for 1871 and each subsequent year:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1871	...	...	25,846	|	1877	...	...	20,487
1872	...	...	18,282	|	1878	...	...	18,655
1873	...	...	19,765	|	1879	...	...	19,891
1874	...	...	17,945	|	1880	...	...	26,157
1875	...	...	14,835	|	1881	...	...	22,165
1876	...	...	17,028	|	1882	...	...	23,993

Increase by
births.

38. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1882 was less by 1,730 than that in 1881, and was also less than in any other year since 1870 except 1875. The following are the numbers in the last twelve years:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

1871	...	...	17,464	|	1877	...	...	13,234
1872	...	...	16,539	|	1878	...	...	13,879
1873	...	...	16,599	|	1879	...	...	14,719
1874	...	...	14,578	|	1880	...	...	14,496
1875	...	...	11,433	|	1881	...	...	14,843
1876	...	...	13,208	|	1882	...	...	13,113

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

39. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the

shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was tolerably successful as regards past years; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not, as a rule, distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. Correspondence is still going on upon the subject, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be arrived at whereby not only a correct account of the departures may be obtained, but the port at which the persons arriving embarked may be entered in the returns, instead of that from which the ship that conveyed them originally sailed. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last twelve years—and which, it will be observed, show a larger increase for 1882 than for any other year of the period except that of the Exhibition (1880)—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

1871	...	...	8,382	1877	...	...	7,253
1872	...	...	1,752	1878	...	...	4,776
1873	...	...	3,166	1879	...	...	5,172
1874	...	...	3,367	1880	...	...	11,661
1875	...	...	3,402	1881	...	...	7,322
1876	...	...	3,820	1882	...	...	10,880

40. A short digest of the Victorian census of 1881 was given in the last issue of this work.‡ Returns of the censuses of the other Australasian

Census of populations of the Australasian colonies.

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

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

‡ Since then the Government Statist's Report upon the Census of Victoria, 1881, has been published, and may be obtained from the Government Printer, Melbourne. It contains much fuller particulars than can be given in this work.

colonies, all of which enumerated their populations simultaneously with Victoria, are now at hand, and from these it appears that, on the 3rd April, 1881, the colonies, taken as a whole, contained over 2,800,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,166,000 were upon the Australian continent. The following are the numbers returned in each colony:—

POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.*)

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	452,083	410,263	862,346
New South Wales	411,149	340,319	751,468
Queensland	136,044	98,066	234,110
South Australia	153,008	133,203	286,211
Western Australia	18,702	13,352	32,054
Total	1,170,986	995,203	2,166,189
Tasmania	61,162	54,543	115,705
New Zealand	293,973	240,057	534,030
Grand Total	1,526,121	1,289,803	2,815,924

41. Upon the 2nd April, 1871, that being the day on which a census of the United Kingdom was taken, the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia also enumerated their populations. Queensland, however, did not take her census until the 1st September, 1871, or five months later, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand had already taken their censuses, the first on the 31st March, 1870, the second on the 7th February, 1870, and the third on the 27th February, 1871. As, therefore, the calculation does not start at the same period of time in all the colonies, it is not possible to obtain an exact account of the increase of the population of Australia in the decenniad ended with the date of the census of 1881. All the colonies, however, made estimates of population at the end of 1871, by means of the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures which had occurred between the census-taking and that period, and in so short a time it is not likely that the figures would be far wrong. The succeeding census was taken simultaneously in all the colonies, at the end of the first quarter of 1881, therefore a virtually accurate and comparable account of the increase of population during $9\frac{1}{4}$ years is obtainable for

* The returns of the Aborigines are imperfect in most of the colonies. See footnotes to table following paragraph 45 *post*.

all the colonies. This is given in the last column of the following table :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1871 TO 1881.

Colony.	Population.		Increase in 9¼ years.
	1871 (31st December).	1881 (3rd April).	
Victoria	747,412	862,346	114,934
New South Wales	519,182	751,468	232,286
Queensland	125,146	213,525	88,379
South Australia	189,018	279,865	90,847
Western Australia	25,353	29,708	4,355
Total Australia	1,606,111	2,136,912	530,801
Tasmania	101,785	115,705	13,920
New Zealand	266,986	489,933	222,947
Total Australasia	1,974,882	2,742,550	767,668

NOTE.—With the exception of the few Aborigines enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales, the figures in this table are exclusive of the Aborigines.

42. It will be observed that the numerical increase was more than twice as great in New South Wales and nearly twice as great in New Zealand as in Victoria. In proportion to population, the increase was much greatest in New Zealand, and next in Queensland. The colony in which such increase was least was Tasmania, the next being Victoria. The following figures show the percentage of increase in each colony relatively to its population at end of 1871 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE
OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1881.

	Percentage of Increase in 9¼ years.		Percentage of Increase in 9¼ years.
1. New Zealand ...	83.51	5. Western Australia ...	17.18
2. Queensland ...	70.62	6. Victoria ...	15.38
3. South Australia ...	48.06	7. Tasmania ...	13.68
4. New South Wales ...	44.74		

43. The totals in the last table show that in the 9¼ years prior to the census of 1881 the population of Continental Australasia increased by 530,801, and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 767,668. The former of these increases was in the proportion of 33.05 per cent. and the latter of 38.87 per cent.

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

44. It is estimated that in 1859 there were 42,000 Chinese in Victoria.* When the census of 1881 was taken there were only 1,706 more than that number in all the Australasian colonies, and in Victoria these numbers had been reduced to 12,000, as will be seen by the following table :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Aborigines in
Australasian
colonies.

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

* See also paragraph 119 *post*.

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

been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies :—

ABORIGINES ENUMERATED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

46. According to the estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1882, females were in the proportion of 89·79 to every 100 males. These figures show the disparity of the sexes to have been rather greater than it was when the census of 1881 was taken, the returns then showing 90·75 females to every 100 males.

Proportions of the sexes in Victoria, 1882.

47. In all the Australasian colonies males are still much more numerous than females. The census of 1881 showed that the sexes were most nearly equal in Victoria, next so in Tasmania, and next so in South Australia; the inequality was greatest in Western Australia, and next so in Queensland. This will be seen by the following figures :—

Proportion of the sexes in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.
(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

	Females to every 100 Males.		Females to every 100 Miles.
1. Victoria ...	90·75	5. New Zealand ...	81·66
2. Tasmania ...	89·18	6. Queensland ...	72·09
3. South Australia ...	87·05	7. Western Australia ...	71·39
4. New South Wales ...	82·77		

Density of population in Victoria, 1882.

48. In Victoria, at the end of 1882, the average density of the population was 10·31 to the square mile, or 1,031 persons to 100 square miles. When the census was taken the population averaged 9·79 to the square mile, or 979 persons to 100 square miles.

Density of population in Australasian colonies.

49. The density of the population is much greater in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies, as will be seen by the following figures, all of which are derived from the returns of the last census:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	9·791	5. Queensland ...	·350
2. New Zealand ...	5·115	6. South Australia ...	·317
3. Tasmania ...	4·387	7. Western Australia ...	·033
4. New South Wales ...	2·431		

Colonies in which population is densest.

50. It is thus seen that the colonies which approach most closely to Victoria in point of density of population are New Zealand and Tasmania, but in the former of these the population is little more than half as dense, and in the latter it is not half as dense, as it is in Victoria; in New South Wales the density is only a quarter as great as in Victoria, whilst in the other three colonies, in which there is only a small fraction of a person to the square mile, the comparison with Victoria is much wider still.

Density of population in Australia and Australasia.

51. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, there was at the census ·736 of a person to the square mile, or about 74 persons to 100 square miles; in Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand added, there was ·916 of a person to the square mile, or about 92 persons to 100 square miles.

Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

52. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1881, were published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1882; and these will be supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces, 1882.

53. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1882 in the same proportion

* For detailed particulars under these heads of inquiry see Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881: Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	256,499	258,871	515,370
Other Australasian Colonies	19,800	21,347	41,147
England and Wales	88,522	63,802	152,324
Scotland	27,174	22,556	49,730
Ireland	42,720	46,809	89,529
Other British Possessions	6,278	4,207	10,485
Germany	6,367	2,497	8,864
The United States	1,705	718	2,423
China	12,169	58	12,227
Other Foreign Countries	7,234	1,137	8,371
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	440,993	417,592	858,585
Foreign Subjects ,,	27,475	4,410	31,885

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

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony*	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States	1,645	1,947	261	†	68	96	637
China	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue†	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881—continued.

Birthplaces.	Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales...	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	231
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	‡	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue † ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

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

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

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

Victorians in other colonies.

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

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

§ Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawcner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawcner himself on the 18th October, 1835.—See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, pp. 1 and 8: Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

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

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

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

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

59. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1882, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

Religions, 1882.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England †	170,483	150,970	321,453
Presbyterians	71,245	65,665	136,910
Methodists ‡	59,457	59,326	118,783
Independents	10,216	10,306	20,522
Baptists	10,049	10,981	21,030
Other Protestants	11,901	7,942	19,843
Roman Catholics §	104,292	105,778	210,070
Jews	2,483	1,989	4,472
Pagans	11,525	38	11,563
Other Sects	16,817	9,007	25,824
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

* In these cases it has been estimated that one-third of those stated to have been born in "Other Australasian Colonies" were Victorians.

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

‡ Including also Bible Christians.

§ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

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

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

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

* Except Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken.

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

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

§ The Mahometans were combined with the Pagans in Queensland.

|| The Pagans in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.

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

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

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

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

63. In the following table the ages of the people, like those of the birthplaces and religions, have been brought on from the census of 1881 to about the middle of 1882 by proportion. In all probability the elements of which the population is composed have not materially changed since the census, and therefore, in all these cases, the figures may be taken as substantially correct:—

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	59,942	57,972	117,914
5 to 10 „	56,831	56,019	112,850
10 to 15 „	56,299	55,466	111,765
15 to 20 „	51,237	52,656	103,893
20 to 25 „	42,064	44,564	86,628
25 to 30 „	28,478	27,762	56,240
30 to 35 „	23,452	22,582	46,034
35 to 40 „	24,283	22,188	46,471
40 to 45 „	26,888	21,853	48,741
45 to 50 „	29,382	19,995	49,377
50 to 55 „	27,397	15,734	43,131
55 to 60 „	16,546	9,379	25,925
60 to 65 „	12,482	7,208	19,690
65 to 70 „	6,379	3,911	10,290
70 to 75 „	3,820	2,596	6,416
75 to 80 „	1,846	1,250	3,096
80 to 85 „	882	639	1,521
85 years and upwards	260	228	488
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ages in Victoria and New South Wales.

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

Relative effectiveness of populations of Australasian colonies.

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

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

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

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

Relative effectiveness of males in Australasian colonies.

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

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

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

69. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had

about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

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

Women at reproductive ages in Australasian colonies.

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

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

71. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1871, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,916, which is higher than the proportion existing in 1881 in any Australasian colony except Queensland; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,842, which is lower than that in any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following were the numbers in 10,000 at that and at the dependent periods of life in England and Wales when the census of 1871 was taken :—

Effectiveness of population of England.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1871.

	Both Sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years	3,611	3,715
15 to 65 "	5,916	5,842
65 years and upwards	473	443
	<hr/> 10,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,000 <hr/>

72. According to the returns of the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were in the proportion of 4,496 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland, but higher than that in the other three colonies.

Women at reproductive period in England.

73. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' age." It appears that the

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

Australasian colonies could raise an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupations 1882.

75. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1882, in the same manner as the birthplaces, religions, and ages:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	4,882	251	5,133
„ religion	1,090	190	1,280
„ health...	1,969	1,645	3,614
„ law	1,280	...	1,280
„ education	2,715	4,294	7,009
„ art, science, and literature	2,692	1,101	3,793
Traders	14,835	2,010	16,845
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	6,870	678	7,548
Ministering to entertaining and clothing	15,211	27,807	43,018
Domestic servants	3,019	22,434	25,453
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	47,487	1,087	48,574
Miners	36,507	5	36,512
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	858	3	861
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture	79,775	42,513	122,288

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

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1882 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,447	1,037	4,484
„ land carriage	14,904	350	15,254
„ sea navigation	3,373	25	3,398
Dealing in food	14,360	1,788	16,148
Labourers	24,644	4	24,648
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	958	105	1,063
Of independent means	2,441	1,198	3,639
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	171,969	308,228	480,197
Public burden	6,509	3,724	10,233
Of no occupation, unspecified	6,673	1,525	8,198
Total	468,468	422,002	890,470

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

Occupations in Australasian colonies. Sub-orders.

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons	300	84	204	19	26	270
„	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, &c.	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
„	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,658
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
„	2	„ in attendance	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
„	2	Other general dealers... ..	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
„	2	„ roads	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
„	3	„ seas and rivers	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
„	4	Engaged in storage	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
„	5	Messengers and porters	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	„ pastoral pursuits ...	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals ...	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books ...	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	„ musical instruments ...	139	16	25	...	10	63
"	3	„ prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	„ carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	„ tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	„ designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	„ watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	„ surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	„ arms ...	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	„ machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	„ carriages, harness, and implements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	„ ships and boats ...	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	„ houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	„ furniture ...	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	„ chemicals ...	229	12	16	1	6	71
9	1	„ textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
"	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
"	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
"	2	„ vegetable food ...	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
"	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters ...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
"	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
"	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
"	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
"	4	„ water ...	124	388	64	1	15	56
"	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
"	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
"	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
"	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

Occupations
in Austral-
asian
colonies.
Orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS—							
1	Government and defence	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
Population of specified occupations		854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.—							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
Engaged in—							
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
Total		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Occupations
in Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

79. In consequence of the peculiar manner in which the occupations in New South Wales are classified, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The treatment of the subject in the mother colony is meagre in the extreme, and the mode of grouping such as might perhaps have answered sufficiently well 40 or 50 years since, but is quite out of date at the present time. The survival of the old system is apparent in the fact that agricultural and pastoral pursuits, which were the only occupations of any great importance in the early days of Australian settlement, are given in considerable detail, whilst no provision is made for showing the numbers engaged on railways, in carrying otherwise than on railways or in coaching, or in telegraph service, and, what is of still more importance, especially for the purpose of making comparisons with Victoria, no attempt is made to show the numbers engaged in manufacturing pursuits. The groupings are but few, as compared with those in the other colonies, and the descriptions are so indefinite that it is impossible to know what occupations the respective groups contain. Incomplete, however, as the descriptions are, incongruities appear upon the face of them, which leave room for the supposition that others exist which do not meet the eye. The following are specimens of some of the anomalies referred to:—One combination contains, with other occupations, such incongruous callings as printers and watchmakers; another, bookbinders, barbers, and upholsterers; another, shipbuilders and wheelwrights; another, cutlers and farriers; nothing being stated as to how many each group contains of these, or of the followers of other trades named in the description, or of those not so named, covered by the sign “&c.,” with which most of the descriptions are followed. Moreover, there is a group headed “Miscellaneous Occupations,” containing 19,780 persons, of the callings pursued by whom no explanation whatever is given. The following are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

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

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

81. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

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

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

colony the unemployed were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table. The numbers returned as unemployed in the two colonies were as follow:—

UNEMPLOYED IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

		Victoria.		New South Wales.
Males	...	4,231	...	8,039
Females	...	247	...	1,774
Total	...	<u>4,478</u>	...	<u>9,813</u>

Large number out of work in New South Wales.

82. It will be observed that, according to the census returns, there were nearly twice as many males and more than seven times as many females out of work in New South Wales as in Victoria. In the former colony the unemployed were in the proportion of 1 in every 77 of the population, whereas in this colony they were only in the proportion of 1 in every 191.

Occupations alphabetically arranged.

83. In the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, tables showing the occupations of the people of this colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881, were not ready in time for publication in the body of the work, and were therefore given in an appendix. In those tables the various occupations were shown in a condensed form, grouped in orders and sub-orders. Since then the following complete list has been prepared, in which the distinct calling of each individual in the colony is entered, as nearly as possible in his own words. The occupations are arranged alphabetically, the number of males and females following each trade or calling being shown, also the order and sub-order in which it is placed in the census tables. Although several names are sometimes given for one occupation, the number of persons following it have only been inserted once, references to the designation under which the numbers have been given being placed against the other names:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
10	1	Abattoirs engineer, labourer, manager ...	7	...
1	1	Aboriginal station officer ...	1	1
2	6	Accomplishments, teacher of (see Teacher).		
5	1	Accountant (not government) ...	749	...
2	9	Acrobat ...	2	...
2	9	Actor, actress ...	140	97
5	1	Actuary ...	5	...
8	7	Adjuster of weights ...	1	...
8	1	Advertising agent ...	11	...
10	3	Aërated waters, cordials, &c., manufacture, engaged in ...	302	...
...	...	Agent (see Advertising, Commission, Forwarding, News, &c.—agent).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	11	Agricultural implement maker, dealer	61	...
7	3	„ „ proprietor, worker	17	...
7	1	„ labourer (see Farm). ... ..		...
7	1	„ student	3	...
1	1	Aide-de-camp	1	...
8	7	Air-pump maker	1	...
15	1	Almshouse, inmate of (see Inmate).		
12	1	Amalgamator (see Gold).		
2	5	Analytical chemist (see Chemist).		
7	4	Animal, bird—dealer, keeper	72	...
14	...	Annuitant (including pensioner, not Victorian)	253	242
12	1	Antimony miner	13	...
12	6	„ worker, dealer (see Lead, antimony).		
13	2	Anything light	1	...
5	1	Appraiser (see Auctioneer, &c.).		
13	2	Apprentice (branch undefined)	283	50
1	1	Architect, government (not education department)	2	...
8	13	„ not government	261	...
8	9	Armourer	2	...
1	3	Army officer, Imperial service	6	...
1	3	„ „ „ „ retired	16	...
1	3	„ „ Indian „	4	...
1	3	„ „ Austrian „	1	...
1	3	„ „ Italian „	2	...
1	3	„ non-commissioned officer, soldier	6	...
2	7	Art student	4	5
2	2	Articled clerk	84	...
8	4	Artificial flower maker	3	10
2	7	Artist, painter... ..	169	54
2	7	„ heraldic	1	...
8	4	„ in hair	1	2
2	7	„ photographic (see Photographer).		
2	9	„ scenic	5	...
8	3	Artists' colourman	2	...
8	15	Asphalte maker, worker	15	...
12	5	Assayer	24	...
1	1	Assignee, official (see Official assignee).		
5	1	„ trade (see Trade assignee).		
13	2	Assistant (not otherwise described)	546	13
13	2	Assisting in trade (so described)	9	...
2	5	Astronomer (government)	1	...
2	9	Athlete	3	...
4	1	Attendant, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
8	3	„ national gallery (see also Libraries, &c.)	1	...
2	2	Attorney, solicitor	382	...
5	1	Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer	253	1
1	1	Audit commissioner	2	...
2	3	Aurist, not qualified medical man	3	...
2	3	„ and oculist, do.	1	...
2	4	Author, writer... ..	44	8
5	1	Average stater	2	...
13	2	Bag holder	2	...
9	3	Bag maker, dealer (see Sacking, &c.).		
1	1	Bailiff, crown lands	36	...
7	1	„ farm (see Farm bailiff).		
2	2	„ law court	38	...
6	3	„ water (see Water bailiff).		
10	2	Baker and assistants	2,128	40
6	3	Ballast agent, man	12	...
2	9	Ballet master	1	...
8	8	Bandage maker (see Surgical, &c.).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
11	2	Band-box maker ... ..	...	2
5	1	Bank officer, clerk	1,305	...
6	3	Bargeman	5	...
11	2	Bark stripper, dealer	42	...
4	2	Bar man, maid (see Hotel service).		
14	...	Baronet	1	...
2	2	Barrister	118	...
13	2	Barrow boy	1	...
11	2	Basket maker	82	2
4	2	Beadle	2	...
8	14	Bedding maker (see Mattress).		
7	4	Beehunter	2	...
4	1	Beer, colonial wine—seller	16	3
15	1	Beggar (see Pauper).		
12	6	Bellhanger (see Locksmith).		
8	10	Bellows maker... ..	14	...
5	1	Benefit society, officer of	15	...
15	1	Benevolent asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	9	Bettor, professional (see Bookmaker).		
2	1	Bible carrier	1	...
2	1	„ woman ... ..	...	9
2	9	Billiard-table keeper, marker	85	...
8	5	„ maker	6	...
11	2	Bill sticker, distributor... ..	25	1
7	4	Bird dealer, keeper (see Animal, bird).		
10	2	Biscuit packer... ..	...	2
8	15	Blacking maker (see also Starch maker)	1	...
12	6	Blacksmith, whitesmith	4,543	...
12	1	Blanket washer (see Quartz crushing)	11	...
11	2	Bleacher, paper	1	...
15	1	Blind asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	6	„ teacher in (see Teacher).		
8	13	Blindmaker	46	1
13	2	Blocker (undescribed)	1	...
8	12	Block, mast, oar—maker	8	...
13	2	Blower (undescribed)	1	...
8	15	Blue manufacturer (see Starch).		
4	1	Boarding, lodging house—keeper	162	458
4	1	„ „ „ wife of assisting ... ..	...	70
4	1	Boarding and lodging, others engaged in... ..	22	11
8	12	Boatbuilder	46	...
6	3	Boatman, boat owner (see Waterman, &c.).		
12	6	Boilermaker	318	...
12	5	Boltmaker	7	...
6	4	Bonded store keeper (see Storekeeper).		
11	1	Bone dealer	1	...
8	1	Book folder, pager, ruler, sewer... ..	5	70
8	1	„ hawker, dealer	20	...
8	1	„ binder	212	52
2	9	„ maker (professional bettor)	22	...
8	1	„ seller, publisher, and assistants (see also Stationer)	378	37
9	2	Boot maker, dealer, and wife assisting (see Shoe, boot—maker).		
9	2	Boot-protector dealer	1	...
4	2	Boots—inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel service).		
13	2	Boring, engaged in	2	...
8	10	„ machinist	1	...
7	1	Botanic gardens, engaged in	18	...
2	5	Botanist	6	...
12	3	Bottle dealer, collector... ..	22	...
7	2	Boundary rider	420	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
11	2	Boxmaker	44	9
12	1	Braceman	11	...
9	2	Braider ... ..	...	2
12	6	Brass founder, moulder, worker, dealer	245	...
10	3	Brewers and others engaged in brewing	480	2
11	2	Brewers' grains dealer	1	...
8	13	Bricklayer	1,183	...
12	3	Brick maker, dealer	798	1
8	13	Bridge builder	1	...
5	1	Broker, money (see Money broker, &c.).		
5	1	„ stock, share (see Stock and share broker, &c.).		
5	1	„ not stock, share, &c.	129	...
11	1	„ wool (see Wool).		
11	2	Broom maker (see also Hair brush, broom)	2	...
8	15	Brunswick-black and fire-kindler maker	2	...
5	2	Brushware, dealer in	1	...
8	13	Builder	711	...
8	13	Builder's boy	4	...
8	13	Building overseer, foreman	7	...
8	13	Buildings, contractor for (see Contractor).		
7	1	Bullock driver on farm	34	...
7	2	„ on station	36	...
8	12	Buoymaker	1	...
9	1	Burler (see Woollen mill).		
12	6	Burnisher, polisher, metal	2	3
7	2	Burr cutter	2	...
13	2	Business (undescribed)	5	9
10	1	Butcher, meat salesman, and assistant	4,263	43
10	1	Butcher's wife assisting in business ... ..	...	679
4	2	Butler (see Domestic service).		
9	2	Button-hole maker (clothing factory) ... ..	...	1
8	14	Cabinetmaker (see Furniture).		
6	2	Cab proprietor, driver (see Coach, omnibus—proprietor, &c.).		
4	1	Café manager ... ..	...	1
12	6	Cage maker, iron	5	...
8	15	Calendrer (see Dyer, &c.).		
9	1	Calico printer	1	...
15	1	Caller	3	...
11	2	Caneworker	6	...
9	3	Canvas, sail-cloth—maker, dealer	3	1
5	1	Capitalist	378	103
9	2	Capmaker (see Hatter, &c.).		
9	1	Carder, card cleaner, fetler (see Woollen mill).		
9	1	Carding engineer, foreman, overseer (see Woollen mill).		
13	2	Caretaker (undefined)	73	10
8	13	Carpenter, joiner	6,505	...
12	1	„ mining	16	...
2	9	„ stage (see Theatre).		
8	14	Carpet planner, sewer	9	1
8	11	Carriage, coach—maker, dealer	1,347	1
6	2	Carrier, carter on roads (see Drayman, &c.).		
12	1	Carter, mining	24	1
7	2	„ on grazing farm	10	...
8	9	Cartridge maker	1	...
8	14	Carver, gilder	60	6
11	2	Casemaker (see Boxmaker).		
2	1	Catechist, Free Church of Scotland	1	...
2	1	„ Chinese	3	...
11	1	Catgut maker	1	...
7	4	Cattle classer	1	...
7	4	Cattle-yard inspector	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Cement, plaster—maker, dealer (see Plaster).		
2	1	Cemetery, connected with (see also Gravedigger)...	19	...
11	2	Chaffcutter	26	...
12	2	Charcoal burner, dealer	123	...
15	1	Charitable institution, inmate of (see Inmate).		
4	1	Charitable institution officer—		
		Clerk, collector	25	...
		Master, instructor	5	5
		Matron ... ..	...	63
		Secretary	12	...
		Steward	10	...
		Superintendent	10	...
		Other officers	24	6
4	2	Charitable institution servant—		
		Attendant	8	112
		Cook, kitchen-maid, baker	19	30
		Gardener	10	...
		Gatekeeper, messenger, porter	20	...
		General servant ... ..	...	22
		Laundress ... ..	...	33
		Nurse	15	134
		Storeman	5	...
		Wardsman, wardswoman	199	3
		Other servants	32	13
4	2	Charwoman ... ..	...	167
12	5	Chaser (see Gold chaser, &c.).		
10	1	Cheesemaker (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
10	1	Cheesemonger and assistants	41	6
8	15	Chemicals, manufacturing	7	2
2	5	Chemist, analytical	10	...
8	15	" manufacturing	25	5
2	3	" and druggist, and assistants	755	6
10	3	Chicory roaster, dealer (see Coffee).		
12	1	Chilian mill attendant	1	...
12	2	Chimney sweeper	42	...
12	3	China, earthenware—maker, dealer	15	6
2	3	Chinese doctor	35	...
2	3	Chiropodist	4	...
2	1	Church officer	82	7
10	3	Cider maker	1	...
10	3	Cigar, cigarette, manufacture, engaged in (see Tobacco).		
2	9	Circus manager, rider	2	...
1	1	Civil engineer (government)	7	...
2	5	" (not government)	216	...
2	9	Clairvoyante ... ..	...	1
2	3	" medical ... ..	...	1
2	6	Classics, professor of (see Teacher).		
13	2	Cleaner (undescribed)	3	...
2	1	Clergyman—		
		Baptist	50	...
		Bible Christian	19	...
		Catholic Apostolic	3	...
		Church of Christ	8	...
		Church of England	195	...
		Free Church of England	2	...
		Freethinker (so returned)	1	...
		Independent, Congregationalist	49	...
		Jewish	8	...
		Lutheran	9	...
		Methodist, Calvinistic	1	...
		" New Connexion	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	1	Clergyman—		
		Methodist, Primitive	30	...
		" United Free	21	...
		" Wesleyan	103	...
		Moravian	3	...
		New Church	1	...
		Presbyterian	67	...
		" Church of Victoria	95	...
		" Free Church of Victoria	5	...
		" Reformed Church	1	...
		Roman Catholic	109	...
		Undefined (objecting to state religion)	1	...
		Unitarian	1	...
4	1	Clerk, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
5	1	" commercial (see Commercial clerk).		
1	1	" government (see Government clerk).		
2	2	" law (see Law, Articled clerk).		
1	3	" military	2	...
5	1	" of bank (see Bank officer, &c.).		
2	2	" of courts, petty sessions, &c.	69	...
7	2	" on squatting station (see Grazing).		
6	5	" telegraph (see Telegraph service).		
8	7	Clockmaker (see Watch, &c., maker).		
9	2	Clothes dealer, outfitter, slopseller, and assistant	98	24
11	2	" prop dealer	1	...
9	2	Clothing manufacture (see also Tailor, Milliner)—		
		Factory proprietor	22	...
		Sewing machinist	1	1,363
		Shirtmaker, seamstress ... ..	...	1,106
		Other factory hands	69	96
6	2	Coach company, traffic superintendent	1	...
6	2	" " clerk to	8	...
8	11	" carriage—maker, dealer (see Carriage).		
6	2	" omnibus, cab—proprietor	585	4
6	2	" " " driver, conductor	1,749	3
8	11	" spring maker	12	...
4	2	Coachman, domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
12	2	Coal, coke—merchant, dealer, assistant	35	1
10	3	Cocoa manufacturer, worker ... ..	...	6
4	1	Coffee-house keeper, and wife assisting (see Eating-house).		
7	1	" planter	2	...
10	3	" chicory—roaster, dealer	38	...
12	2	Coke merchant, dealer (see Coal, &c.).		
11	1	Collector of native skins	1	...
8	13	" rent (see House agent, &c.).		
5	1	" undefined	123	...
4	1	Colonial wine seller (see Beer, &c., seller).		
11	2	Colourman (see Oil, colourman).		
11	1	Combmaker	1	...
5	1	Commercial clerk	4,250	43
5	1	" employé (so described)	4	...
5	1	" traveller, salesman, saleswoman	1,023	565
4	2	" traveller's servant	3	...
5	1	Commission agent, factor	957	1
1	1	Commissioner of audit (see Audit).		
8	1	Compositor (see Printer).		
10	2	Confectioner, pastrycook	411	80
1	1	Consul	9	...
1	1	" secretary to	1	...
12	1	Consulting miner	1	...
8	13	Contractor, assistant, clerk	1,503	4

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Contractor for roads or railways	103	1
2	2	Conveyancer (see also Attorney)	3	...
4	2	Cook at inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel service).		
4	2	„ charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
4	1	„ not domestic servant*	476	169
7	1	„ on farm	65	50
7	2	„ on station or grazing farm	146	103
11	2	Cooper	397	...
12	1	Copper miner	5	...
12	6	„ worker, dealer	85	...
11	1	Coral dealer	1	...
10	3	Cordial maker, bottler, traveller, &c. (see Aërated waters).		
9	3	Cord maker, dealer (see Rope).		
11	2	Cork cutter, merchant	14	...
10	2	Corn, flour, meal—merchant, dealer, and assistant ...	368	12
1	1	Coroner	2	...
13	2	Correspondent (undescribed)	1	...
14	...	Countess (so described) ... ..	...	1
2	9	Coursing club official (see Racing, &c.).		
2	2	Court keeper, crier, messenger	7	...
7	2	Cowherd, cowboy	33	...
10	1	Cowkeeper, cheesemaker, dairyman, milkseller	886	361
2	9	Cricket-ground, bowling-green—keeper	7	1
2	9	Cricketer, professional	3	...
12	3	Crucible maker	1	...
1	1	Crown lands bailiff (see Bailiff).		
2	2	„ prosecutor	4	...
12	1	Crushing-plant manager, owner (see Quartz crushing).		
11	1	Curled hair maker	9	...
11	1	Currier	339	3
10	3	Curry powder maker	2	...
5	1	Custom-house agent	12	...
1	1	Customs, excise—officer	71	...
8	10	Cutler	29	...
9	2	Cutter (clothing factory)	6	1
10	1	Dairy produce dealer	4	1
7	1	Dairy man, maid, cheesemaker, on farm	3	18
7	2	„ „ „ on station ... ..	...	3
10	1	„ milkseller (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
12	4	Dam and tank maker	12	...
2	6	Dancing, teacher of (see Teacher).		
3	2	Daughter, not otherwise described (see Son, daughter, &c.).		
7	1	„ of farmer, market gardener (see Farmer).		
7	2	„ of grazier, squatter, &c. (see Grazier).		
15	1	Deaf and dumb asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
2	6	„ teacher of (see Teacher).		
5	2	Dealer, general (so described)	11	...
5	2	„ in fancy goods	29	36
5	2	„ in Indian goods	1	...
5	2	„ in second-hand goods, waste materials	3	...
5	2	„ not otherwise described	686	45
2	3	Dentist	105	2
1	1	Department, government, head of (see Government).		
8	6	Designer and colourist	1	...

* This designation was intended to be applied only to professed cooks not living in service, but its object was misunderstood by the census compilers, who included under it all persons returned as cooks who appeared to be living in their own homes. Such would doubtless embrace not only the professed cooks referred to, but ordinary cooks out of place and non-resident cooks of clubs, hotels, eating-houses, &c.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	1	Diamond drill worker	10	...
8	6	Die sinker, mould maker, medal maker	19	...
10	3	Distiller, rectifier	28	4
6	3	Diver	11	...
6	3	Dock hand, owner	7	...
2	3	Doctor (see Medical man, Physician, Surgeon).		
7	4	Dog trainer	14	...
4	2	Domestic service (see also Farm, Grazing farm, Hotel, Club-house, &c., service)—		
		Butler, valet	29	...
		Coachman, groom, stable boy, &c.	696	...
		Cook, kitchenmaid	197	1,400
		Domestic, general servant (so described)	1,670	16,383
		Footman, page	20	...
		Gardener	235	...
		Housekeeper	2	1,049
		House, parlour maid ... ..	...	1,231
		Lady's maid ... ..	...	21
		Laundress ... ..	...	134
		Nursemaid ... ..	...	1,266
		Others engaged in	28	70
2	5	Draftsman, engineer's (not government)	11	...
13	2	„ (not otherwise described)	61	...
7	3	Drainer	8	...
9	1	Draper, linendraper, mercer, and assistant	2,574	305
2	6	Drawing, teacher of (see Teacher).		
6	2	Drayman, carrier, carter	5,788	5
13	2	Dresser (undescribed)	2	...
9	2	Dressmaker (see Milliner).		
1	3	Drill instructor (see Volunteer).		
8	10	Driller	1	...
7	4	Drover	378	...
2	3	Druggist (see Chemist).		
8	15	Drysalter	8	...
8	15	Dyer, scourer, calendrer	83	20
12	3	Earthenware and glass—maker, dealer (see China, &c.).		
12	3	„ „ „ packer... ..	1	...
4	1	Eating-house, coffee-house—keeper	58	13
4	1	„ „ „ wife of, assisting ... ..	...	8
8	1	Editor (see Newspaper, &c.).		
2	6	Education department—		
		Caretaker school buildings, messenger	18	1
		Clerk	38	...
		Truant officer	21	...
		Other officers connected with	7	...
10	1	Egg merchant	1	...
1	1	Electoral registrar (see Registrar).		
2	5	Electrical engineer (see Engineer).		
2	5	Electrician (not medical)	13	...
12	5	Electroplater, plater	22	...
8	6	Electrotyper	1	...
2	6	Elocution, teacher of (see Teacher).		
8	6	Embossor	3	28
8	6	Embroidery stamper	1	...
9	2	Embroiderer	1	16
13	2	Employed (so described)	15	...
13	2	Employer of labour (so described)	4	...
2	7	Enameller	3	...
8	10	Engine, machine—fitter	323	...
12	1	Engine-driver at quartz mill, alluvial mine, &c. (see Mining).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
13	2	Engine-driver, undefined (see Engineer, &c.).		
2	5	Engineer, civil (see Civil engineer).		
2	5	„ electrical	4	...
13	2	„ engine driver, stoker, fireman (undefined)	1,743	...
8	10	„ mechanical (see also Machinist)	380	...
12	1	„ mining	66	...
6	3	„ steamer, merchant service	67	...
8	10	Engineering agent	1	...
2	7	Engraver	139	...
11	2	Envelope maker	...	1
6	5	Errand boy, girl	368	1
10	3	Essence maker	1	...
7	3	Estate agent (see Land agent).		
8	15	Eucalyptus oil manufacturer	3	...
13	2	Everything (so described)	1	...
1	1	Examiner of titles	6	...
1	1	Excise officer (see Customs).		
13	2	Eye-opener	...	1
5	1	Factor (see Commission agent, &c.).		
13	2	Factory (undescribed), working in	42	...
11	2	Fancy box maker	...	12
8	4	„ flower maker (see Artificial).		
5	2	„ goods dealer (see Dealer).		
11	2	„ leather dresser	7	...
9	1	„ needle worker, knitter	4	27
7	1	Farm bailiff, overseer	119	...
7	1	„ bullock-driver on	34	...
7	1	„ horse-driver on	34	...
7	1	„ labourer, living on farm	3,503	...
7	1	„ „ not living on farm	2,845	...
7	1	„ „ ploughman on	300	...
7	1	„ servant (see also Grazing farm)	5,394	2,160
7	1	„ shepherd on	37	...
7	1	Farmer, market gardener	35,214	1,152
7	1	Farmer's wife, living on farm	...	22,749
7	1	„ son, daughter, or relative of, assisting	18,275	13,059
10	2	Farina maker	2	...
7	4	Farrier, veterinary surgeon	232	1
11	1	Fat collector	...	1
11	1	Feather dresser, cleaner, dealer; glove cleaner	3	15
11	1	Fellmonger	270	2
11	2	Fencer, hurdle maker, splitter	1,581	...
12	3	Filter agent	1	...
13	2	Finisher (undescribed)	...	2
12	6	Fireproof safemaker	6	...
6	1	Fireman, railway (see Railway).		
6	3	„ steamer merchant service	91	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	3	...
11	2	Firewood dealer, seller, chopper	1,769	6
7	4	Fisher—man, woman	554	3
8	5	Fishing rod, tackle—maker	4	...
10	1	Fish monger, dealer, curer	204	3
8	10	Fitter (see Engine, &c., fitter).		
9	1	Flagmaker	...	3
13	2	Flake wrapper	...	1
9	1	Flax dresser, spinner, weaver	3	1
9	1	Flock maker, sorter (see Textile).		
9	3	Floorcloth printer	1	...
7	1	Florist	7	...
10	2	Flour merchant (see Corn, &c., merchant, &c.).		
10	2	Flour-mill worker (see Miller, &c.).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	4	Flower maker (see Artificial).		
8	15	Fluid magnesia maker	1	...
11	2	Fly-catcher maker	2	...
8	1	Folder, newspaper (see Newspaper).		
13	2	Foreman, woman, undefined (see Manager, &c., undefined).		
7	1	Forest inspector	1	...
6	2	Forwarding agent	12	...
6	4	Free store keeper (see Storekeeper).		
2	6	French, teacher of (see Teacher).		
11	2	Frenchpolisher	242	1
9	1	Friller ... ..	...	1
10	2	Fruiterer (see Greengrocer).		
8	14	Furniture maker, cabinet maker, upholsterer	1,292	79
8	14	„ broker, dealer	93	11
9	2	Furrier	27	26
8	9	Fuse manufacturer	2	...
2	3	Galvanist (medical)	9	...
12	6	Galvanized iron worker	11	...
15	2	Gambler (Chinese)	78	...
7	4	Game catcher, killer (see Rabbit catcher, &c.).		
10	1	„ dealer (see Poulterer).		
7	4	Gamekeeper	11	...
6	1	Ganger, railway (see Railway servant).		
4	2	Gardener, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
7	1	„ farm servant	239	...
4	2	„ inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
7	1	„ (not domestic, hotel, &c., servant)	3,102	4
12	6	Gasfitter	75	...
8	7	Gas-meter maker	7	...
12	2	Gasworks service, engaged in	243	...
4	2	Gatekeeper, lodge ... ..	...	38
6	1	„ railway (see Railway servant).		
5	2	General dealer (see Dealer).		
13	2	„ out-door work	2	5
2	3	„ practitioner (see Medical).		
4	2	„ servant (see Domestic, Hotel, Charitable institution, Farm, Grazing farm—service).		
5	2	„ storekeeper (not bonded or free) (see Shopkeeper, &c.).		
14	...	Gentleman (so described)	780	...
2	5	Geological staff assistant, N. S. Wales	1	...
2	5	Geologist	3	...
8	14	Gilder (see Carver, &c.).		
10	3	Gingerbeer manufacture (see Aërated waters).		
12	3	Glass maker, dealer	157	3
8	13	Glazier, (see Painter, &c.).		
11	1	Glove cleaner (see Feather dresser, &c.).		
9	2	Glover (see Hosier, &c.).		
11	1	Glue and oil maker, dealer	11	...
12	1	Gold amalgamator, purifier	23	...
12	5	„ beater	1	...
12	5	„ buyer	5	...
12	5	„ chaser, cutter, piercer	6	3
9	1	„ laceman, mercer	1	1
12	1	„ miner (alluvial)	12,035	2
12	1	„ „ (quartz)	8,235	1
12	1	„ „ (undefined)	13,879	2
12	1	„ smelter, refiner	17	...
12	5	Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller (see also Watchmaker)	529	8
1	1	Government clerk, accountant	853	61

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
1	1	Government department, head of	17	...
1	1	„ draftsman...	58	...
1	1	„ mechanic, gardener, labourer	25	...
1	1	„ messenger, caretaker	37	1
1	1	„ officer (not otherwise described)	280	10
2	6	Governess	...	831
1	1	Governor, The	1	...
2	4	Graduate of university (see University).	...	...
10	2	Grain—shipping agent, broker	4	...
2	1	Grave decorator	1	...
2	1	„ digger	12	...
7	2	Grazier, squatter	2,372	94
7	2	„ „ wife of	...	1,084
7	2	„ „ son, daughter, or relation of, assisting	581	876
7	2	Grazing farm or station, bullock-driver on	36	...
7	2	„ „ „ clerk	4	...
7	2	„ „ „ manager, overseer, superintendent	662	...
7	2	„ „ „ horse driver on	12	...
7	2	„ „ „ labourer	366	...
7	2	„ „ „ lamb marker on	10	...
7	2	„ „ „ ploughman on	31	...
7	2	„ „ „ servant (see also Farm servant)	1,857	965
7	2	„ „ „ shepherd, shepherdess on	510	1
7	2	„ „ „ stable boy on	9	...
7	2	„ „ „ stockman on	169	...
10	2	Greengrocer, fruiterer, and assistants	399	165
8	10	Grinder	9	...
10	3	Grocer, teadealer, and assistants	2,175	257
4	2	Groom, domestic servant (see Domestic service).	...	...
7	1	„ farm servant	57	...
4	2	„ hotel (see Hotel, &c., service).	...	...
7	4	„ horsebreaker (not domestic or hotel service)	1,512	...
7	3	Grubber, bushman (not fencer or splitter)	172	...
6	1	Guard, railway (see Railway servant).	...	...
8	9	Gunpowder maker (see Powder).	...	...
8	9	Gunsmith	49	...
9	2	Haberdasher (see Hosier, &c.).	...	...
11	1	Hair brush, broom—maker, dealer	143	45
9	2	Hairdresser, wigmaker	448	11
4	2	Hall, office—keeper, cleaner (not government)	20	33
2	9	Handicapper	2	...
6	3	Harbor, pier—service	50	...
5	1	Hardware broker	1	...
12	6	„ dealer (see Ironmonger).	...	...
8	11	Harness maker, dealer (see Saddle).	...	...
9	2	Hatter, cap, bonnet—maker and assistants	242	130
5	2	Hawker, pedler	856	31
11	2	Hay, straw—dealer, salesman	53	4
1	1	Head of department (see Government).	...	...
2	7	Heraldic artist (see Artist).	...	...
2	3	Herbalist	9	...
10	2	Herb dealer	3	...
7	2	Herdsmen, boy (undefined)	177	...
11	1	Hide, skin—salesman, dealer	40	...
2	3	Homœopathist	...	1
10	2	Honey gatherer	1	...
13	2	Hooker	1	...
7	1	Hop cultivator	13	...
7	1	„ picker	...	5
10	3	„ broker	1	...
7	4	Horse breaker, groom (see Groom).	...	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
7	4	Horse breeder, dealer, proprietor	118	...
7	4	„ clipper	3	...
9	2	Hosier, haberdasher, glover, and assistants	28	20
4	2	Hotel, club-house, eating-house, service (see also Domestic, Farm, Grazing farm service)—		
		Bar man, maid	238	357
		Boots	68	...
		Cook, kitchen-man, maid	151	407
		Gardener	15	...
		Groom, ostler, stableman	294	...
		Housekeeper ... ..	...	45
		Housemaid, parlourmaid ... ..	...	323
		Laundress ... ..	...	65
		Servant (so described)	338	1,694
		Waiter, waitress	325	233
		Others engaged in	77	159
4	1	Hotel keeper	3,102	848
4	1	„ „ wife of, assisting ... ..	...	1,843
4	1	„ manager	7	...
8	13	House agent, factor, rent collector	46	...
13	2	„ holder	2	...
4	2	„ keeper (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
4	2	„ maid (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
8	13	„ proprietor	619	284
7	4	Hunter	2	...
11	2	Hurdle maker (see Fencer, &c.).		
7	2	Hutkeeper on station	3	...
2	3	Hydropathist	4	1
2	3	„ and galvanist	2	...
12	4	Ice maker, dealer	6	...
2	7	Illuminator ... ..	...	1
8	4	Image maker	3	1
15	1	Immigrants' home, inmate of (see Inmate).		
13	2	Improver (undefined)	2	...
14	...	Independent means (source of income undescribed)	204	131
2	3	Indian doctor	1	...
5	2	„ goods dealer (see Dealer).		
11	2	Indiarubber worker, dealer	2	...
15	1	Industrial home, school, inmate of (see Inmate).		
8	15	Ink maker	9	1
15	1	Inmate of benevolent asylum	947	322
15	1	„ blind asylum	49	44
15	1	„ deaf and dumb asylum	41	33
15	1	„ hospital	1,010	459
15	1	„ immigrants' home	411	215
15	1	„ industrial home, servants' home, &c. ... ..	...	46
15	1	„ industrial school	111	302
15	1	„ Jewish almshouse ... ..	...	1
15	1	„ lunatic asylum	1,640	1,216
15	2	„ Magdalen asylum ... ..	...	183
15	1	„ old colonists' home ... ..	...	4
15	1	„ orphanage	379	357
15	2	„ reformatory	136	52
15	2	„ refuge ... ..	...	15
4	1	Innkeeper and wife assisting (see Hotel).		
4	2	Inn servant (see Hotel, &c., service).		
1	2	Inspector, city, town, borough, shire, &c. (see Municipal).		
7	4	„ live stock (see Live stock).		
12	1	„ of mines	3	...
7	4	„ prevention of cruelty to animals society	1	...
1	1	„ public works	7	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
7	4	Inspector, rabbit	3	...
6	1	„ railway (see Railway officer).		
2	6	„ schools	20	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	6	...
13	2	Instrument maker (undefined)	2	...
5	1	Insurance broker	4	...
2	9	International exhibition, persons connected with...	127	5
2	4	Interpreter, including 22 Chinese	30	...
12	6	Iron founder, moulder, worker, dealer	930	...
12	1	„ miner	1	...
12	6	Ironmonger, hardware dealer	609	6
11	1	Ivory turner	6	...
13	2	Jack of all trades	1	...
10	2	Jam, preserve, pickle—maker, worker	56	5
11	2	Japanner	20	8
12	5	Jeweller (see Goldsmith, &c.).		
12	5	Jeweller's engineer	1	...
15	1	Jewish almshouse, inmate of (see Inmate).		
13	2	Jobbing work (undescribed)	1	...
7	2	Jockey	5	...
8	13	Joiner (see Carpenter).		
2	1	Josshouse keeper, priest	42	...
13	2	Journeyman, woman	11	1
2	2	Judge	8	...
2	2	Judge's associate	2	...
9	3	Jute factory worker	6	31
4	2	Kitchen-maid (see Domestic, Hotel, &c., service).		
9	1	Knitter ... ..	...	5
8	3	Labeller of druggists' bottles	1	...
10	1	Labourer at abattoirs (see Abattoirs).		
7	1	„ farm (see Farm labourer).		
1	1	„ government (see Government).		
12	6	„ ironworks	13	...
8	9	„ powder mill	5	...
6	1	„ railway (see Railway servant).		
7	2	„ station (see Grazing farm).		
6	4	„ store (see Store).		
13	1	„ undefined	22,029	4
9	1	Lace dealer, dresser, maker, worker	4	5
12	6	Lacquerer	1	...
11	2	Ladder maker	1	...
14	...	Lady (so described) ... ..	...	365
7	3	Land, estate—agent, clerk	108	...
7	3	„ proprietor	498	141
7	3	„ surveyor and assistant (see Surveyor).		
2	6	Languages, teacher of (see Teacher).		
12	5	Lapidary, precious stones worker, dealer	12	...
13	2	Latchman	1	...
11	2	Lastmaker	2	...
4	2	Laundress, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ domestic servant (see Domestic service).		
4	2	„ inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Laundry keeper, worker (see Washerwoman).		
2	2	Law agent	7	...
2	2	„ clerk (see also Articled clerk)	428	...
2	2	„ stationer	8	...
2	2	„ student	25	...
2	2	„ writer	7	...
2	2	Lawyer (see Attorney, &c., Barrister).		
2	1	Lay reader, church of England	26	...
12	6	Lead, antimony—worker, dealer	8	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
13	2	Learning a trade	10	...
7	2	„ sheep farming	2	...
11	1	Leather belt, case, satchel—maker, worker, japanner ...	5	2
11	1	„ cutter, seller	47	...
2	4	Lecturer	3	...
2	6	„ university (see University).		
12	1	Legal manager and assistant	31	...
10	3	Lemonade manufacture, engaged in (see Aërated waters).		
1	1	Letter carrier, mail-guard	220	...
8	3	„ cutter	2	...
8	10	„ press machinist	1	...
8	1	Library, athenæum, mechanics' institute, connected with	53	7
6	3	Ligherman	40	...
6	3	Lighthouse-keeper	34	...
12	3	Lime burner, quarrier, dealer	51	1
9	1	Linen-draper (see Draper, &c.).		
6	1	Line repairer (see Railway servant).		
8	15	Liquid glue, cement, chemical soap—maker	1	...
2	4	Littérateur	1	...
8	9	Lithofacteur manufacturer	1	...
8	3	Lithographer, lithographic printer	167	2
6	2	Livery-stable keeper and assistants	79	1
7	2	Live stock and station agent	10	...
7	4	„ salesman, saleswoman	103	1
7	4	„ inspector	15	...
15	1	Loafer	2	...
1	1	Local body, officer of (see Municipal).		
2	6	„ preacher	2	...
12	2	Locksmith, bellhanger	35	...
4	1	Lodgekeeper (see Gatekeeper).		
4	1	Lodging-house keeper and wife assisting (see Boarding).		
15	2	Lottery-ticket agent, collector, lottery-house keeper, Chinese (see also Gambler).	32	...
6	3	Lumper (see Stevedore).		
15	1	Lunatic asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
10	2	Macaroni maker	2	...
13	2	Machine boy, minder, proprietor	3	...
8	10	Machinery merchant	5	...
8	10	Machinist (see also Engineer)	80	...
9	2	„ sewing (see Clothing manufacture).		
2	9	„ stage (see Theatre).		
8	9	Magazine, powder—keeper (see Powder).		
15	1	Magdalen asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
1	1	Magistrate (no other occupation stated)	23	...
1	2	„ police (see Police).		
2	3	Magnetist (medical)	1	1
6	5	Mail carrier, mailman	120	1
6	5	„ contractor	33	3
10	2	Maizena maker (see Farina).		
10	3	Maltster	85	2
1	1	Manager aboriginal station (see Aboriginal).		
13	2	„ overlooker, foreman, forewoman (undefined) ...	186	18
6	3	„ seamen's home of hope	1	...
9	1	„ woollen mill (see Woollen mill).		
8	10	Mangle maker	2	...
9	2	Mangler (see Washerwoman).		
9	2	Mantle maker ... ..	...	5
13	2	Manufacturer, not otherwise described (see Mechanic).		
12	6	„ of metal work	3	...
8	15	Manufacturing chemist (see Chemist).		
11	1	Manure manufacturer, dealer	9	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
8	3	Map and print seller	1	1
8	3	„ mounter	1	..
12	3	Marble merchant and assistant	12	..
14	..	Marchioness (so described) ... ..	..	1
5	2	Marine storekeeper	18	2
6	3	Marine surveyor (see Surveyor).		
5	1	„ underwriter	1	..
1	3	Marker at rifle-butts	1	..
1	2	Market clerk, collector, keeper	9	..
7	1	„ gardener and wife, son, daughter, or relative (see Farmer).		
5	1	„ lessee of	1	..
8	13	Mason, pavior	1,364	..
4	1	Master charitable institution (see Charitable)	3	..
6	3	„ merchant service (see Shipmaster).		
7	4	„ of hounds	1	..
8	12	Mastmaker (see Block, &c., maker).		
9	3	Mat, matting—maker, dealer	8	2
4	1	Matron charitable institution (see Charitable).		
13	2	„ undefined ... ..	..	1
8	14	Mattress, bed—maker	49	5
10	1	Meat preserver, potter, curer	86	4
13	2	Mechanic, manufacturer (not otherwise described)	168	9
8	10	Mechanical engineer (see Engineer).		
8	1	Mechanics' institution, connected with (see Library, &c.).		
8	6	Medal maker (see Diesinker, &c.).		
2	3	Medical agent	1	..
2	3	„ assistant	4	..
2	3	„ botanist	1	..
2	3	„ galvanist (see Galvanist).		
2	3	„ herbalist (see Herbalist).		
2	3	„ man (not otherwise described, see also Physician, Surgeon)	17	..
2	3	„ practitioner, general (see also Physician, Surgeon)	162	..
2	3	„ psychopathist	1	..
2	3	„ student	85	..
1	2	Member of local council (not otherwise described)	35	..
1	1	„ Parliament (not otherwise described)... ..	8	..
9	1	Mercer (see Draper, &c.).		
5	1	Merchant	747	12
2	9	Merry-go-round keeper, assistant	3	..
2	3	Mesmerist	1	..
1	1	Messenger, government (see Government).		
6	5	„ porter (not government or railway)	483	3
6	5	„ telegraph (see Telegraph).		
2	5	Metallurgist	7	..
12	6	Metal broker, packer	5	..
2	3	Midwife ... ..	..	100
7	1	Milk man, maid, on farm	53	6
7	2	„ station	35	..
10	1	Milk seller (see Cowkeeper, &c.).		
10	1	„ preserver	1	..
10	2	Miller, flour-mill worker	558	1
9	2	Milliner, dressmaker and assistants	1	11,517
8	11	Millwright	68	..
12	1	Miner (see Antimony, Copper, Gold, Quicksilver, Tin, &c.—miner).		
12	1	Mine owner	8	1
10	3	Mineral waters manufacture, engaged in (see Aërated, &c., waters).		
12	1	Mining board officer	4	..

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	1	Mining carpenter (see Carpenter).		
12	1	„ carter (see Carter).		
12	1	„ contractor, tributer	6	..
12	1	„ engine-driver, alluvial	230	..
12	1	„ „ at quartz-mill	816	..
12	1	„ engineer	66	..
12	1	„ manager, secretary	269	..
12	1	„ registrar	12	..
12	1	„ smith	22	..
12	1	„ surveyor	10	..
12	1	„ watchman	5	..
2	1	Minister of religion (see Clergyman).		
1	1	„ of the crown	4	..
12	5	Mint officer, employé	15	..
2	1	Missionary, evangelist, &c.	55	5
8	4	Modeller	24	..
5	1	Money broker, lender	11	..
11	1	Morocco case and fancy leather goods manufacturer	2	..
1	2	Municipal inspector	42	..
1	2	„ labourer	25	..
1	2	„ officer (undefined, see also Town clerk, Shire secretary)	31	2
1	2	„ rate collector	70	..
1	2	„ subordinate officer	58	3
1	2	„ surveyor, engineer	30	..
1	2	„ treasurer	3	..
1	2	„ valuator	3	..
13	2	Mudlarker	1	..
10	2	Mushroom gatherer	1	..
2	8	Music master, mistress... ..	190	732
8	2	„ publisher, seller	25	1
2	8	„ student ... ..	..	2
8	2	Musical instrument manufacture, connected with	80	..
2	8	Musician, vocalist	279	75
9	1	Muslin stamper	1	..
2	5	Naturalist	11	..
12	3	Navy (see Road, &c.).		
1	3	Navy officer, British	6	..
1	3	„ „ French	10	..
1	3	„ „ Italian	14	..
1	3	„ „ Victorian... ..	5	..
1	3	„ petty officer, seamen, British	1	..
1	3	„ „ „ French	207	..
1	3	„ „ „ Italian	96	..
1	3	„ „ „ Victorian	92	..
9	3	Netmaker	3	..
8	1	News agent, vendor	103	2
8	1	Newspaper canvasser, collector, runner	44	..
8	1	„ folder	2	..
8	1	„ proprietor, editor, publisher	263	1
12	3	Nightman, scavenger (see Scavenger).		
1	3	Non-commissioned officer (see Army).		
8	15	Non-conducting boiler composition maker	1	..
2	2	Notary public	5	..
2	1	Nun, sister of charity ... ..	..	159
4	2	Nurse, charitable institution (see Charitable).		
4	2	„ monthly ... ..	..	981
4	2	„ sick	6	74
4	2	„ wet ... ..	..	6
4	2	Nursemaid (see Domestic, Hotel service).		
8	12	Oarmaker (see Block, oar, mast—maker).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	5	Observatory, assistant at	3	...
2	3	Oculist	3	...
4	2	Office keeper, cleaner (see Hall, office-keeper).		
1	3	Officer, army (see Army).		
6	3	„ merchant service (see Ship's officer).		
1	3	„ navy (see Navy).		
5	1	„ of bank (see Bank officer, &c.).		
5	1	„ of benefit society (see Benefit).		
4	1	„ of charitable institution (see Charitable).		
1	2	„ of local government (see Municipal).		
5	1	„ of public company (see Public).		
1	1	Official assignee	12	...
11	2	Oil, colour man, and assistants	28	...
15	1	Old colonists' asylum, inmate of (see Inmate).		
6	2	Omnibus proprietor, driver, conductor (see Coach, &c.).		
6	2	„ and cab cleaner	42	...
6	2	„ office clerk ... ..	...	1
6	2	„ stables, manager of	5	...
6	2	„ timekeeper	8	...
6	5	Operator, telegraphic (see Telegraph).		
10	3	Opium seller, dealer	59	1
7	4	Opossum trapper	8	...
8	7	Optician	22	...
1	3	Orderly-room caretaker	1	...
2	8	Organ grinder, man	11	...
8	4	Ornamental designer	1	...
15	1	Orphan asylum, orphanage, inmate of (see Inmate).		
4	2	Ostler (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Outfitter (see Clothes dealer, &c.).		
7	1	Overseer, farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ station, grazing farm (see Grazing).		
6	5	„ telegraph lines (see Telegraph).		
10	1	Oyster, shellfish—dealer	23	...
6	4	Packer in a store (see Store).		
8	14	„ of furniture	2	...
8	15	„ to druggist ... ..	...	1
4	2	Page (see Domestic service).		
8	13	Painter, paperhanger, plumber, glazier	2,804	...
2	7	„ artist (see Artist).		
11	2	Paper bag maker	4	23
8	4	„ flower maker (see Artificial).		
11	2	„ manufacture, engaged in	100	31
8	13	Paperhanger (see Painter, paperhanger, &c.).		
9	2	Parasol maker, mender, dealer (see Umbrella, &c.).		
11	1	Parchment maker	1	...
2	2	Parliamentary agent	3	...
4	2	Parlormaid (see Domestic service).		
13	2	Partner	7	2
10	2	Pastrycook (see Confectioner).		
2	2	Patent agent	2	...
8	13	„ ventilator maker	4	...
8	6	Pattern designer	20	5
15	1	Pauper, beggar	10	4
8	13	Pavior (see Mason).		
5	2	Pawnbroker	113	17
13	2	Paymaster (undefined)	1	...
2	9	Pedestrian	7	...
5	2	Pedler (see Hawker).		
14	...	Peer of the realm (so described)	1	...
1	1	Penal service, connected with	190	1
14	...	Pensioner, not Victorian (see Annuitant).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
15	1	Pensioner, Victorian	88	5
8	11	Perambulator, wheelchair, bicycle—maker, dealer ...	12	3
10	3	Perfumer	2	...
2	2	Petty sessions, clerk of (see Clerk).		
2	5	Philosopher	1	...
8	7	Philosophical instrument maker	6	...
2	7	Photographer, photographic artist	247	82
8	15	Photographic materials importer	1	...
2	5	Phrenologist	7	...
2	3	Physician (see also Medical man, practitioner)	66	...
2	3	„ and surgeon	59	...
8	2	Pianoforte tuner	30	...
10	2	Pickle maker (see Jam, &c.).		
8	3	Picture cleaner, dealer	9	...
8	14	„ frame maker	48	1
12	5	Piercer, gold (see Gold).		
7	4	Pig dealer	8	...
7	1	„ feeder, minder, on farm	2	...
6	3	Pilot	29	...
7	1	Planter (undefined)	2	...
12	3	Plaster, cement—maker, dealer	4	...
8	13	Plasterer	723	...
6	1	Platelay, railway (see Railway servant).		
12	5	Plater (see Electroplater).		
7	1	Ploughman on farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ on station (see Grazing farm).		
8	13	Plumber (see Painter, Paperhanger, &c.).		
8	1	Pocket-book maker	3	...
6	1	Pointsman (see Railway servant).		
1	1	Police (all ranks)	1,103	...
1	1	„ magistrate	15	...
8	15	Polish maker	1	...
6	5	Porter, not government, railway, or office (see Messenger).		
6	1	„ railway (see Railway).		
2	6	„ university (see University).		
11	1	Portmanteau maker	47	...
2	7	Portrait painter	2	...
1	1	Post and telegraph master, mistress	67	139
1	1	Post-office sorter, stamper (see Sorter, &c.).		
10	2	Potato dealer, salesman	14	...
12	3	Pottery maker, dealer	139	...
10	1	Poulterer, game dealer	69	4
7	4	Poultry farmer ... ..	...	1
1	2	Poundkeeper	67	2
8	9	Powder magazine keeper	2	...
8	9	„ manufacturer	6	...
12	5	Precious stone worker, dealer (see Lapidary).		
9	2	Presser (see Textile fabrics).		
8	3	Print cutter	1	...
8	1	Printer, compositor	2,168	19
8	3	„ lithographic (see Lithographer).		
8	1	Printers' agent, broker, traveller	6	...
8	1	Printing materials maker, dealer	2	...
8	1	„ office, clerk in	2	...
15	2	Prisoner	1,308	333
1	1	Private secretary (Government officer)	2	...
2	2	Process server	2	...
13	2	Professional (undescribed)	9	6
2	6	Professor of classics (see Teacher).		
2	6	„ university (see University).		
13	2	Propagator (undefined)	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—*continued.*

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	9	Property master, theatre (see Theatre). ...		
13	2	Proprietor (undefined)	4	1
15	2	Prostitute (so returned) ... ..	...	23
10	1	Provision curer, dealer (see Meat preserver).		
5	1	Public company, officer of	187	1
7	3	„ gardens, park caretaker	10	...
4	1	„ house keeper, and wife assisting (see Hotel).		
4	2	„ „ servant (see Hotel service).		
8	1	Publisher (see Bookseller, &c., and Newspaper, &c.).		
8	2	„ music (see Music).		
12	4	Pumper	1	...
6	3	Punt man, owner	5	...
12	1	Pyrites worker	32	...
8	15	Pyrotechnist	4	...
2	3	Quack doctor	1	...
12	3	Quarry owner, worker	632	...
12	1	Quartz crushing mill owner, manager	17	...
12	1	„ „ „ battery feeder, &c.	155	...
12	1	„ „ „ blanket washer	11	...
12	1	„ „ „ copperplate cleaner	8	...
12	1	„ „ „ employed at	80	...
12	1	„ miner (see Gold miner).		
2	2	Queen's counsel	4	...
12	1	Quicksilver miner	4	...
7	4	Rabbit catcher, killer	230	3
7	4	„ inspector (see Inspector).		
2	9	Racecourse ranger, caretaker	3	...
2	9	Racing, coursing—club official, clerk	5	...
11	2	Rag, waste paper—gatherer, dealer	62	...
12	3	Railway contractor (see Contractor).		
6	1	„ engine cleaner	65	...
6	1	„ „ driver	135	...
6	1	„ „ fireman, stoker	128	...
6	1	„ locomotive employé (so described)	6	...
6	1	„ „ foreman	6	...
6	1	Railway officer—		
		Clerk	237	...
		Inspector	32	...
		Locomotive superintendent	2	...
		Manager	6	...
		Station master, mistress	170	6
		Other railway officers	50	2
6	1	Railway servant—		
		Carriage cleaner	11	...
		Examiner of carriages	11	...
		Foreman	29	...
		Ganger	50	...
		Gatekeeper	235	232
		Guard	117	...
		Labourer	428	...
		Line repairer	137	...
		Platelay	186	...
		Pointsman	47	...
		Porter	285	...
		Railway employé (so described)	357	...
		Shunter	19	...
		Signalman	40	...
		Storeman	12	...
		Watchman	18	...
		Other railway servants	30	9
1	2	Rate collector of local body (see Municipal).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
15	1	Receiving relief (so described)	7	6
10	3	Rectifier (see Distiller).		
13	2	Reedmaker	1	...
12	5	Refiner, gold (see Gold).		
15	2	Reformatory, inmate of (see Inmate).		
15	2	Refuge, inmate of (see Inmate).		
1	1	Registrar, electoral	6	...
12	1	„ „ mining (see Mining)		
1	1	„ „ of births and deaths	12	8
4	1	Registry-office keeper (see Servant's registry-office keeper).		
8	13	Rent collector (see House agent, &c.).		
13	2	Repairer (undefined)	8	...
2	4	Reporter, shorthand writer	103	..
13	2	Representative (undefined)	2	...
4	1	Restaurant keeper, (see Eating-house).		
10	2	Rice dresser, miller (see Miller, &c.).		
2	6	Riding, teacher of (see Teacher).		
1	3	Rifle butts marker	1	...
12	3	Road contractor (see Contractor).		
12	3	„ railway—labourer, navy, excavator	1,174	...
12	3	„ surveyor (not government or local government)	13	...
6	2	Roads, carrier on (see Drayman, &c.).		
9	3	Rope, cord—maker, dealer	157	13
12	5	Royal mint, officer of (see Mint).		
8	3	Rubber-stamp maker	3	...
9	3	Sacking, sack, bag—maker, dealer	11	16
8	11	Saddle, harness—maker, dealer	1,252	6
8	11	Saddlers' ironmonger	5	...
8	12	Sailmaker	93	1
6	3	Sailor, merchant service	1,767	...
5	1	Salesman, saleswoman (see Commercial traveller, &c.).		
7	4	„ live stock (see Live stock).		
8	15	Salt manufacturer	7	...
6	3	Salvage operator	1	...
5	1	Sampler	1	...
10	3	Sauce maker	7	...
10	1	Sausage maker	1	...
11	2	Sawdust vendor	2	...
8	10	Saw maker, sharpener	19	...
11	2	Sawyer, saw-mill owner, worker	1,079	...
8	7	Scale maker	10	...
7	1	Scarecrow on farm	1	...
9	2	Scarf maker ... ..	...	1
12	3	Scavenger, nightman	50	...
2	9	Scenic artist (see Artist).		
3	3	Scholar at home	4,924	6,667
3	3	„ at state school	50,377	48,519
3	3	„ at private school	8,592	9,521
3	3	„ mode of education not stated	28,098	27,815
2	7	School of design, student at ... ..	...	1
12	1	„ of mines, „ ... ..	...	1
2	6	School master, mistress, teacher (see also Tutor, Governess)—		
		State school	1,459	1,688
		Private school	105	227
		School not stated	777	1,364
8	15	Scourer (see Dyer, &c.)		
2	1	Scripture reader, lay (see Lay reader).		
2	7	Sculptor	26	...
6	3	Seaman, merchant service (see Sailor).		
11	2	Seaweed gatherer	1	...
8	4	„ shell—fancy worker ... ..	...	2

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
4	1	Secretary charitable institution (see Charitable).		
2	9	„ racing, coursing club (see Racing).		
7	1	„ horticultural society	1	...
1	1	„ private (see Private secretary).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	19	...
10	2	Seed merchant, dealer, and assistants	53	3
7	3	Selector (not otherwise described)	148	...
1	1	Sergeant-at-arms	1	...
2	2	„ law	1	...
7	4	Sericiculturist ... ..	...	1
4	2	Servant, domestic (see Domestic service).		
4	2	„ of inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
6	3	„ of ship, steamer (see Ship).		
7	1	„ on farm (see Farm).		
6	1	„ on railway (see Railway servant).		
4	1	Servants' registry-office keeper	3	44
8	10	Sewing machine agent, maker, dealer	13	3
9	2	„ machinist (see Clothing manufacture).		
5	1	Share broker, dealer, jobber (see Stock and share broker, &c.).		
7	4	Sheep classer	1	...
7	4	„ dealer	12	...
7	4	„ inspector (see Live stock).		
7	2	„ shearer	19	...
10	1	Shellfish dealer (see Oyster, &c.).		
7	1	Shepherd on farm (see Farm).		
7	2	„ shepherdess, on station (see Grazing farm).		
2	2	Sheriff	4	...
2	2	„ under	1	...
2	2	Sheriff's clerk	5	...
2	2	„ messenger	1	...
2	2	„ officer	12	...
8	13	Shingler (see Slater, &c.).		
6	3	Ship boy	13	...
6	3	„ broker	10	...
8	12	„ builder, wright	429	...
8	12	„ chandler	12	...
8	12	„ rigger	18	...
6	3	„ clerk	3	...
6	3	„ master	277	...
6	3	„ officer	109	...
6	3	„ owner	24	...
6	3	„ servant, steward, stewardess	278	23
6	3	„ watchman	16	...
6	3	Shipping agent, clerk, master	38	1
1	2	Shire secretary	66	...
9	2	Shirt maker (see Clothing).		
9	2	Shoeblock	9	...
9	2	Shoe, boot—maker, dealer, and assistants	6,469	447
9	2	„ „ maker's wife ... ..	...	770
2	9	Shooting gallery, keeper of	2	...
5	2	Shop keeper, man, woman, storekeeper (branch undefined)	3,065	1,016
5	2	„ wife of, assisting (branch undefined) ... ..	...	354
2	4	Shorthand writer (see Reporter, shorthand writer).		
8	9	Shotmaker	3	...
2	9	Showman	3	...
8	14	Show-stand maker	1	...
6	1	Shunter (see Railway servant).		
4	2	Sick nurse (see Nurse).		
6	1	Signalman (see Railway servant).		
9	1	Silk dealer	5	...
9	1	„ manufacture ... ..	...	1

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	5	Silver plate chaser, burnisher, polisher ... ..	...	3
12	5	Silver-plater	1	...
12	5	Silversmith (see Goldsmith, &c.).		
2	1	Sister of charity (see Nun).		
11	1	Skin salesman, dealer (see Hide, &c.).		
12	3	Slate enameller, preparer for billiard tables	2	...
8	13	Slater, shingler, tiler	88	...
9	2	Slopseller (see Clothes dealer, &c.).		
12	6	Smelter	7	...
6	3	Snagging overseer, man	4	...
10	3	Snuff manufacture, engaged in (see Tobacco, &c.).		
11	1	Soapboiler	92	1
8	15	Soda, alkali—maker	2	...
10	3	Sodawater manufacture, connected with (see Aërated waters).		
2	2	Solicitor (see Attorney).		
3	2	Son, daughter, relative, visitor (not otherwise described) ...	73,824	106,098
7	1	Son of farmer, market-gardener (see Farmer's son, &c.).		
7	2	„ of squatter, grazier (see Grazier).		
1	1	Sorter, stamper, post-office	137	1
10	3	„ sugar (see Sugar).		
13	2	„ (undefined) ... ..	...	1
5	1	Speculator (commercial)	11	...
13	2	„ (undefined) ... ..	...	1
10	3	Spice factory worker ... ..	...	1
9	1	Spinner (see Woollen mill).		
10	3	Spirit merchant (see Wine).		
11	2	Splitter (see Fencer, &c.).		
8	11	Springmaker (see Coach-spring).		
7	2	Squatter, and wife, son, daughter, or relative of, assisting (see Grazier).		
7	2	Stable boy on station (see Grazing farm).		
4	2	Stable man (see Groom, &c.).		
1	3	Staff officer, volunteer (see Volunteer).		
2	9	Stage carpenter, machinist (see Theatre).		
12	1	Stamp feeder, man (see Quartz crushing).		
8	10	Stamper-grating maker... ..	24	...
12	6	Stamper and piercer (metal)	6	...
8	15	Starch, blacking, blue—manufacturer, worker	10	14
7	2	Station agent (see Live stock, &c.).		
7	2	„ labourer, servant (see Grazing farm).		
7	2	„ overseer, superintendent (see Grazing farm).		
6	1	Station-master (see Railway officer).		
11	2	Stationer and assistants (see also Bookseller)	117	20
2	2	„ law (see Law stationer).		
2	5	Statistician	1	...
9	2	Staymaker ... ..	...	7
12	6	Steel manufacturer	1	...
6	3	Stevedore, lumper	268	...
4	1	Steward charitable institution (see Charitable).		
6	3	„ stewardess (see Ship servant, &c.).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	8	...
5	1	Stock and share broker, dealer, jobber	404	4
7	2	„ agent (see Live stock).		
7	4	„ inspector (see Live stock).		
7	2	Stockman on station (see Grazing farm).		
6	3	Stoker, merchant steamer (see Fireman).		
13	2	„ undefined (see Engineer, &c.).		
12	3	Stone breaker at machine	12	...
12	3	„ cutter, dresser (not mason)	288	1
8	13	„ fence builder	10	...
12	3	„ marble—merchant (see Marble).		

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	3	Stone weigher...	1	...
6	4	Storekeeper (bonded or free, not shopkeeper)	83	2
6	4	Store labourer, storeman (not shopman)	1,113	1
6	4	„ manager, clerk (bonded or free store)	12	...
6	4	„ packer in	40	6
6	1	Storeman on railway (see Railway servant).		
11	2	Straw presser	1	...
9	2	„ plait worker	...	8
2	2	Student, law (see Law student).		
2	3	„ medical (see Medical student).		
2	1	„ theological (see Theological).		
3	3	„ university (not law or medical, see University).		
7	1	Sugar planter	3	...
10	3	„ refiner	53	...
10	3	„ sorter	2	...
6	3	Supercargo	2	...
4	1	Superintendent charitable institution (see Charitable).		
7	2	„ of station (see Grazing farm).		
2	3	Surgeon (see also Medical practitioner, Physician)	141	...
2	3	„ and oculist	1	...
2	3	„ charitable institution	8	...
6	3	„ ship	3	...
2	3	„ not registered	1	...
2	3	Surgeon's assistant (see Medical assistant).		
8	8	Surgical instrument maker, dealer	16	3
8	8	„ bandage maker	...	2
1	2	Surveyor, city, town, borough, or shire (see Municipal).		
1	1	„ Government...	42	...
1	1	„ „ pupil of...	4	...
7	3	„ land, and assistant	266	...
6	3	„ marine	11	...
12	1	„ mining (see Mining).		
15	1	Swagman	17	...
13	2	Sweeper (undefined)	1	...
9	2	Tailor, tailoress (see also Clothing manufacture)	1,824	3,200
11	1	Tallow chandler	91	2
11	1	„ melter, boiler-down (not meat preserving)	22	...
6	4	Tally clerk	1	...
12	4	Tankmaker (see Dam).		
11	1	Tanner	613	2
9	3	Tarpaulin maker, dealer (see Tent, &c.).		
8	4	Taxidermist	9	...
2	6	Teacher (see also School master, mistress, Tutor, and Governess).		
4	1	„ charitable institution (see Charitable institution officer).		
2	6	„ in training	...	3
2	6	„ of accomplishments (undefined)	4	17
2	6	„ of algebra, arithmetic, and book-keeping	1	...
2	6	„ of classics	3	...
2	6	„ „ and mathematics	5	1
2	6	„ of dancing	11	6
2	6	„ of drawing	12	12
2	6	„ of elocution	2	...
2	6	„ of French	5	8
2	6	„ of geometry	1	...
2	6	„ of German	1	...
2	6	„ of gymnastics	5	2
2	6	„ of Hebrew	3	...
2	6	„ of kindergarten	...	1
2	6	„ of languages (undefined)	17	25

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
2	6	Teacher of languages and drawing ... ..	...	1
2	6	„ of Latin	1	...
2	6	„ of leatherwork ... ..	...	1
2	6	„ of lip reading and articulation	1	...
2	6	„ of literature	1	...
2	6	„ „ and mathematics	1	...
2	6	„ „ and music... ..	2	...
2	6	„ of mathematics	1	...
2	6	„ „ and history	1	...
2	6	„ „ and natural sciences	1	...
2	8	„ of music (see Music master, mistress).	...	2
2	6	„ of painting ... ..	...	2
2	6	„ of physiology... ..	1	...
2	6	„ of riding	1	...
2	6	„ of sciences applied to art and manufacture	1	...
2	6	„ of shorthand	1	...
2	6	„ of the blind	1	...
2	6	„ of the deaf and dumb... ..	2	...
2	6	„ of writing	1	1
2	6	„ (superannuated) ... ..	...	1
10	3	Tea dealer (see Grocer, &c.).	...	...
7	1	„ planter	2	...
6	5	Telegraph service—	...	...
		Clerk	13	2
		Instrument fitter	2	...
		Line repairer	38	...
1	1	Master, mistress (see Post, &c.).	...	...
6	5	Messenger	182	...
		Operator	230	46
		Overseer of lines	3	...
		Others connected with telegraph service	8	13
8	7	Telephone fitter	1	...
9	3	Tent, tarpaulin—maker, dealer	49	...
9	1	Textile fabrics, connected with (see also Woollen mill)—	...	...
		Factory hand, worker	33	46
		Flock maker	8	...
		Presser	62	...
		Weaver	9	7
		Others working in	2	7
11	2	Thatcher	3	...
2	9	Theatre doorkeeper, ticket-taker	3	...
2	9	„ property-master	1	...
2	9	„ servant	3	...
2	9	„ stage carpenter, machinist	6	...
2	9	Theatrical agent	9	...
2	9	„ dresser	1	...
9	2	„ dressmaker ... ..	...	1
2	9	„ manager	8	...
2	4	„ writer	1	...
2	1	Theological student	22	...
13	2	Ticket man (undescribed)	2	...
2	9	„ taker at theatre (see Theatre).	...	...
8	3	„ writer	7	...
8	13	Tiler (see Slater).	...	...
11	2	Timber merchant, dealer	297	1
6	2	Timekeeper, omnibus (see Omnibus).	...	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	17	...
12	1	Tin miner	23	...
12	6	„ zinc—worker, dealer	737	3
10	3	Tobacco broker	1	...
7	1	„ grower	244	...
10	3	„ cigar, snuff manufacture, engaged in	320	48

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
10	3	Tobacconist	208	20
8	10	Tool maker, dealer	11	...
1	2	Town clerk	49	...
8	5	Toy maker, dealer	12	4
2	1	Tract, Bible—depôt officer, assistant	3	1
5	1	Trade assignee	3	...
13	2	Tradesman, tradeswoman (undefined)	13	3
6	2	Traffic superintendent, coach company (see Coach).		
15	1	Tramp	1	...
5	1	Traveller, commercial (see Commercial).		
13	2	„ (undefined)	109	3
7	3	Tree ringer	9	...
13	2	Trimmer (undefined)	7	...
10	1	Tripe dealer, dresser	1	...
2	6	Truant officer (see Education).		
12	1	Truck man (mining)	16	...
11	2	Turner	169	...
2	6	Tutor, governess (see also Teacher, School master, mistress)	67	831
8	6	Type-founder	4	...
8	6	Typographer	2	...
9	2	Umbrella, parasol, stick—maker, mender, dealer	54	61
9	2	Under-clothing maker ... ..	...	12
2	2	Under-sheriff (see Sheriff).		
8	14	Undertaker	82	...
2	6	University—dean of faculty of laws	1	...
2	4	„ graduate (not otherwise described)	2	...
2	6	„ lecturer	5	...
8	1	„ librarian	1	...
2	6	„ porter	3	...
2	6	„ professor	4	...
3	3	„ student (not law or medical)... ..	145	...
8	14	Upholsterer (see Furniture maker, &c.).		
13	2	Useful man, boy	4	..
5	1	Valuator (see Auctioneer, &c.).		
1	2	„ borough or shire (see Municipal).		
13	2	„ general	1	...
11	2	Varnish maker	4	...
8	1	Vellum binder, sewer (see also Bookbinder)	10	...
8	13	Venetian-blind maker (see Blind maker).		
8	13	Ventilator maker (see Patent ventilator).		
2	9	Ventriloquist	1	1
7	4	Veterinary surgeon (see Farrier).		
7	1	Vine dresser, grower	139	...
10	3	Vinegar maker	5	...
3	2	Visitor, not otherwise described (see Son, daughter, relative, visitor).		
2	8	Vocalist (see Musician).		
1	3	Volunteer drill instructor	16	...
1	3	„ officer	4	...
1	3	„ staff officer	5	...
8	15	Wafer maker ... ..	...	1
4	2	Waiter, waitress—inn, club, eating-house (see Hotel, &c., service).		
9	2	Walking-stick maker, dealer (see Umbrella).		
4	2	Wardsman, wardswoman (see Charitable institution).		
9	1	Warehouseman, Manchester, and assistants	656	...
9	1	Warper (see Woollen mill).		
9	2	Washerwoman, mangle, laundry keeper, worker... ..	15	1,440
8	15	Washing powder, solution—maker	1	...
8	7	Watch, clock—maker and assistants	525	3
13	2	Watchman (undefined)	95	...
6	3	Water bailiff	1	...

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881—continued.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.
12	4	Water carrier, carter, dealer	3	...
6	3	Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor	128	...
8	10	Water-lift maker	1	...
9	2	Waterproof clothing maker	12	...
12	4	Waterworks service	99	...
8	4	Wax flower maker (see Artificial).		
9	1	Weaver (see Woollen mill and Textile fabrics).		
8	7	Weighbridge maker	1	...
8	7	Weighing machine maker (see Scale).		
8	7	Weight adjuster (see Adjuster).		
12	4	Well sinker, borer	2	...
4	2	Wet-nurse (see Nurse).		
6	3	Wharf labourer, wharfinger	26	...
8	11	Wheelwright	699	...
12	1	Whimdriver, mining	37	...
8	11	Whipmaker	86	1
7	4	Whipper-in	1	...
12	6	Whitesmith (see Blacksmith).		
3	1	Wife, widow (no specified occupation) ... ..	...	101,035
4	1	Wife of boarding, lodging house—keeper (see Boarding).		
10	1	„ of butcher (see Butcher's wife).		
4	1	„ of coffee, eating-house—keeper (see Eating-house).		
7	1	„ of farmer, market gardener (see Farmer).		
7	2	„ of squatter, grazier (see Grazier).		
4	1	„ of hotelkeeper (see Hotel).		
9	2	„ of shoe, boot—maker (see Shoemaker).		
5	2	„ of shopkeeper (branch undefined, see Shopkeeper).		
9	2	Wigmaker (see Hairdresser).		
13	2	Winder	1	...
10	3	Wine manufacture, engaged in	11	...
10	3	„ spirit merchant, and assistants	148	...
12	6	Wireworker	45	...
8	4	Wood carver	102	1
11	2	„ type maker	1	...
11	1	Wool broker	40	...
11	1	„ buyer, valuer	8	...
11	1	„ merchant	25	...
11	1	„ presser	9	...
9	1	„ stapler	291	8
11	1	„ warehouse keeper and assistants	21	...
9	1	Woollen mill (see also Textile fabrics)—		
		„ burler ... ..	...	9
		„ carder, fetler	21	1
		„ carding engineer, foreman, overseer	4	...
		„ cloth finisher, miller	32	...
		„ factory hand, worker, apprentice	126	61
		„ loom-tuner	11	...
		„ manager, secretary, owner... ..	7	...
		„ piecer	6	3
		„ spinner	41	...
		„ warper	5	5
		„ weaver	79	153
		„ others engaged in... ..	12	21
13	2	Workman (undescribed)	56	...
2	2	Writer, law (see Law).		
2	4	„ literary (see Author).		
2	4	„ theatrical (see Theatrical).		
7	4	Yardsman at cattle sale-yard	2	...
8	10	„ at machinery yard	3	...
13	2	„ (undefined)	3	...
10	3	Yeast dealer	2	...
2	1	Young men's Christian association secretary	1	...
12	6	Zinc worker, dealer (see Tin, zinc—worker).		
7	4	Zoological gardens keeper	2	...

Urban and rural population.

84. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1882. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1882.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1882.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	291,464	32·73	1,139
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	366	198,839	22·33	543
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,262	400,167	44·94	4·59
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	890,470	100·00	10·13

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

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

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

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

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

86. In 1881 the population of the metropolis was 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 :—

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

† In addition to the present Extra-Metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow :—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in the tables following paragraphs 132 and 133 *post*.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

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

87. The following is a statement of the population of the metropolis or principal city of each of the Australasian colonies according to the census of 1881. The figures in all cases denote the number of inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits:—

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Melbourne	139,006	143,941	282,947
2. Sydney	113,928	110,283	224,211
3. Adelaide	33,476	34,478	67,954
4. Dunedin*	21,595	21,199	42,794
5. Brisbane	15,296	15,813	31,109
6. Hobart	13,162	14,086	27,248
7. Perth	2,981	2,841	5,822

88. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Melbourne and suburbs increased, as has been already shown, by 76,167, or 37 per cent. During the same interval the population of Sydney and suburbs increased by 87,728, or 64 per cent. In both cases the rate of increase was considerably greater in the metropolis than in the whole colony, the latter having been only 18 per cent. in Victoria and 49 per cent. in New South Wales.

Increase of population in Melbourne and Sydney.

89. The metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony:—

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Melbourne	32·81	5. Perth	19·60
2. Sydney	29·84	6. Brisbane	14·57
3. Adelaide	24·28	7. Dunedin †	8·73
4. Hobart	23·55		

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

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

* Wellington is the capital of New Zealand, but it is not nearly so large as Dunedin. The population of the former, according to the census, was as follows:—Males, 10,226; females, 10,337; total, 20,563.

† The population of Wellington is only 4·20 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
1. Hobart	... 107·02	5. Sydney	... 96·80
2. Melbourne	... 103·55	6. Dunedin*	... 98·17
3. Brisbane	... 103·38	7. Perth ...	... 95·30
4. Adelaide	... 102·99		

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

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

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1881.

Name of Town.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballarat ...	20,491	20,596	41,087
Sandhurst ...	19,356	19,064	38,420
Geelong ...	9,651	11,031	20,682
Castlemaine ...	4,489	4,111	8,600

Mining
population.

92. When the census was taken, the total population on the Victorian gold-fields was found to amount to 230,944, and the number of gold miners to 35,189. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.† At the end of 1882, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 36,890, or 1,701 more than at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1882.

Alluvial miners	... 21,013	European miners	... 29,616
Quartz miners	... 15,877	Chinese miners	... 7,274
Total	... 36,890	Total	... 36,890

European
and Chinese
miners.

93. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1882 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,800, the numbers being 15,711 and 13,905 respectively. The Chinese seldom practice quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 166, as against 7,108 engaged in alluvial mining. It may be observed that the whole number of Chinese miners returned at the census was only 6,603.

* In Wellington, females were in the proportion of 101·09 per 100 males.

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

94. 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
					2,944,628‡
Total Australia	...	...	...	...	26,375
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	104,027
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	3,075,030
Total Australasia	...	...	...	...

95. 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.

96. 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 nine years ended with 1881, are shown in the following table:—

Populations of Australasian colonies.

* These areas are the same as those given in the last issue of this work, except the estimate for New Zealand, which has been reduced by 376 miles, in accordance with the most 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 4,407 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

					Square Miles.
Victoria	..	..	..	..	87,884
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	310,938
Queensland	..	..	..	..	668,224
South Australia	..	..	..	..	903,690
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	978,299
					2,949,035
Total Australia	..	..	..	..	26,215
Tasmania	..	..	..	..

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
	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
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
	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
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
	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
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
	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
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
	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·038

* 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. It does not appear that any of the other colonies have corrected their populations in back years since the census was taken. For populations to the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

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

‡ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained at the date of the last census 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Tasmania ...	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
	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
New Zealand*	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·844
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·287
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·613
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·837
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	4·015
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·159
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·459
	1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	80·67	4·661
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816

97. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group, and is also the colony in which the nearest approach to equality prevails in the numbers of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

98. At the end of 1881 there were on the continent of Australia over two million two hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two million eight 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, 1881.

	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1881.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,195,938	1,010,864	2,206,802	84·51	·750
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,534,158	1,292,477	2,826,635	84·24	·919

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

99. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that about two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, and nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

100. The following table shows the area and the population at the beginning and end of the decennial period 1871-80 in the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in this office, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	1880-81. (c)=Census 1881.	
EUROPE.				
England and Wales ...	58,311	22,712,266	(c) 25,968,286	445
Scotland ...	30,463	3,360,018	(c) 3,734,441	122
Ireland ...	32,531	5,412,377	(c) 5,159,839	158
Total United Kingdom ...	121,305	31,484,661	(c) 34,862,566	287
Gibraltar* ...	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	18,695	(c) 18,381	9,803
Malta * ...	119	141,918	154,892	1,301
Heligoland ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,913†	(1871) 1,913	364
Total ...	121,431	31,647,187	35,037,752	288
ASIA.				
British India † ...	910,981	191,018,412	(c) 202,275,983	222
Ceylon ...	24,702	2,405,287	2,638,540	107
Straits Settlements ...	1,445	308,097	(c) 423,384	293
Labuan ...	30	4,898	(c) 6,298	210
Hong Kong ...	32	124,198	(c) 160,402	5,012
Aden † ...	8	(1872) 22,707	(1872) 22,707	2,838
Perim ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	211	(1871) 211	47
Cyprus ...	3,723	...	(c) 186,084†	50
Total ...	940,926	193,861,103	205,690,902	218

NOTE.—The figures showing the populations according to the census of 1881 are in many cases provisional only.

* Exclusive of the military.

† Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha (cent-vingtième année)*, 1883: Gotha, Justus Perthes.

‡ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 546,000 square miles, and contained a population of 50,265,227.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	1880-81. (c)=Census 1881.	
AFRICA.				
Mauritius †	713	329,754	(c) 377,373	529
Seychelles... ..	286	11,208	(c) 14,035	49
Natal	18,750	289,753	(c) 413,167	22
Cape of Good Hope*	221,950	582,582	(c) 1,249,824	5
St. Helena... ..	47	6,241	(c) 5,059	108
Ascension †	34	27	(1871) 27	·8
Lagos	73	62,021	(c) 75,270	1,031
Gold Coast	6,000	408,070	(1871) 408,070	68
Sierra Leone †	468	37,089	(c) 60,546§	129
Gambia	69	14,190	(c) 14,150	206
Total... ..	248,390	1,740,935	2,617,521	10·6
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,392	3,686,096	(c) 4,324,810	1·2
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536	(c) 179,509	4
Bermudas	19	12,121	(c) 13,948	734
Honduras	7,562	24,710	(c) 27,452	4
British Guiana	76,000	193,491	(c) 253,054	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	39,162	43,521	8
Turk's Island	50	4,723	(c) 4,732	95
Jamaica... ..	4,193	506,154	(c) 580,804	138
St. Lucia	237	31,610	(c) 38,551	163
St. Vincent	147	35,688	(c) 40,548	276
Barbadoes	166	162,042	(c) 171,860	1,035
Grenada	133	37,684	(c) 42,403	319
Tobago	114	17,054	18,051	158
Virgin Isles	57	6,651	(c) 5,287	93
St. Christopher	68	28,169	(c) 29,137	428
Nevis	50	11,703	(c) 11,864	237
Antigua	170	35,157	(c) 35,244	207
Montserrat	32	8,693	(c) 10,083	315
Dominica	291	27,178	(c) 28,211	97
Trinidad	1,754	109,638	(c) 153,128	87
Total... ..	3,607,025	5,124,260	6,012,197	1·7
AUSTRALASIA & SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,030	1,919,432 ||	(c) 2,740,127 ||	·9
Fiji ¶	7,740	...	(1880) 124,902	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	811	1,553	·2
Total... ..	3,089,270	1,920,243	2,866,582	·9
Grand Total British dominions	8,007,042	234,293,728	252,224,954	31·5

* The figures for the first period are those derived from the census of 1865, those for the second period include not only the population of the Cape Colony proper, but the populations of Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland.

† Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883.

‡ Exclusive of the military.

§ Only 271 of these are whites.

|| Exclusive of Aborigines. For number of Aborigines in each colony, according to the census of 1881, see table following paragraph 45 *ante*.

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

Increase of population of British possessions.

101. It will be observed that the total population of the British dominions increased from 234 millions to 252 millions between the periods referred to in the table, which is equal to a proportion of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Of this increase, $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions took place in the United Kingdom, $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions in India, nearly 900,000 in Her Majesty's American possessions—over 600,000 of which occurred in the Dominion of Canada, 820,000 in Australasia, 670,000 in the Cape Colony (partly from an extension of territory), and, besides, a population of 125,000 was added by the acquisition of Fiji.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

102. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a ninetieth, and Victoria more than a three-hundredth, 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.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,886	(c)1880	39,196,394	148
Belgium	11,370	(c)1879	5,536,654	486
Denmark	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,400	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,439	23
France	204,031	(c)1881	37,672,048	184
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	165,980	1877	2,867,626 ‡	17
„ „ others § ...	185,366	...	2,849,590	15
„ protectorates of § ...	32,370	...	1,020,000	31
Total French dominions ...	587,747	...	44,409,264	75

* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883. The areas have been reduced from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to $\cdot 386$ of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 23,571 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,440.

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

§ Exclusive of Tunis. The figures are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1882, by the late Frederick Martin; London: MacMillan and Co., 1882.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Germany	208,640	(c)1881	45,234,061	216
Greece*	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,423	79
Holland	12,738	(c)1881	4,114,077	323
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1879	19,298,804	379
„ other colonies	713,503	1879-80	8,658,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,089	1879-81	32,070,881	41
Italy	114,381	(c)1881	28,459,451	249
Luxemburg	998	(c)1880	209,570	210
Montenegro	3,486	...	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	(c)1878	4,160,315	120
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	259,800	281
„ „ Madeira	315	„	130,584	414
„ „ Others	704,546	1878-81	3,333,700	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	7,884,399	11
Roumania	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1879	74,493,809	39
Poland	49,142	„	7,104,760	144
Finland	144,210	1880	2,060,782	14
Total	2,080,395	1879-80	83,659,351	40
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	308,698	1873-80	5,749,554	18
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-9	3,911,200	8
Central Asia	1,164,855	„	5,036,000	4
Total	6,296,665	...	14,696,754	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,377,060	...	98,356,105	12
Servia	18,756	1880 ...	1,700,211	90
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	196,114	(c)1877	16,623,384	85
„ colonies of	165,641	1877-80	8,558,627	51
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,755	1877-80	25,182,011	70
Sweden and Norway	299,535	(c)1875-80	6,372,568	21
Switzerland	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Turkey*	1,192,088	...	21,672,000	18
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1880	815,951	59
Bulgaria	24,693	1881	1,998,983	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,486,934	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) †	1,553,530	...	350,000,000	225
„ dependencies of (including Corea)	2,998,390	...	29,680,000	10
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,551,920	...	379,680,000	83
Japan ‡	154,980	1880	36,364,252	234
Persia	636,203	...	7,653,600	12
Siam §	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	394,243	1877	5,586,280	14
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	758,706	...	10,800,000	14
Total Egyptian territories...	1,152,949	...	16,386,280	14
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1,094,684	1880	2,540,000	2
Bolivia	500,740	...	2,325,000	5
Brazil	3,218,166	(c)1872	11,108,291 ||	3
Chili	207,354	1881	2,223,434	11
Columbia	320,650	(c)1870	3,001,323 ¶	9
Costa Rica	19,980	1874	185,000	9
Ecuador	248,312	...	946,033**	4
Guatemala	46,760	1881	1,252,497	27

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,859 square miles, and 4,490,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia, 729,356 square miles, and 16,172,000 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,010,000 inhabitants.

† Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. The figures above given have been based principally upon the census of 1812. In the latest returns of the British Board of Trade, the estimate is set down as low as 250,000,000.

‡ Figures taken from a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517. Foreigners, who number 5,258 in all, are included in the population.

§ Figures taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1882; by the late Frederick Martin; London: MacMillan and Co., 1882.

|| Including 1,510,806 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

¶ Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

** Exclusive of wild Indians, of whom the number is unknown.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Haiti	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua	51,647	1873	300,000	6
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1876	293,844	3
Peru	432,297	(c) „	3,050,000*	7
San Domingo	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador	7,226	(c)1878	554,785	77
United States †	3,602,990	(c)1880	50,442,066	14
Uruguay	72,151	1879	438,245	6
Venezuela	429,855	(c)1881	2,075,245	5
<i>OCEANIA.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,703,647	...	928,105,976	29
Grand Total of British dominions	8,007,042	1880-81	252,224,954	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,710,689	...	1,180,330,930	30

104. According to this table, the British Empire is in area slightly less than European and Asiatic Russia combined, but nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is equal to about two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is more than two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, 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 about sixty-six times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

105. 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 twenty-three; next, Italy with two hundred and forty-nine; Japan with two hundred and thirty-four; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total

Density of population in various countries.

* Including Wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population 30,156. Indians, to the number of 179,232, are also included.

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

Area and population of the world.

106. 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 Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about four-sevenths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe:—

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,756,002	327,743,400	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,260	17·9
America	14,850,631	100,415,400	6·8
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,232,000	1·2
Polarland	1,728,585	82,500	·05
Total	52,511,004	1,433,887,500	27·3

Proportion of countries named to world.

107. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 103 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

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

108. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a 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 sixteen-hundredth of its population.

Imperfections in Immigration returns.

109. 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

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is ·386 of a square mile.

intercourse with the neighbouring 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 complete railway communication now exists 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.

110. 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 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.

Immigration returns insufficient for estimating population.

111. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1882, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1882.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1882.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	41,218	18,186	59,404
Departures by sea	33,677	14,847	48,524
Excess of arrivals	7,541	3,339	10,880

112. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—the latter, being situated

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

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

between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in that colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Gain by immigration, 1882 greater than 1881.

113. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1882 than for 1881 by 338, but the records of departures show smaller numbers for 1882 than for 1881 by 3,220; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 3,558.*

Adults and children arriving and departing.

114. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1882:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1882.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	53,577	5,253	574	59,404
Departures	...	...	...	43,949	4,048	527	48,524
Immigration in excess			...	9,628	1,205	47	10,880

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

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

* See also paragraph 39 *ante*.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1882.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	16,959	19,937	...	2,978
South and Western Australia ...	11,811	8,882	2,929	...
Tasmania	10,793	7,338	3,455	...
New Zealand	4,523	4,358	165	...
The United Kingdom	13,036	6,334	6,702	...
Foreign countries	2,282	1,675	607	...
Total	59,404	48,524	10,880*	...

116. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the decenniad. The number has declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have virtually 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:—

State-assisted immigration.

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

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 ... ..	...	...	...
1882 ... ..	...	2	2
Total	2,509	3,038	5,547

117. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1882 numbered 327, viz., 317 males and 10 females, or 1,027 males fewer

Chinese immigration.

* Net figures.

and 6 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1882 of which there is any record is 699 (all but 4 of whom were males), as compared with 652 of both sexes in 1881; 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.

118. Of the Chinese who arrived, 34 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 37 from New Zealand, 5 from South Australia, 2 from Western Australia, 129 from Tasmania, 104 from Hong Kong, and 16 from China proper. Of those recorded as having left, 222 went to New South Wales, 104 to South Australia, 60 to Tasmania, 3 to New Zealand, and 310 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese im-
migration,
1853 to
1882.

119. 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 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 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed; † but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. The official records of the departures of Chinese by sea are of little value, as no account is kept

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

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

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 1882.

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

120. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 22 years was 13,175, or an average of 599 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 prior to the one under review. Average number of Chinese immigrants.

121. 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 nine years ended with 1881. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :— Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

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
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
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
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898

NOTE.—For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A post.

* 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.		
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
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
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
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
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
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
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
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
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
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616

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

122. With a slight exception in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, the returns show that 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 it has been already explained* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last two years named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales. In New Zealand the falling-off in the net immigration during the last two years, and especially during the last year, is very great. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1881 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1881.

	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales	22,898
2. Victoria	7,322
3. Queensland	7,014
4. South Australia	2,752
5. New Zealand	1,616
6. Tasmania	1,416
7. Western Australia	67

123. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1881 by excess of immigration over emigration was 40,053 ; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 43,085. The defect, however, which has already† been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies ; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

124. Whilst in 1881 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, scarcely any in Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and but little in South Australia, it was still largely subsidized in New South Wales and Queensland, although even in those colonies not to the same extent it had been in previous years. Taking the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year, the positions of the colonies are not altered from those shown above when the whole immigration was compared with the emigration. The following are the differences referred to :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

* See paragraph 112 ante.

† See paragraph 39 ante.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED
IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1881.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales ...	20,321	5. New Zealand ...	1,513
2. Victoria ...	7,322	6. Tasmania ...	1,357
3. Queensland...	3,073	7. Western Australia ...	-79*
4. South Australia ...	1,969		

Emigrants
from United
Kingdom to
Austral-
asia.

125. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1882, numbered 38,604, which shows a considerable increase on the numbers in the two previous years. In 1879 and 1874 the numbers were higher, but in no other year since 1870. The following are the figures for the last twelve years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the nine years ended with 1881:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1882.

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	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	...	...
Total in twelve years ...	375,803	...	...

Imperial
emigration
returns.

126. During the same twelve years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States numbered 2,135,363; to British North America, 320,249; and to other places out of Australasia, 202,783; thus making, with the numbers to the Australasian colonies, already shown to have been 375,803, a grand total of 3,034,198. In 1882 the emigrants from the United Kingdom to all places numbered 413,288, which Mr. Giffen, head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, states to be "the largest total yet recorded." He also estimates that the loss to the population of the United Kingdom by emigration in that year was equal to "very nearly one-half the total excess of births over deaths."† Of the emigrants referred to, only 56,739 were cabin, but as many as 356,549 were steerage, passengers. Emigrants of British

* Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

† See Report of the Board of Trade on Immigration and Emigration, 1882, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 9th March, 1883.

origin numbered 279,366; and of these 58 per cent. were English, 30 per cent. were Irish, and 12 per cent. were Scotch.

127. Of the 38,604 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1882, 22,478 were males and 16,126 were females. Of both sexes, 37,289 were of British origin, viz.:—24,345 English, 6,240 Scotch, and 6,704 Irish; and 1,315 were foreigners.

Sex and birthplace of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

128. The adults (*i.e.*, persons over 12 years) included in such emigrants numbered 30,640, of whom 4,578 were married and 13,879 were single males, and 4,567 were married and 7,616 were single females. Of the 18,457 adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 642; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 4,576; miners, 233; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 405; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 184; cabinet makers, 72; carpenters, joiners, &c., 784; coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c., 59; painters, plumbers, &c., 243; other artisans and mechanics, 657; bootmakers and tailors, 187; shopkeepers, &c., 417; dealers in food, 229; sailors, 46; domestic servants, 33; general labourers, 1,797; clerks and agents, 492; army and navy officers, 21; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,571; other trades and professions, &c., 826; not stated, 4,983. Of the 12,183 adult females, 4,449 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 63 gentlewomen and governesses; 112 milliners, &c.; 131 of other occupations; and 7,428 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

129. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 6,308 in 1881 and 6,237 in 1882. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 17,785 in the former, and 32,367 in the latter, year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

130. 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.

Municipalities.

131. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 57 in 1881 and 58 in 1882; and the shires 117 in the former, and 119 in the latter, year.

Number of municipalities.

132. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

* 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.

number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1882 :—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1882.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,636	533	142,688	14,269	3,289
Ballarat	4,090	20,600	4,567	884,508	128,190	25,144
Ballarat East	4,331	15,534	3,452	578,390	57,839	11,152
Belfast	5,902	1,850	394	161,355	10,713	1,663
Brighton	3,288	4,800	942	533,890	53,389	4,958
Browns and Searsdale	5,760	900	180	13,430	2,686	402
Brunswick	2,722	6,027	1,400	435,910	43,591	5,359
Buninyong	3,424	1,410	300	60,345	6,035	826
Carisbrook	5,395	1,300	254	54,000	5,317	967
Castlemaine	5,760	7,000	1,500	213,378	30,485	4,634
Chewton	5,760	2,000	600	43,122	7,187	818
Clunes	5,760	5,563	1,060	160,220	16,022	3,516
Collingwood	1,139	24,500	5,280	1,256,600	125,660	19,606
Creswick	4,760	3,800	775	73,212	12,202	2,269
Daylesford	4,062	3,980	982	154,287	15,276	3,009
Dunolly	5,760	1,500	400	77,784	9,723	1,674
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,800	1,450	261,370	26,137	4,068
Echuca	4,308	5,000	1,122	421,146	35,096	4,880
Emerald Hill †	2,311	26,150	5,805	1,883,650	188,365	23,884
Essendon	4,000	3,045	495	700,000	34,484	4,436
Fitzroy	923	23,200	4,780	1,683,280	168,328	20,941
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	2,428	580	491,180	24,559	989
Footscray	3,075	5,954	1,256	690,000	46,630	6,550
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,200	710,290	71,029	12,740
Geelong West	859	4,609	1,160	184,670	18,467	3,034
Hamilton	5,100	3,000	679	223,008	18,584	3,468
Hawthorn	2,389	6,382	1,263	836,556	69,713	6,737
Heathcote	3,594	1,300	270	46,928	5,866	918
Hotham	565	17,801	3,681	1,103,355	103,355	14,540
Inglewood	2,560	1,205	310	62,691	7,124	1,193
Kew	3,553	5,100	620	380,000	38,000	4,504
Koroit	5,599	1,453	264	135,096	11,258	1,754
Majorca	5,005	994	276	30,400	3,800	550
Malmsbury	4,214	1,250	350	73,820	7,382	1,209
Maryborough	5,760	4,000	750	165,000	16,500	3,527
Melbourne	5,020	65,878	13,696	9,983,180	998,318	120,668
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,000	1,000	223,950	22,395	3,141
Portland	2,860	2,200	573	224,568	18,715	2,689
Prahran	2,320	25,000	4,550	2,336,015	212,365	15,693
Queenscliff	2,173	1,500	245	90,300	7,525	1,745
Raywood	5,760	520	92	17,500	2,119	307
Richmond	1,430	23,436	5,275	1,300,440	130,044	19,069
Rutherglen	1,280	550	125	10,000	2,381	886
Sale	5,442	3,500	620	217,000	21,713	2,961
Sandhurst	7,900	27,000	7,191	1,663,910	166,391	24,592
Sandridge	2,366	9,029	1,962	478,314	53,146	9,244
Sebastopol	1,880	2,586	530	36,351	5,193	1,098

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

† This name was changed to South Melbourne on the 24th September, 1883.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1882—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Smythesdale ...	1,440	600	174	12,045	2,409	317
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,651	578	154,130	15,413	2,891
Stawell ...	5,996	6,652	1,680	207,928	29,704	5,217
St. Kilda ...	1,886	12,411	2,511	1,596,444	132,843	12,779
Talbot ...	5,578	2,400	675	42,140	8,428	1,401
Tarnagulla...	5,133	850	200	36,000	5,108	543
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,580	370	43,700	9,301	1,416
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,400	350	100,000	9,487	1,658
Warrnambool ...	3,450	4,872	931	319,814	29,079	12,878
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,200	1,850	528,515	46,389	8,103
Wood's Point ...	2,560	500	130	11,550	2,310	277
Total ...	217,386*	444,386	95,238	34,559,353	3,364,037	458,781

133. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1882 :—

SHIRES, 1882.†

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,750	750	259,088	32,386	4,454
Alexandra ...	724	2,600	570	200,000	19,643	7,555
Ararat ...	1,461	5,250	1,250	1,546,044	77,302	11,445
Avoca ...	437	5,500	1,580	246,220	24,622	3,623
Avon ...	318	1,700	320	305,707‡	22,590	3,512
Bacchus Marsh ...	220	2,150	500	199,493	19,950	4,243
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,000	1,250	700,000	46,887	12,216
Ballan ...	365	6,500	1,400	371,970	37,197	6,811
Ballarat ...	182	7,500	1,000	384,720	38,472	6,212
Bannockburn ...	139	2,000	321	231,444	17,716	3,484
Barrabool ...	191	2,040	500	220,170	22,017	4,094
Beechworth ...	303	7,900	1,790	393,450	39,345	6,061
Belfast ...	200	2,900	450	668,360	33,418	4,943
Bellarine ...	124	3,457	750	240,000	23,294	3,011
Benalla ...	1,181	8,500	1,350	563,950	56,395	9,485
Berwick ...	435	3,530	849	588,000	33,470	5,692
Bet Bet... ...	345	6,000	1,600	240,000	24,360	4,194
Boroondara ...	12	1,441	290	497,940	24,897	3,220
Braybrook ...	89	1,028	233	209,340	20,934	3,027

* Or 340 square miles.

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

‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1882—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Bright ...	833	5,600	1,100	118,775	23,755	3,782
Broadford ...	223	1,300	330	143,200	8,950	1,512
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,442	280	223,910	22,391	2,179
Bulla ...	105	1,980	246	366,795	24,453	3,521
Bulleen ...	33	1,600	336	180,000	11,905	2,128
Buln Buln ...	665	3,500	650	465,460	23,273	9,338
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,000	399,864	26,658	7,000
Buninyong ...	304	9,600	1,820	448,575	44,858	7,787
Caulfield ...	9	2,554	420	569,730	37,982	4,609
Chiltern ...	89	2,300	540	49,875	9,975	2,305
Coburg ...	7	2,415	384	124,485	12,449	2,202
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,070	882,284	73,570	11,195
Corio ...	237	2,300	434	300,000	29,234	4,760
Cranbourne ...	228	1,650	320	225,000	22,500	4,271
Creswick ...	202	10,000	1,500	979,560	65,304	6,247
Dandenong ...	58	1,600	325	172,524	14,377	3,009
Darebin ...	79	1,410	300	142,000	14,200	2,281
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	651	1,484,490	74,225	8,780
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,250	900	746,265	49,752	6,166
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	400	320,600	32,060	4,623
Echuca ...	1,458	8,200	1,900	1,329,328*	102,256	10,881
Eltham ...	208	2,300	540	250,000	14,905	3,319
Euroa ...	887	5,000	1,040	490,416	40,868	4,964
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	430	187,680	15,640	2,556
Gisborne ...	100	2,020	370	291,980	14,594	3,084
Glenelg ...	1,264	5,000	2,000	1,605,380	80,269	12,906
Glenlyon ...	127	2,500	500	143,870	14,387	2,614
Goulburn ...	348	2,496	430	299,418	21,387	4,036
Grenville ...	310	5,500	1,250	268,400	32,698	4,453
Hampden ...	1,738	5,292	1,125	2,237,400	111,870	14,656
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	400	400,000	20,000	3,155
Howqua ...	842	1,400	400	27,372	6,844	2,149
Huntly ...	321	3,764	618	351,240	29,270	4,914
Jika ...	15	3,289	598	365,360	24,356	3,597
Keilor ...	53	686	140	96,623	9,662	1,173
Kilmore ...	86	2,273	580	182,178	18,218	3,331
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,300	939,124	61,043	10,200
Kowree ...	1,448	3,600	672	790,020	39,501	3,953
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,182,870	59,144	11,038
Leigh ...	379	1,748	500	375,470	37,547	4,650
Lexton ...	297	2,750	550	434,655	25,434	3,902
Lilydale ...	166	2,180	520	257,652	21,471	3,984
Lowan ...	9,400	5,000	1,500	646,730*	48,069	6,728
Maffra ...	1,064	3,597	699	742,640	37,132	3,468
Maldon ...	215	5,040	1,354	380,000	28,469	5,021
Malvern ...	6	1,750	350	550,840	27,542	4,147
Mansfield ...	864	3,000	500	300,000	24,000	3,552
Marong ...	566	7,722	1,900	609,385	60,939	10,588
Melton ...	104	1,210	225	162,795	16,279	2,426
Meredith ...	169	1,514	338	130,551	13,551	2,962
Merriang ...	123	1,220	240	151,015	16,203	2,056

* Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1882—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	860	255,857	25,586	3,527
Minhamite ...	542	2,000	500	931,844	36,468	4,403
Moorabbin ...	31	3,750	780	332,208	27,684	5,444
Mornington ...	107	2,100	475	442,020	22,101	3,385
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	400	801,705	80,170	9,727
Mount Alexander	52	4,500	1,090	93,391	15,899	2,753
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,384	893	147,600	14,816	2,721
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	470	950,000	61,840	10,493
McIvor ...	570	3,430	840	285,580	22,847	2,396
Narracan ...	865	1,922	783	96,010	19,202	4,655
Newham ...	105	3,400	620	276,270	18,159	3,260
Newstead ...	105	2,370	550	170,383	17,383	2,407
North Ovens ...	234	2,000	386	160,986	13,416	2,533
Nunawading ...	23	1,560	490	144,080	14,408	2,765
Oakleigh ...	29	1,740	360	124,750	12,475	2,574
Omeo ...	1,674	1,800	370	271,900	13,597	2,782
Oxley ...	967	3,132	610	249,380	24,938	4,031
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,400	325	140,046	11,671	1,382
Portland ...	1,607	6,000	1,150	600,840	60,084	8,351
Pyalong ...	216	1,800	305	240,980	12,049	1,672
Ripon ...	587	4,550	1,200	636,000	63,600	8,124
Romsey ...	91	3,000	590	490,600	24,530	4,488
Rosedale ...	810	2,463	739	413,500	41,350	7,598
Rutherglen ...	212	2,800	500	180,000	18,000	2,543
Seymour ...	335	2,100	346	176,792	22,099	3,712
Shepparton ...	764	7,000	1,750	660,000	66,000	7,837
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	450	127,200	12,720	2,955
Springfield ...	113	816	160	228,585	15,239	2,383
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	16,000	3,000	2,195,640	109,782	20,591
Stawell ...	1,001	3,500	800	553,215	42,555	7,481
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	3,700	840	230,560	23,056	3,545
Swan Hill ...	11,078	9,000	2,200	1,514,301	113,849	19,469
Talbot ...	183	2,550	600	176,970	17,697	2,091
Tambo ...	3,150	1,300	230	184,810	12,320	3,608
Towong ...	2,545	3,400	870	332,256	27,688	6,432
Traralgon ...	441	3,000	495	187,200	18,720	6,936
Tullaroop ...	219	5,500	1,000	265,085	26,509	5,600
Wannon ...	753	2,670	499	1,281,340	64,067	9,681
Waranga ...	1,076	13,300	1,900	1,745,930	87,296	11,208
Warragul ...	120	1,600	500	300,000	21,000	1,636
Warrnambool ...	610	8,244	1,775	2,008,000	100,415	18,351
Whittlesea ...	138	2,100	384	160,000	16,000	2,899
Wimmera ...	1,819	15,000	2,000	980,318	98,311	12,523
Winchelsea ...	609	3,000	560	570,000	40,000	6,199
Wodonga ...	97	1,519	282	194,800	9,740	2,050
Wyndham ...	275	1,375	234	666,342	37,109	7,382
Yackandandah ...	836	4,429	950	552,360	27,618	6,637
Yarrawonga ...	830	7,300	1,700	753,500	61,160	7,127
Yea ...	593	1,200	280	162,380*	16,238	4,682
Total ...	82,812	452,199	94,619	57,233,194	4,069,775	652,469

* Estimated from the annual value.

Area of municipalities. 134. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

				Square Miles.	
Cities, towns, and boroughs	340
Shires	82,812
Total				...	83,152

Proportion to total area of Victoria. 135. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about one-nineteenth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities. 136. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1882 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	444,386
Shires	...	...	...	452,199
Total				896,585

Proportion to population of Victoria. 137. It has been already stated that the estimated population of Victoria, at the end of 1882, was 906,225. It therefore follows that ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities. 138. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1882 :—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	96,782
Shires	...	...	...	103,069
Total				199,851

Proportion of ratepayers to population. 139. By comparing these figures with those showing the enumerated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4.5 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Male ratepayers classified. 140. 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. It is probable that the proportions at the different ratings have not changed greatly since the return was made :—

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

141. It will be observed that the total number of ratepayers is set down in the table as 183,370, but in 4,239 cases persons were returned both as "freeholders" and "other ratepayers"; therefore the net number of ratepayers was only 179,131. It should be mentioned that the return is not quite complete, as it does not include the ratepayers of the Shire of Kilmore.

Net number of ratepayers.

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

Female ratepayers.

143. By the table it would appear that the freeholders exceed the other ratepayers by about 2½ 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.

Freeholders and ratepayers under £20.

144. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1882 :—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1882.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	95,238
Shires	94,619
Total	189,857

145. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

146. The area contained in shires is about 244 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; the ratepayers in the former exceed those in the latter by about a seventeenth, and the population in the former exceeds

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

that in the latter by about a fiftieth. On the other hand, the dwellings in cities, towns, and boroughs slightly exceed those in shires.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

147. 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 :—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877 TO 1882.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
0 9 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	5	5	6	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	24	26	21	22	22	25	99	95	102	103	103	111
1 2 ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	7	8	8	7	8	10	3	3	3	2	2	1
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
1 6 ...	15	13	16	12	13	12	3	6	3	5	4	3
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	2	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	5	3	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 ...	4	4	5	4	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	1
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	59	57	57	57	58	111	112	115	117	117	119

High and low ratings.

148. It will be observed that two municipalities in the year 1882 were rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

149. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 41 per cent. in 1877, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 43 per cent. in 1882, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1877, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 93 per cent. in 1882, were rated at the same amount.

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

150. In 1877, 4; in 1878 and 1879, 5; and in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1877, 42; in 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; and in 1882, 35 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

151. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the nine years ended with 1882, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1882, as compared with 1881, the increase of the whole number of properties was

5,234, of which 2,627 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,607 in shires. All the groups relating to the urban municipalities showed increase, as also did all relating to shires except the group embracing properties of £500 and upwards, in which there was a slight decrease :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
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
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
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
187	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
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295

152. In the eight years ended with 1882 the total increase in the number of properties was 39,253, of which 16,031 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 23,222 in shires. Increase in eight years.

153. 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 nine years ended with 1882, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1882, as compared with 1881, 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 £4,150,088, made up of an increase of £2,250,559 in urban, and of £1,899,529 in country, properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1882.

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
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547

Increase in
eight years.

154. According to the above table, during the eight years ended with 1882, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £7,234,748, and in shires to £22,336,160.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

155. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1882, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £157,499 in the urban, and of £101,024 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £258,523. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1882.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812

156. During the eight years ended with 1882 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £507,555 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £930,780 in shires. Increase in eight years.

157. 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 eight years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1882, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :— Increase in number and value of properties rated.

**INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1882.**

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eight Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	33,755	15,464,017	796,914
£50 to £100	3,773	5,186,613	235,263
£100 to £200	1,104	3,143,017	143,926
£200 and upwards	621	5,777,261	262,232
Total increase	39,253	29,570,908	1,438,335

Largest increase in small properties.

158. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to six-sevenths 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 more than 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 each case, amounted to nearly a fifth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

159. 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 1882 and the previous eleven years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1882.

Native Countries.	Eleven Years: 1871 to 1881.	Year 1882.
France	29	1
Belgium	6	1
Holland	10	1
Austria	22	2
Germany	516	19
Italy	25	1
Spain	4	...
Portugal	1	...
Russia	15	3
Other European countries	261	12
United States	17	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	91	317
Other countries	6	...
Total	1,004	357

160. It will be observed that more than three times as many Chinese were naturalized in 1882 as during the whole of the previous eleven years. This enormous increase is doubtless in consequence of the restrictions 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.

Chinese naturalized.

161. Of the 357 persons naturalized in 1882, 104 were storekeepers, 14 tea dealers, 17 merchants, 9 hawkers, 46 miners, 19 farmers, 2 vignerons, 42 gardeners, 3 tobacco planters, 17 carpenters, 4 hotelkeepers, 4 butchers, 4 wine and spirit merchants, 9 accountants, agents, and clerks, 11 cooks, 15 labourers, 5 doctors, 2 chemists and druggists, 4 interpreters; 1 was an architect, 1 a lithographic draughtsman, 1 a wood engraver, 1 a priest, and 22 were of other occupations.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

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

Number of electoral districts and members.

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

Members to each district.

164. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, in 1881–2 and 1882–3, is shown in the following table:—

Electors on the rolls.

* See footnote to paragraph 119 *ante*.

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

‡ Paragraphs 262 to 270.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Ratepayers' Roll	30,608	97,622	164,687	166,349
General Roll	1,250	1,113	22,606	30,258
Total	31,858	98,735	187,293	196,607

Increase
electors for
Upper
House.

165. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 resulted in the addition of 67,000 fresh electors to the rolls of that House, which caused such electors to be more than three times as numerous as they were before that Act came into operation. The ratepaying portion of them now embraces nearly three-fifths of all the male ratepayers in the colony. New rolls were made out for the Legislative Council in 1882-3, hence the decrease in the numbers on the general roll.

Non-rate-
paying
electors.

166. The new rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1881-2, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House, which, however, in 1882-3 had been partially recovered from. It is found that on the making out of new rolls all the non-ratepaying electors do not at once renew their rights; but as the rolls mature, and especially when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling-off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears.* Non-ratepaying electors formed nearly 4 per cent. in 1881-2, but little more than 1 per cent. in 1882-3, of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed 12 per cent. in 1881-2, but 15 per cent. in 1882-3, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly.

Electors who
voted for the
Legislative
Council.

167. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council under the new Act, which took place in November, 1882, the seat was contested in seven out of the fourteen provinces, and in these 55 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors:—

* 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.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	Number of Electors—		
		At Biennial Election, 1882—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.			
Melbourne	24,299	12,853	7,705	59·94
North Yarra	19,003	8,048	4,412	54·82
South Yarra	17,710	9,580	*	*
Southern	14,182	6,328	2,655	41·95
South-Western	12,643	5,861	3,491	59·56
Nelson	13,279	4,671	2,587	55·38
Western	11,145	5,832	*	*
North-Western	16,628	8,594	4,678	54·43
Northern	17,501	6,867	3,812	55·51
Wellington	17,771	6,989	*	*
North-Central	12,615	5,392	*	*
North-Eastern	15,093	6,851	*	*
Gippsland	11,234	5,058	*	*
South-Eastern	10,260	5,811	*	*
Total	213,363	98,735		
Deduct for uncontested provinces	...	45,513		
Net result ... ..	...	53,222	29,340	55·13

168. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 22nd February, 1883, all the seats were contested except twelve. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 14th July, 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, 66 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 number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census:—

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Ararat	1,651	1,374	936	68·12
Avoca	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43
Ballarat East	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42
Ballarat West	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38
Barwon	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76
Belfast	1,017	1,048	776	74·05
Benambra	1,962	1,972	*	*

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, ETC.—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, February, 1883, Number of Electors—		
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Boroondara	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91
Bourke, East	2,094	1,574	*	*
Bourke Boroughs, East	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09
Bourke, South	2,344	2,294	†	...
Bourke, West	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80
Brighton	1,730	1,606	*	*
Carlton	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12
Castlemaine	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00
Collingwood	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53
Creswick	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92
Dalhousie	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34
Delatite	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32
Dundas	1,623	1,498	*	*
Emerald Hill	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08
Evelyn	1,890	1,585	*	*
Fitzroy	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73
Footscray	1,551	2,533	950	37·50
Geelong	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,511	†	...
Gippsland, South	2,868	3,116	*	*
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95
Grenville	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04
Kara Kara	3,415	2,981	*	*
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,667	2,314	*	*
Kyneton Boroughs	1,329	1,218	*	*
Maldon	1,494	1,424	*	*
Mandurang	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09
Melbourne, East	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05
Melbourne, North	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30
Melbourne, West	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44
Mornington	3,146	3,135	*	*
Normanby	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80
Ovens	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09
Polwarth and South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42
Portland	1,586	1,432	*	*
Richmond	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20
Ripon and Hampden	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33
Rodney	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00
Sandhurst	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92
Sandridge	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90
St. Kilda	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02
Stawell	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91
Warrnambool	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83
Williamstown	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90
Wimmera	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98
Total	213,363	196,611		
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which returns were not furnished	...	30,660		
Net result ... ..	...	165,951	107,806	64·96

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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

Proportion of electors and members to population.

170. 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:—

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

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls 1880-81.		Electors who Voted.†		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1883	107,806	64·96
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1880	90,655	64·36
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1878	24,785	59·50
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	3,560	64·95
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851‡	55·4	...	...	...

171. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, the colonies in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise were Victoria and Tasmania, which in this respect were about equal.

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

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

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

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

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and other
colonies.

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

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

173. 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.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

174. 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.

PART II.—FINANCE.

Public
finance
accounts.

175. 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 Harbour Trust, which, for the sake of convenience, is treated in this work as a local body.

176. The financial year 1881-2* commenced with the large debit balance of £311,000; but as the revenue of the year exceeded the expenditure by £446,000, not only was the deficiency entirely wiped out, but a credit balance of £135,000 remained at the close of the year. The following are the exact figures:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1881-2.†

					£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	5,592,361	13	7
Expenditure ‡	...	...	...	...	5,145,764	5	0
<hr/>							
Receipts in excess of expenditure	...	...	...	...	446,597	8	7
Debit balance of 1880-81	...	...	...	...	311,285	1	2
<hr/>							
Credit balance	...	...	...	...	135,312	7	5
<hr/>							

177. The expenditure as stated is less than that shown in the Treasurer's finance statement by £471,900, which sum was paid during the year towards the redemption of the Treasury bonds (amounting to £500,000) issued in the previous year for the temporary relief of the revenue. § For the present it is desirable that such transactions should be kept apart from the ordinary tables of revenue and expenditure, following out which principle the amount of the bonds still outstanding (£28,100) is excluded from the apparent credit balance shown by the Treasurer's statement (£163,412), whereby the actual credit balance (£135,312) is obtained as shown above.

178. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £446,597. If, moreover, 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 increased to £447,308. This was the third occasion during the last nine years in which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups|| being left out of the account:—

* Year ended 30th June, 1882.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not yet audited, the revenue of 1882-3 was £5,602,067, and the expenditure was £5,669,878. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 904,646; so that the revenue per head was £6 3s. 10d., and the estimated expenditure per head £6 5s. 4d.

‡ Not including £471,900 expended on the redemption of Treasury bonds.

§ For particulars relating to these bonds, see paragraphs 288 to 290 *post*.

|| See paragraphs 190, 193, and 197 *post*.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1881-2.

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

Debit
balance in
nine years.

179. According to these figures, the transactions of the novennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £182,793.

Changes
effected by
legislation,
&c.

180. No important changes affecting the sources of revenue were made during the year 1881-2. As a result, however, of excise duties on beer and tobacco, imposed in 1880-81, but only in force during eight months of that financial year, £79,500 additional was collected under these heads; whilst a few alterations in the Customs tariff during the last two financial years produced an estimated increase to the revenue of about £18,000.* A total increase of £97,500 may thus be said to have resulted from the sources of revenue having been augmented by legislation.† Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 51½ miles over and above the extent open for traffic in 1881-2, and if £1,371 per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derived therefrom would be £70,600. On the other hand, accidental or exceptional decreases occurred as follow:—£3,800 in the amount received from estates of deceased persons, and £8,400 in that from the irregularly paid land tax, or £12,200 in all. The revenue of 1881-2, as compared with that of the previous twelve months, is thus shown to have increased by £97,500 as a result of fresh legislation, and by £70,600 on account of the extension of railways, but to have decreased by £12,200 in consequence of accidental causes, the net result being an increase of £155,900. It may be mentioned that the only exceptional item of any importance which appeared in the revenue of 1880-81 was £6,400, being the premium derived from the sale of Treasury bonds.

Revenue,
1880-81 and
1881-2 com-
pared.

181. The total revenue raised in 1881-2 was £406,351 in excess of that in the previous year, but by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the increase is reduced to £325,668, as follows:—

* See paragraphs 195 and 223 *post*.

† See also paragraph 226 *post*.

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1880-81 AND 1881-2.

	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£
Total revenue ...	5,186,011	5,592,362
Deduct recoups*	71,707	2,890
Revenue proper ...	£5,114,304	£5,589,472
Deduct amounts from sources not com- mon to both years †	6,400	155,900
Comparative amounts ...	£5,107,904	£5,433,572

182. The revenue of 1881-2 was by far the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1880-81, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £400,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1876-7, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by £868,500.‡

Revenue,
1881-2 and
previous
years.

183. The expenditure of 1881-2 was also 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 last two years it exceeded five millions. As compared with 1880-81, the increase in the total expenditure was only £37,122; whilst the expenditure proper (*i.e.*, excluding amounts to be recouped) increased by £41,939.

Expenditure,
1881-2 and
former
years.

184. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1881-2 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1851 to
1881-2.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1881-2.§

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

* See paragraphs 190 and 193 *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*.

§ For amounts per head in 1882-3, see second footnote to paragraph 176 *ante*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO
1881-2—*continued.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)*	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80... ..	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81... ..	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	880,280	6	7	1	5	16	11

Revenue and
expenditure
per head in
1881-2
and former
years.

185. The revenue per head in 1881-2 was greater by 6s. 6d., but the expenditure per head was less by 1s. 11d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1857; and the latter was, with the exception of 1880-81, larger than in any since 1860, although only slightly more so than in 1878-9. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

186. In the eighteen and a half years ended with 1881-2 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on eleven occasions, or by £1,912,063; 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 £494,399. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts in each of the years:—

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1881-2.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.*
	£	£	£
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	3,379,078	3,216,317	- 162,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,529,100	3,261,883	- 267,217
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,236,423	- 22,712
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9	4,855,666	4,621,520	- 234,146
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,621,282	- 587,546
1880-81... ..	5,093,647	5,186,011	+ 92,364
1881-2	5,241,544	5,592,362	+ 350,818

187. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been the year under review, 1881-2, viz., by £350,818, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £587,546.

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

188. 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 eighteen and a half years ended with 1881-2 :—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1881-2.

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

* 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
1880-81... ..	3,775,604	3,628,061	147,543
1881-2	3,748,019	3,571,667	176,352

Amount un-
expended,
1864-82.

189. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the eighteen and a half years amounted to over four millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,179,647.

Heads of
revenue.

190. The following are the heads of revenue* in Victoria for the last eight 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, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION—<i>continued.</i>		£
Customs	1874-5	1,628,235	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	1,487,448 [†]		1877-8	17,150 [§]
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	21,761
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	23,906
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	25,977
Excise	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	136,661 [‡]		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	74,368
Ports and harbors (tonnage, &c.)	1874-5	19,935	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191||
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	27,324

* 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' licence 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 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— continued.			PUBLIC WORKS.		
		£			£
Stamp duty ...	1874-5	...	Railways ...	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	...		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	...		1876-7	1,078,082
	1877-8	...		1877-8	1,202,280
	1878-9	...		1878-9	1,222,241
	1879-80	83,005†		1879-80	1,468,909‡
	1880-81	115,844		1880-81	1,578,432
	1881-2	131,020		1881-2	1,715,260
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
	1880-81	129,990		1880-81	119,562
	1881-2	121,555		1881-2	126,624
Tolls ...	1874-5	937	Public works (ex- clusive of rail- ways and water supply)	1874-5	5,897
	1875-6	197		1875-6	5,845
	1876-7	52		1876-7	5,638
	1877-8	...		1877-8	5,190
	1878-9	...		1878-9	5,879
	1879-80	...		1879-80	4,142
	1880-81	...		1880-81	2,470
	1881-2	...		1881-2	4,035
LAND REVENUE.			OTHER SOURCES.		
Land sales (includ- ing rents counting towards purchase money)	1874-5	767,624	Post & telegraphs	1874-5	198,326
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	209,213
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	226,597
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	239,002
	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	244,761
	1879-80	694,321		1879-80	249,414
	1880-81	701,276		1880-81	272,316
	1881-2	697,558		1881-2	297,701
Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1874-5	173,601	Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504
	1875-6	184,776		1875-6	7,659
	1876-7	208,872		1876-7	7,512
	1877-8	186,337		1877-8	7,247
	1878-9	163,207		1878-9	7,906
	1879-80	147,994		1879-80	10,158
	1880-81	133,913		1880-81	10,197
	1881-2	126,268		1881-2	10,917
Penalties under Land Acts	1874-5	5,528	Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299
	1875-6	53,167		1875-6	10,695
	1876-7	54,232		1876-7	7,104
	1877-8	14,704		1877-8	447
	1878-9	3,774		1878-9	6,624
	1879-80	1,749		1879-80	6,350
	1880-81	1,281		1880-81	5,628
	1881-2	2,313		1881-2	5,344

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

† 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—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 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	SUMMARY— <i>continued.</i>		£
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1874-5	111,304	Total land revenue	1874-5	946,753
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	1,020,012
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	1,046,415
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	957,715
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	969,235
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	844,064
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	836,470
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	826,139
Rents (ordinary)...	1874-5	749	Total public works revenue	1874-5	1,106,167
	1875-6	674		1875-6	1,081,825
	1876-7	730		1876-7	1,183,939
	1877-8	824		1877-8	1,312,289
	1878-9	935		1878-9	1,243,407
	1879-80	799		1879-80	1,590,922
	1880-81	921		1880-81	1,700,464
	1881-2	997		1881-2	1,845,919
Reimbursements in aid *	1874-5	28,981	Total revenue from other sources	1874-5	391,958
	1875-6	37,619		1875-6	442,927
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	512,699
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	502,459
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	473,690
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	472,071
	1880-81	31,290		1880-81	573,666
	1881-2	33,675		1881-2	599,708
Interest and exchange	1874-5	75,025	TOTAL REVENUE PROPER	1874-5	4,169,700
	1875-6	48,086		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	95,106		1876-7	4,513,738
	1877-8	78,080		1877-8	4,485,412
	1878-9	43,483		1878-9	4,516,420
	1879-80	46,196		1879-80	4,597,980
	1880-81	98,454		1880-81	5,114,304
	1881-2	103,675		1881-2	5,589,472
Miscellaneous receipts	1874-5	55,770†	Recoups‡ from loans and assets realized	1874-5	66,723
	1875-6	16,317		1875-6	...
	1876-7	19,602		1876-7	210,139
	1877-8	20,449		1877-8	19,001
	1878-9	28,167		1878-9	105,100
	1879-80	24,655		1879-80	23,302
	1880-81	41,124		1880-81	71,707
	1881-2	26,631		1881-2	2,890
SUMMARY.			GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	1874-5	4,236,423
Total taxation ...	1874-5	1,724,822		1875-6	4,325,156
	1875-6	1,780,392		1876-7	4,723,877
	1876-7	1,770,685		1877-8	4,504,413
	1877-8	1,712,953		1878-9	4,621,520
	1878-9	1,730,088		1879-80	4,621,282
	1879-80	1,690,923		1880-81	5,186,011
	1880-81	2,003,704		1881-2	5,592,362
	1881-2	2,317,706			

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

† 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.

191. It will be observed that the increase of £475,000 in the total revenue proper of 1881-2, as compared with that of the previous year, was made up of increases under the various grand divisions, as follow : —Taxation, £314,000 ; Public Works, £145,000 ; and Other Sources, £26,000—less a decrease of £10,000 in the land revenue. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be referred to in subsequent paragraphs ;* that under the Public Works division resulted from an increase under the head of Railways of nearly £136,800,† Water Supply of £7,000, and other Public Works of over £1,500 ; whilst the improvement under the division “Other Sources” was caused principally by an increase of over £25,000 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs.

Increased revenue, 1881-2, under various heads.

192. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive, but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for 1881-2 under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized as follow:—

Heads of revenue, 1881-2, detailed.

LAND SALES.		£
Sales by Auction	...	165,547
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress	£449,730	
„ „ „ Final	80,908	
	—————	530,638
„ otherwise	...	1,373
	—————	
Total	...	697,558
	—————	

RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		£
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	...	24,110
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of Runs	£64,046	
„ „ Grazing Licences	15,834	
	—————	79,880
Auriferous and Mineral lands (including Miners' Rights)	...	21,111
Miscellaneous	...	1,167
	—————	
Total	...	126,268
	—————	

WATER SUPPLY.		£
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	101,258
Geelong	...	7,343
Gold-fields	...	18,023
	—————	
Total	...	126,624
	—————	

* See paragraphs 222 to 226 post.

† It has been already stated that an increase of £70,600 is calculated to have been due to the opening of new lines of railway.—See paragraph 180 ante.

PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).							£
Alfred Graving Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,676
Patent Slip	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Fifty-ton Crane	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Total							4,035
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.							
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,789
Commission on Money Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,001
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,911
Total							297,701
FINES, FEES, ETC.							
Fines (principally in law courts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,557
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants, and Survey of							
Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,669
,, Stamps, sale of	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,652
,, Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,890
Total							120,768
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.							
Interest on Public Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,993
,, Loans to Local Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,650
,, Sundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total							103,675
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.							
Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,559
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,904
Melbourne City Council (on account of park lands)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	...	...	...	...	...	...	926
Harbour Trust (for collection of Wharfage)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Customs overtime receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Government Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319
Other receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351
Total							26,630

Recoups,
1881-2.

193. Of the amount recouped during 1881-2, £2,310 was received from other Governments on account of steam postal communication; £500 from mining companies on account of moneys advanced to assist in the development of the mining industry;* and £80 from other sources.

Customs re-
venue,
1875-6 to
1881-2.

194. The following is a comparative statement for the last seven 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 :—

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

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1875-6 TO 1881-2.

Reads of Revenue.	Rate of duty in June 1882.	Amounts Received.						
		1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	10s. gal.	520,557	499,568	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431
Wine—								
Sparkling ..	*8s. „	37,716	39,139	37,893	31,462	* 34,095	43,171	45,112
Other ..	*6s. „							
Beer and Cider ..	9d. „	27,096	30,352	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770
Tobacco—								
Manufactured ..	†3s. lb.	100,001	97,034	82,830	75,161	59,384	† 53,379	71,525
Unmanufactured	1s. „							
Snuff	†3s. „							
Cigars.. ..	‡6s. „	14,295	16,929	17,639	17,818	16,404	‡ 21,691	24,927
Tea	3d. „	74,225	69,907	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706
Sugar and molasses	3s. cwt.	90,038	90,394	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	3d. lb.	17,069	15,622	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491
Opium	\$20s. „	17,021	15,520	14,214	13,988	\$18,877	21,645	21,359
Rice	\$6s. cntl.	16,657	13,489	13,681	12,434	\$15,555	23,136	\$ 20,169
Hops	\$6d. lb.	6,412	9,934	7,586	8,277	\$9,364	7,805	14,948
Malt	\$3s. bsh.	16,810	14,129	12,870	12,710	\$10,907	3,371	4,272
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	2d. lb.	42,863	42,094	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510
Live Stock—								
Horses and cattle	5s. each.	..	..	|| 28,270	|| 30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948
Sheep .. ..	||6d. „							
Pigs	2s. „							
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	vari's ¶	301,575	329,617	¶ 268,656	248,622	¶ 273,835	334,296	434,532
All other articles..	„	268,126	238,167	¶ 244,810	205,391	¶ 218,053	222,800	275,140
Wharfage rates ..	..	107,327	109,037	**27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346
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	1,694,652

195. It will be observed that a marked increase occurred in the total Customs revenue in 1881-2 as compared with previous years. It was greater by £37,000 and £63,000 than in 1875-6 and 1876-7 respectively—even without allowing for the excision of £80,000 out of the revenue from wharfage rates; greater than in 1877-8 and 1880-81 by over £200,000; and greater than in 1878-9 and 1879-80 by no less than £316,000. The increase, as compared with 1880-81, viz., £220,000, is more or less distributed over all the items except three—opium, rice, and live stock. By far the largest increases, however, occurred in “articles subject to *ad valorem* duties” and “all other articles”—the revenue from the former having increased by £100,000 and that from the latter by over £52,000. Of other articles, spirits show an increase of £12,000;

Customs revenue, 1881-2, and former years.

* Prior to 30th July, 1879, the duty on wine was 6s. per gallon for sparkling and 4s. for other kinds.

† 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 duty on undressed rice was reduced on the 1st August, 1881, to 4s. per cental.

|| The stock tax was imposed on the 17th August, 1877. The rate for sheep, which was at first 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 Harbour Trust.

tobacco and cigars, of £21,000; tea, of £5,000; sugar, of £9,000; hops, of £7,000; fruits and vegetables, of £13,000; whilst the revenue from wharfage rates increased by nearly £3,000. The only items the revenue from which may have been augmented by changes in the rates of duty are tobacco and cigars—the rates on which were increased in 1880-81; no other alteration in the tariff has taken place during the last two years excepting a reduction in the year under review in the duty on undressed rice, which appears to have caused the diminution, already noticed, in the revenue therefrom. Spirits, which is by far the largest revenue-yielding item in the tariff—producing between a third and a fourth of the entire Customs revenue—has shown a steady improvement since 1879-80; previous to that year, however, an uninterrupted decrease had occurred in this item since 1875-6—amounting in 1879-80, as compared with that year, to nearly £10,000.

Heads of expenditure.

196. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last eight 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 EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list † ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487

* See footnote to paragraph 190 *ante*.

† 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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
	1880-81	...	101,022	101,022
	1881-2	...	102,482	102,482
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
Defences ...	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Public instruction, science, &c.*	1874-5	9,000	405,662	414,662
	1875-6	9,000	463,776	472,776
	1876-7	9,000	481,409	490,409
	1877-8	9,000	510,175	519,175
	1878-9	9,000	560,673	569,673
	1879-80	11,250	557,579	568,829
	1880-81	9,000	572,477	581,477
	1881-2	9,000	588,160	597,160
State school buildings † ...	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ‡ ...	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
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	...	152,850	152,850
	1879-80	...	159,010	159,010
	1880-81	...	127,374	127,374
	1881-2	...	141,470	141,470
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
	1880-81	...	818,601	818,601
	1881-2	...	829,103	829,103

* 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 198 *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 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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	...	...	...
	1880-81	200,000	...	200,000
	1881-2	200,000	...	200,000
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	37,269	37,269
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply) †	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000 ‡	476,593 ‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
Post and telegraphs §	1874-5	63,164	294,726	357,890
	1875-6	20,928	280,981	301,909
	1876-7	42,930	298,467	341,397
	1877-8	31,091	312,958	344,049
	1878-9	33,329	333,120	366,449
	1879-80	38,243	338,088	376,331
	1880-81	38,541	375,533	414,074
	1881-2	44,144	358,795	402,939

* 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 paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions, up to the 30th June, 1882, was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of a balance of £35,087 had been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. As no payment was made in 1879-80, the final payment was not made until 1881-2, the Act having previously expired on the 31st December, 1880.

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

‡ The provision of the Local Government Act 1874 authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 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, are added at the foot of the table as an amount to be recouped. The expenditure for 1881-2 will probably be somewhat reduced by this circumstance.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
* Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
Mining	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	24,780	28,280
	1878-9	3,500	30,082	33,582
	1879-80	3,500	24,204	27,704
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
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
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	...	...	...
	1881-2	...	...	...

* 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 190 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest	1874-5	742,008	...	742,008
	1875-6	793,600	...	793,600
	1876-7	816,803	1,867	818,670
	1877-8	920,911	...	920,911
	1878-9	914,698	3,842	918,540
	1879-80	1,002,722	...	1,002,722
	1880-81	1,068,223	43,927*	1,112,150
	1881-2	1,157,340	16,010*	1,173,350
Retiring allowances and pensions †	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499‡	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040‡	57,789
Gratuities, compensations, &c. †	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,970
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828§	32,127
Aborigines	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
Miscellaneous services || ... ..	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	21,497	23,997
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	36,724	39,224
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574

* Interest and expenses in connexion with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

† 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.

‡ Including a vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, and of £5,000 in 1881-2, to meet deficiency in the Police Superannuation Fund.

§ Including £10,207 paid as compensation to officers whose services were dispensed with between the 8th January and 9th April, 1878.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,753,866	4,409,287
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,565	4,535,812
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,164,440	4,790,924
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,295	4,803,290
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,568,067	5,142,164
Amounts to be recouped from oans, &c....	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	...	163,556	163,556
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,495	98,537
	1878-9	20,655	21,800	42,455
	1879-80	18,945	52,794	71,739
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	3,600	3,600
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1180-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,57,1667	5,145,764

Increased or
decreased
expenditure
in 1881-2
under va-
rious heads.

197. It will be observed that in 1881-2, as compared with the previous year, an increase of about £96,000 occurred in the total expenditure from Special Appropriations, but a decrease of £54,000 in that from Votes—resulting in a net increase of £42,000. The increase appears principally under two heads, viz.:—Interest, £89,000; Post and Telegraphs, £5,600. The decrease in the total expenditure from Votes is the net result of a decrease of £134,000 under certain heads, less an increase of £80,000 under others. The most important decreases are as follow:—Public Works, £37,000; Post and Telegraph, £17,000; Interest, £28,000; Gratuities, Compensations, &c., £11,000; Police, £6,600. On the other hand, the following are the chief increases:—Public Instruction, Science, &c., £16,000; Crown Lands and Survey, £14,000; Mining, £12,000; Railways, £10,500; Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c., £7,500. The expenditure of £200,000 paid to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account was for arrears of previous years, otherwise no expenditure would have so appeared, as the last instalment to this account became due and payable during the

year 1880.* The details of the expenditure under the more important heads are as follow:—

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.

	£
State School Education	552,615
University	9,000
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	13,257
Mechanics' Institutes—Purchase of Books	£3,000
" " Building Fund	6,000
	9,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society	2,000
Royal Society	200
Schools of Mines	4,000
" Design	1,087
Government Astronomer	3,983
" Botanist	2,018
	597,160

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.

Charitable Institutions	110,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	43,145
Hospitals for the Insane	86,973
Vaccination Allowances	5,500
Other Expenditure	3,749
	249,367

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY.

Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	70,289
Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Domain	6,360
Other Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,564
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	17,904
Fencing and Improving Public Parks and Gardens in country districts	8,414
Extirpation of Rabbits	9,949
Expenses (including compensation) under Vine Diseases Eradication Act	10,900
Other Expenditure	8,090
	141,470

WATER SUPPLY.

Yan Yean—Salaries and Maintenance	15,835
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance	10,421
Sundry Works	11,013
	37,269

PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).

Subsidy to Municipalities (formerly paid out of Special Appropriation)	310,000
Roads and Bridges	53,017
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	170,872
Other Expenditure	16,792
	550,681

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Post and Telegraph Office	229,901
Inland Mail Service	96,999
Steam Postal Communication	44,144†
Expenditure on Telegraph Lines	17,470
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,080
Miscellaneous	345
	402,939

* See footnote (*) on page 133 ante. † Including £2,533 paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.

MINING.								£
Mining Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,747
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Mining Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632
Total								42,879

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (VOTES).								
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948
Expenses in connexion with Melbourne International Exhibition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203
Expenses of taking the Census of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000*
Transport, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,291
Total								25,574

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

198. The following table shows the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans during each of the eight years ended with the year under review; also the expenditure on the Port of Melbourne during each of the six years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Harbour Trust on 1st January, 1877. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure † by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS AND OF THE HARBOUR TRUST FUND, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.‡							
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842	1,082,781	1,240,668	618,427	794,468
Water supply	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165	45,787	101,968	107,171	53,886
State school buildings	\$	99,899	168,320	240,386	91,427	66,514	85,395	12,817
Alfred graving-dock	31,411	1,406	2,442	225	..	..	..	..
Other public works, &c.	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217	85,370	78,403	66,740	72,174
Total from Loans	890,273	964,044	593,984	926,835	1,305,365	1,487,553	877,733	933,345
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne || .. .. .	\$	\$	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580
Grand Total	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,018,971	1,396,379	1,591,093	971,623	1,054,925

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

199. 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 nine years ended with 1881. As

* This is in addition to £15,633 expended in the previous year.

† See table following paragraph 196 *ante*.

‡ 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 table following paragraph 196 *ante*.

|| The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbour Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 265 *post*.

the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for ten 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.

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
	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	16	11
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
	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
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
	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
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
	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4

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.
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
	1881	254,313	8 11 4	197,386	6 13 0
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	442,158	3 17 10	415,196	3 13 1
	1881	505,872	4 6 3	468,613	3 19 11
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
	1881	3,757,493	7 12 3	3,675,797	7 9 0

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Revenue
greater than
expenditure
in colonies.

200. In every one of the colonies there was a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure in the last year named in the table, whereas in the previous year there was a deficit in all of them except South Australia and Tasmania. The surplus alluded to amounted to nearly half a million sterling in Victoria, more than four-fifths of a million in New South Wales, over a quarter of a million in Queensland, nearly £120,000 in South, and nearly £60,000 in Western, Australia, nearly £40,000 in Tasmania, and over £80,000 in New Zealand. Altogether, the aggregate surplus of revenue of the Australasian colonies during 1881 amounted to upwards of £1,800,000. During the past nine years there has been a surplus six times in New South Wales and Tasmania, five times in Queensland, four times in Western Australia and New Zealand, and three times in South Australia and Victoria.

201. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies except New Zealand. The revenue of New South Wales in particular made a most remarkable bound—being greater by £1,800,000 than in the previous year, and even greater than in 1877 (an exceptionally high year) by nearly a million sterling. The expenditure was also greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1881 and former years.

202. The revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones in all the colonies except New South Wales and New Zealand. The only colony in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year is Queensland.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

203. In the last year but one named in the table the revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by nearly £300,000, whilst the expenditure of the latter exceeded that of the former by over £450,000; but in the last year shown New South Wales both raised and expended the largest amount of any of the colonies, and Victoria the next largest. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in that year:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

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

204. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied in the last year the same place she had held in the six previous years, viz., the sixth. Queensland was first and New South Wales second in point of both revenue and expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects:—

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

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

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

205. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1881, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to over

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

16½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to over 15 millions, sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 20½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 19 millions, sterling. The surplus on the year's transactions was thus over 1½ millions sterling for Australia, and nearly 1½ millions for Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1881.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	16,343,943	7 11 7	15,008,547	6 19 2
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	20,607,308	7 8 11	19,152,957	6 18 5

Increased revenue of Australasia in eight years.

206. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1881 shows that in the eight years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £16,344,000, the increase being over 7 millions sterling, or 78 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £20,607,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 8½ millions, or 69 per cent.

Revenues of British Dominions.

207. 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.*
		£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1881-2	85,822,282	2 9 3
Gibraltar	1880	44,828	2 8 9
Malta	"	190,661	1 4 7

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
ASIA.			
India	1880	£ 68,484,666	£ s. d. 0 6 9
Ceylon	"	1,298,355	0 9 10
Straits Settlements	"	501,776	1 3 8
Labuan	"	5,923	0 18 10
Hong Kong	"	222,906	1 7 9
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	"	782,109	2 1 5
Seychelles	"	15,310	1 1 10
Natal	"	582,715	1 8 2
Cape of Good Hope	1879-80	3,541,720	2 16 8
St. Helena	1880	11,950	2 7 3
Lagos	"	47,987	0 12 9
Gold Coast	"	119,500	0 5 10
Sierra Leone	"	76,008	1 5 1
Gambia	"	24,553	1 14 8
AMERICA.			
Canada	"	4,855,709	1 2 5
Newfoundland	"	205,231	1 2 10
Bermudas	"	31,938	2 5 11
Honduras	"	43,234	1 11 6
British Guiana	"	404,461	1 11 11
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	42,945	0 19 9
Turk's Island	"	7,085	1 9 11
Jamaica	1879-80	598,992	1 0 7
St. Lucia	1880	32,431	0 16 9
St. Vincent	"	32,035	0 15 9
Barbadoes	"	136,403	0 15 10
Grenada	"	36,089	0 17 0
Tobago	"	14,003	0 15 6
Virgin Islands	"	2,248	0 8 6
St. Christopher	"	32,122	1 2 1
Nevis	"	8,447	0 14 3
Antigua	"	48,875	1 7 9
Montserrat	"	6,617	0 13 1
Dominica	"	20,461	0 14 6
Trinidad	"	435,789	2 16 10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1881	20,607,308	7 8 11
Fiji	"	87,443	0 14 0
Falkland Islands	1880	6,985	4 10 0
Total ... ..	...	189,470,100	0 15 0

208. It will be noticed that, out of the 189 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 92

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 205 *ante*.

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-ninth. Of the total amount, $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is raised in Europe, 37 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenue
per head
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

209. 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.†

Revenue per
head in
colonies and
United
Kingdom.

210. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue from all sources, amounting to less than £7,000 per annum, bears an exceptionally high proportion to the population, which numbers only 1,500—the only colonies which raise a larger amount of revenue per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

211. 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.			
Austria-Hungary	1882	£ 75,013,‡	£ 1 18 3
Belgium	1881	11,455,	2 1 4
Denmark	1880-81	2,625,	1 6 6
France	1881	107,304,	2 17 0
Germany ... ..	...	84,018,§	1 17 2

* See table following paragraph 199 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraph 217 *post*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 103 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £44,816,000, revenue of Austria; £30,197,000, revenue of Hungary.

¶ 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.

REVENUE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE.			
Greece	1881	£ 1,752,	£ s. d. 0 17 8
Holland	"	8,759,	2 2 7
Italy	1880	57,980,	2 0 9
Portugal	1880-81	5,824,	1 7 1
Roumania	1881	4,831,	0 18 0
Russia	1879	101,234,	1 4 3†
Spain	1879-80	31,139,	1 17 6
Sweden and Norway	1881	6,209,‡	0 19 5
Switzerland	"	1,630,	0 11 5
Turkey ... ..	...	11,000,§	0 10 2
ASIA.			
Japan	1882-3	12,798,	0 7 0
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1882	8,433,	1 10 2
Tunis	1874-5	273,	0 2 7
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1882	4,930,	1 18 9
Brazil	1874-5	10,508,	0 18 10
Mexico	1881-2	5,145,	0 10 6
Peru	1875	10,220,	3 7 0
United States	1879-80	69,435,	1 7 5

212. According to this table and that following paragraph 207 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Russia, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austria-Hungary, the United States, British India, 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.

213. France and Peru are the only countries named in the 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 one country (*viz.*, Peru) does the amount per head approximate even to that raised in Tasmania. In Victoria nearly twice as much is raised per head as in Peru, and much more than twice as much as in France or the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head

* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 103 *ante*.

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

‡ 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

Heads of revenue in Australasian colonies.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria. ^o	New South Wales.	Queensland. ^o	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.							
Customs	1,694,652	1,458,676*	641,406	538,669	107,994	256,129	1,417,392
Excise †	216,547	3,705	50,249	3,997	...	13,126	57,831
Licenses (business) ...	25,977	115,964	38,605	26,951	3,781	14,143	47,641
Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ...	232,712	192,503	76,459	14,522	1,791	22,061	147,282
Land and property taxes	121,555	...	...	...	...	§35,960	258,520
Harbour and light rates, tonnage, &c.	26,263	13,046	9,046	12,884	4,068	...	3,764
Miscellaneous || ...	...	...	...	...	1,469	8,727	5,285
Total taxation ¶ ...	2,317,706	1,783,894	815,765	597,023	119,103	350,146	1,937,715
LAND REVENUE.							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive **	697,558	2,483,338	416,299	651,914	5,750	36,930	376,461
Temporary occupation	126,268	306,286	223,261	97,042	33,562	29,491	171,207
Miscellaneous ...	2,313	31,365	40,521					1,133	10,335	3,272
Total land revenue	826,139	2,820,989	680,081	748,956	40,445	76,756	550,940
OTHER SOURCES.							
Railways	1,715,260	1,459,684	371,210	427,297	9,308	23,770	864,203
Water Supply	126,624	...	...	66,118	...	...	...
Post and telegraphs ...	297,701	330,414	108,783	144,125	12,644	27,561	226,242
Pilotage, &c. †† ...	...	21,838	9,406	...	...	...	...
Mint receipts	10,917	‡‡12,337	...	...	...	...	...
Rents (exclusive of lands)	997	53,785	2,944	2,135	63	583	5,141
Public school fees ...	...	46,347	...	19,551	...	...	...
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	120,768	5,826	24,256	50,664	3,902	15,721	129,636
Interest	103,675	32,450	65,624	32,165	1,222	3,045	13,834
Miscellaneous §§ ...	72,575	70,399	24,026	83,954	67,626	8,290	31,782
Total other sources	2,448,517	2,103,080	606,249	826,009	94,765	78,970	1,268,838
Grand total ...	5,592,362	6,707,963	2,102,095	2,171,988	254,313	505,872	3,757,493

^o Year ended 30th June, 1882.

* Including duty received on refined sugar and molasses, viz., £65,000.

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

‡ Including duties on estates of deceased persons, duties on bank notes, on cheques and receipts, &c.

§ Including "Dividend Tax," amounting to £11,158.

|| Including such items as "Sheep Rates," "Scab Act Fund"; and also in Tasmania "Rural Police Rate," &c.

¶ The taxation of several of the colonies, as here given, is higher than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 241 *post*), since some of the items are not generally reckoned as taxation in those colonies. The difference amounts to £13,046 in New South Wales, £9,046 in Queensland, £39,835 in South Australia, £9,904 in Western Australia, and £56,691 in New Zealand.

** Including interest on land sold on credit.

†† In Victoria the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£177) is included with "Harbour and Light Rates," &c., under the head of "Taxation." The pilotage collected at South Australian ports has also been included under that head, as the amount could not be separately distinguished from other "Harbour Rates and Dues."

‡‡ Including "Escort Fees," amounting to £1,881.

§§ The following exceptional items appear under this head:—In Victoria, £2,890, for assets realized; and in Western Australia—£48,635, special receipts, and £10,250, receipts in aid of revenue from "Commissariat Chest on account of Police and Magistracy."

215. In this table the large amount raised by excise duties in Victoria and the comparatively small amount in the other colonies will be at once noticed, also the fact that the land tax in Victoria did not in the year under review produce half as much as the property tax of New Zealand.

216. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was almost three and a half times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, but that this was the only item of importance from which a larger amount was derived in the former than in the latter colony. Indeed, if the land revenue should be deducted from the total revenue in the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria would have exceeded that of New South Wales by £87,249, the respective amounts being £4,766,223 and £3,886,974. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £530,000, or nearly a third, and the revenue from railways greater by over £250,000, or over a sixth. Although under the head of taxation, "Licences" in New South Wales produced £90,000 more than in Victoria, yet the Victorian Customs revenue was greater by over £230,000, excise by £210,000, and stamp duties by £40,000, whilst the Victorian land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £120,000. Under other heads, the revenue from post and telegraphs, the Mint, and especially rents (exclusive of lands), preponderated in favour of New South Wales, but "Fines, fees, and forfeitures" and miscellaneous sources in favour of Victoria.

217. The following table—derived from the preceding one—shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown Lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each of the Australasian colonies during 1881 :—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation, and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
Victoria	697,558	128,581	826,139	14·77
New South Wales	2,483,338	337,651	2,820,989	42·05
Queensland	416,299	263,782	680,081	32·35
South Australia	651,914	97,042	748,956	34·48
Western Australia	5,750	34,695	40,445	15·90
Tasmania	36,930	39,826	76,756	15·17
New Zealand	376,461	174,479	550,940	14·66
Total	4,668,250	1,076,056	5,744,306	27·23

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

218. It will be noticed that over a fourth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1881 was derived from Crown lands ; and that the proportion ranged from about a sixth or seventh in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to about a third in Queensland and South Australia, and to over two-fifths in New South Wales. 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.

219. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, in 1879 to £3,565,349, in 1880 to £3,802,143, and in 1881 to £5,744,306 ; in the first named year the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent., in the second 22½ per cent., in the third only 17½ per cent., and in the last 27 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 ; whilst of the increase in 1881, as compared with 1880, over £1,200,000 was in New South Wales, over £400,000 in Queensland, and nearly £200,000 in New Zealand.

Taxation.

220. 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 1881-2 of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class 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 labour 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, 1881-2.

			£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	2,317,705	19	7
„ otherwise ...	...	...	3,274,655	14	0
Total ...	...	...	5,592,361	13	7

Taxation per
head.

221. From these figures it may be ascertained that over 41 per cent. of the total revenue in 1881-2 was raised by taxation ; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 880,280, an average will be obtained of £2 12s. 8d. to each individual. The following table

contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1852:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1881-2.*

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

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.

222. It will be observed that a large increase took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1881-2, as compared with previous years. This amount was greater by £314,002 than in 1880-81, and by £420,864 than in 1873-4, the latter being the year in which the sum raised by taxation was higher than in any other of the whole period except 1880-81 and 1881-2. The taxation per head was much greater in 1881-2 than in any previous year since 1859; and the proportion of taxation to revenue was higher than in any year since 1873-4.

Comparison of taxation 1881-2 with former years.

223. Of the large increase of £314,000 in the total taxation 1881-2 as compared with the previous year, no more than £97,500 can be ascribed to the operation of new or extended sources of revenue, viz., £79,500 being the increased amount yielded by beer and tobacco duties, which had been in existence for only eight months of the previous year, and £18,000 attributable to increased rates of Customs duties.‡ It is thus evident that a substantial increase of £216,500 occurred under such heads of taxation as were common to the two years—nearly £200,000 of which appears under the head of Customs duties,§ and over £15,000 under the head of stamp duty. Most of the other items also show satisfactory increases, the only exceptions being the duties on the

Increase 1881-2 under various heads.

* According to the Treasurer's figures, made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1882-3 amounted to £2,334,255, or £2 11s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (904,646) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 184 ante.

‡ See paragraph 180 ante.

§ See also paragraph 195 ante.

estates of deceased persons and the land tax, both of which produced less in 1882-3 than in the previous year. The former item naturally fluctuates from year to year, whilst the difference between one year and another in the amount of the latter is simply caused by irregular payments.

Heads of
taxation,
1876-82.

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

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1876 TO 1882.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.						
	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ...	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306
Wharfage rates ...	107,327	109,037	† 27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346
Ports and harbours	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263
Excise:—							
Spirits ..	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620
Beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,557	98,955
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,872	64,972
Licences (not territorial) ...	10,712	11,688	‡ 17,150	20,116	21,762	23,906	25,977
Duties on estates of deceased persons	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368
Duties on bank notes	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324
Land tax ...	...	...	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555
Stamp duty ...	...	...	...	...	83,005	115,844	131,020
Toll receipts ...	197	52	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706

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

225. 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 last two years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1881-2 was equivalent to a charge of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total value of imports.

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

226. 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 seven years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the direct contributions of the people have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

* See footnotes on pages 124 and 125 *ante*,

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

‡ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences will be observed in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 269 *post*.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1881-2.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000	*	*
				Tax on bank notes imposed... ..	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	85,000	85,000	Land tax imposed...	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ...	4,600	4,800
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed	28,300	37,000
1880	... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Stamp duties imposed	83,005	120,000
1881	... ..	...	...	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†
	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased	(Revenue decr'sed) 2,300	*
1882	... ..	...	...	Cigars increased		3,500
	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced...	3,000	3,500	Excise— Tobacco duty imposed	21,872	65,000
				Beer " "	62,557	100,000
				Nil ... ..	...	...

* 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 192 *ante*.

Duty on bank notes. 227. 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. 228. 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. 229. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1882 to 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. 230. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation in its present condition is estimated to amount to about 32,700,000 acres,* of which 19,760,000 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 36 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of estates assessed. 231. The number of estates assessed was 1,007. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 862. 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. 232. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,980 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. over 11,000 acres.

* See Part Production *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to about 7,100,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

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

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

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1883.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors.*	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
I.	102	113	333,193	4·74	3,266	2,948
II.	197	215	810,816	11·54	4,116	3,771
III.	328	381	2,508,740	35·69	7,648	6,584
IV.	235	298	3,376,448	48·03	14,368	11,330
Total	862	1,007	7,029,197	100·00	8,154	6,980

234. 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 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.

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

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1883.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,332,772	255,000	1,077,772	80·87
II.	2,432,448	492,500	1,939,948	79·75
III.	5,017,480	820,000	4,197,480	83·66
IV.	3,376,448	587,500	2,788,948	82·60
Total	12,159,148	2,155,000	10,004,148	82·28

* See paragraph 231 ante.

Amount of
land tax
payable.

236. The land tax payable varied from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre in Class I. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £160 in Class III. to one of £123 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £124, and ranged from an average of £138 in Class III. to one of £113 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, 1883.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,472	9·703	132·1	119·2
II.	24,249	7·178	123·1	112·8
III.	52,469	5·019	160·0	137·7
IV.	34,862	2·478	148·3	117·0
Total	125,052	4·270	145·1	124·2

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

237. 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. nearly 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 18 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 ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.
Stamp
duties.

238. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1881-2 amounted to £1,794, as against £1,621 in the previous year.

239. 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

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

STAMP DUTIES—*continued.*

II.—RECEIPTS.

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

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

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

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company— For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence fee per annum of	1	10	0
---	---	----	---

EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

240. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1881–2 has already been shown* to have been £131,020 as compared with £115,844 in the previous year. During the calendar year 1882, according to the last report of the Post Office, the duty stamps issued or impressed on documents numbered 9,831,463, of a total value of £140,861. Of these as many as 9,311,056, valued at £38,796 were penny stamps—the remainder being of higher denominations. The expenses connected with the manufacture and issue of duty stamps during 1882 amounted to about £5,000.

241. 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 and Queensland during each of the last ten financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the nine years ended with 1881 :—

* See table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

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
	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
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
	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
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
	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38	
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
	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65

* The amounts in this table for the last year named are, in some instances, smaller than those given in the table following paragraph 214 *ante*.—See footnote (¶) to that table.

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

‡ Since 1875 the financial year of Queensland has ended on the 30th June.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
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
	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
Tasmania*	1873	192,229	1 17 1	59·28
	1874	207,311	1 19 10	62·12
	1875	207,851	2 0 0	60·67
	1876	210,611	2 0 3	64·40
	1877	230,652	2 3 5	62·99
	1878	241,732	2 4 7	62·64
	1879	232,360	2 1 9	61·87
	1880	300,241	2 12 10	67·89
	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
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
	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

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

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

* The figures for Tasmania have been revised, and therefore differ from those given in previous issues of this work.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

243. 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 about four-tenths, and New South Wales 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE RAISED BY TAXATION.

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

244. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1881* 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 five millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over seven 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, 1881.

—	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	5,098,692	2 7 3	31·20
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	7,329,862	2 13 0	35·57

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

245. 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 less, than the same items in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole.

Taxation in British possessions.

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

* In the case of Victoria and Queensland, the figures for 1880-81 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 199 *ante*.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	1881-2	71,457,000	2 0 11	83·26
India	1877-8	24,715,392	0 2 7	41·91
Mauritius	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Cape of Good Hope	"	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos	"	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia	"	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	"	23,267	1 13 8	86·48
West Indies—				
Jamaica	1879-80	392,149	0 13 5	67·80
Barbadoes	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98
Grenada	1880	33,321	0 15 8	91·66
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*	1881	7,329,862	2 13 0	35·57
Fiji	"	49,606	0 8 6	56·73

247. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation in Australasia is nearly double that in Canada, is more than a fourth of that raised in India, and is more than a tenth of that raised in the United Kingdom. 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 nearly 12s. than in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its dependencies except the Australasian colonies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

248. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is somewhat more than half that in Canada, the average per head is 11s. 9d. higher than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but 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.

* 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 241 *ante*.

Taxation in
foreign
countries.

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

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation	1882	3,760,	1 9 8	76·26
Austria-Hungary ...	1882	51,817,‡	1 6 5	69·08
Belgium	1881	4,728,§	0 17 1	41·28
Denmark	1880-81	1,970,	1 0 0	75·09
Egypt	1882	6,275,	1 2 8	74·40
France	1881	67,072,	1 15 0	62·50
Greece	"	1,264,	0 12 0	72·14
Holland	"	7,504,	1 16 11	85·66
Italy	1880	39,063,	1 8 0	67·37
Japan	1882-3	12,324,	0 6 9	96·30
Mexico	1881-2	4,500,	0 9 2	87·46
Portugal	1880-81	5,023,	1 4 1	86·22
Russia	1879	82,895,	0 19 10	81·88
Spain	1879-80	29,377,	1 15 4	94·32
Switzerland	1881	680,	0 4 9	41·72
United States	1879-80	64,694,	1 5 7	93·17

Gross
amount of
taxation
in various
countries.

250. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in Russia than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom || comes next in this respect; France and the United States follow; then Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain, in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, || taken as a whole, is much above that levied in Portugal, and is nearly equal to that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland or Greece, also somewhat above that levied in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

251. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country, and the amounts in Holland, Spain, and France stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 103 ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 211 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £31,135,000 taxation in Austria and £20,682,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1880,

§ Excluding local taxation.

|| See table following paragraph 246 ante.

the Australasian colonies except South Australia* is larger than in the United Kingdom.†

252. It will be observed that, with two exceptions—Belgium and 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 New Zealand—raise less than half from that source. The revenues of Spain, Japan, 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 six of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

253. 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, 1881.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.		
	Amount.‡	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	1,694,652	73·12	9·56
New South Wales	1,458,676	81·77	8·38
Queensland	641,406	78·62	12·36
South Australia	538,669	90·22	10·27
Western Australia... ..	107,994	90·67	26·67
Tasmania... ..	256,129	73·14	17·90
New Zealand	1,417,392	73·14	19·01

254. It will be observed that in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during 1881, 73 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The colonies in which the proportion was highest were South Australia and Western Australia, in which all but about 10 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

255. It will, moreover, be noticed that, in proportion to the imports, Victoria collected less through the Customs than any other Australasian colony, except New South Wales, in which the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles

* See table following paragraph 241 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 246 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 214 *ante*.

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.

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
British
dominions.

256. 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 nearly the same as in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in any other Australasian colony. As compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom is less than half that in Victoria, whilst in Jamaica, Canada, Grenada, the Cape Colony, and Mauritius it is much above that 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 ...	1881-2	19,287,000	27·0	4·7
India... ..	1877-8	2,622,290	10·6	4·5
Mauritius	1878	270,821	52·2	12·0
Cape of Good Hope ...	„	923,597	75·9	14·0
Canada	1875-6	2,671,633	71·8	14·2
Jamaica	1879-80	258,514	65·9	18·3
Barbadoes	1878	78,197	65·5	7·1
Grenada	1880	16,746	50·3	12·1

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
foreign
countries.

257. Of ten 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 five out of the ten countries, and in six it is higher than in New South Wales, whilst in two, viz., Portugal and the United States, it is higher than in any Australasian colony except Western Australia. The following are the particulars of the foreign countries alluded to :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Total Amount. (000's omitted.)	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.*
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austria-Hungary ...	1882	2,982,	5·75	3·04
Belgium ...	1881	1,072,	22·67	·93
Denmark ...	1880	1,133,	57·51	8·49
France ...	1881	13,096,	19·52	5·46
Holland ...	"	411,	5·47	·58
Italy ...	"	5,657,	14·48	10·53
Portugal ...	1880	2,035,	40·51	22·49
Russia ...	1879	9,815,	11·84	9·76
Spain ...	"	3,149,	10·71	13·01
United States ...	1880	38,073,	58·85	24·75

258. It has been already stated † that, in connexion 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 Harbour Trust.

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

259. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1882, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1882.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment ...	...	53,174	353,831	407,005‡
		Other receipts	...	15,604	34,751	50,355
" rates	...	...	...	219,647	202,386	422,033§
" licences	...	...	...	65,807	28,924	94,731
" registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,218	5,743	10,961
" market dues	...	...	...	37,696	392	38,088
" other sources	...	...	...	61,635	26,442	88,077
Total	...	...	...	458,781	652,469	1,111,250
EXPENDITURE.||						
Public works	...	...	...	250,763	456,452	707,215
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	47,202	67,968	115,170
Other expenditure	...	...	...	146,055	71,956	218,011
Total	...	...	...	444,020	596,376	1,040,396

* For total values of imports on which these calculations were based, see Part Interchange *post*.

† See paragraph 175 *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 £29,425 was levied as *special* rates.

|| Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 313 *post*

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

260. 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 have since been annually voted by Parliament.

Rate of
endowment.

261. 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 1882 was at the average annual rate of £1 5s. 6½d. to shires, and 12s. 9d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with annual averages payable in the preceding six months of £1 7s. 4½d. and 13s. 8¼d. respectively.†

Municipal
expenditure
in excess
of revenue.

262. The total revenue of municipalities exceeded the total expenditure in 1881 by 8 per cent., and in 1882 by 7 per cent.; or the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the expenditure by 5 per cent. in 1881, and by 3 per cent. in 1882; and that of shires by 11 per cent. in 1881, and by 9 per cent. in 1882.

Municipalities in
which ex-
penditure
exceeded
revenue.

263. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 18 of the 58 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 32 of the 117 individual shires, in 1881; and in 19 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 35 shires in 1882.

Salaries in
municipalities.

264. Payments for salaries formed nearly 10 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1881, and nearly 11 per cent. in 1882. The same item formed 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in both years.

Harbour
Trust
receipts and
expenditure.

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

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 148 *et seq. ante*.

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

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1882.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
NET RECEIPTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	43,106*	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99
Licenses ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409
Total ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849
EXPENDITURE.						
Plant ...	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603	18,220
Harbour improvements and maintenance ...	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128	13,571
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt ...	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513	48,116
Wharves and approaches	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527	16,249
Special survey by Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005	...	...	...
Timber ...	371	3,412	764	218	8,698	7,551
General expenses ...	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485	5,452
Contingent expenses ...	838	1,770	1,547	2,418	2,255	1,695
General management ...	2,940	5,720	6,322	6,744	7,066	7,879
Commissioners' fees ...	...	2,980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Interest ...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,332
Sundries ...	...	...	947	425	54	15
Total ...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580

266. In the six years the Trust has been in existence the receipts have amounted to £478,449, and the expenditure to £519,100, thus showing an apparent deficiency of £40,651. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and the amount received in 1882 was greater by no less than 28 per cent. than in any previous year. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the six years the Trust has been in existence, £124,266 has been laid out, or rather more than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being Improvement and Maintenance of Harbour, Wharves and Approaches, on which £334,826 has been laid out, or upwards of three-fifths of the whole expenditure; and the third being Management, on which £60,008 has been expended, or nearly an eighth of the whole amount.

267. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities during the last seven years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the six 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. The expenditure

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

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

of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1876 TO 1882.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,325,156	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362
Municipalities	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681	616,132	651,597	653,891
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849
Total ...	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674	5,924,250	6,357,102
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764
Municipalities	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476	771,054	574,947	583,037
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,390	121,580
Total ...	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623	5,777,479	5,850,381

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

268. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbour Trust, amounted to over 17s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £7 per head :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1876 TO 1882.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	5 9 4	5 17 10	5 10 6	5 11 8	5 9 11	6 0 7	6 7 1
Municipalities	0 17 4	0 16 10	0 15 8	0 15 1	0 14 8	0 15 2	0 14 10
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6
Total ...	6 6 8	6 15 9	6 8 3	6 8 9	6 6 4	6 17 9	7 4 5
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5 15 7	5 8 9	5 13 8	5 16 10	5 16 0	5 18 10	5 16 11
Municipalities	0 16 5	0 15 9	0 17 6	0 14 1	0 18 4	0 13 4	0 13 3
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	0 0 5	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 8
Total ...	6 12 0	6 4 11	6 13 5	6 13 2	6 16 10	6 14 4	6 12 10

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

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 184 *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.

269. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbour Trust is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbour Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1876 TO 1882.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates	359,266	381,580	401,208	398,303	401,096	417,642	422,033
Toll receipts ...	61,055	57,078	§ 13,895	...	...	...	...
Licences	108,753	108,367	|| 102,732	98,441	94,713	95,258	94,731
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,783	10,843	10,293	10,521	10,370	10,311	10,961
Market dues ...	31,248	32,742	32,776	32,095	37,451	39,295	38,088
Total	571,105	590,610	560,904	539,360	543,630	562,506	565,813
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854
Total general & local taxation }	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373

270. 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.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; and in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.

271. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties ¶ —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Sixty-one per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1876, 65 per cent. in

* See paragraph 220 *ante*.

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

‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

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

|| For explanation of decrease, see footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

¶ See paragraph 225 *ante*.

1877, 71 per cent. in 1878, 74 per cent. in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and 73 per cent. in 1882, was derived from rates.

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

272. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date over five and a half 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 £38,000, expended on pensions and gratuities, represents the cost of education. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year, from 1872-3 to 1881-2, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1872-3 TO 1881-2.

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
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	105,189	627,559
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	39,035	573,753
Total ...	4,331,716	38,225	1,220,341	5,590,282

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

273. 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 four years—the cost for the last year being £11,000 more than that for the previous one. During the same four 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.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

274. 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, and none whatever was so spent in the year ended with the 30th June, 1882. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

* Including expenditure from loans.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1881-2.*

		£			£
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	1880-81	...	104
1865	...	41,808	1881-2	...	...
1866	...	35,813			
1867	...	38,402			
			Total ...		£2,013,034

275. Victoria is the only one of the Australasian colonies which now expends no money on immigration. The other colonies in 1882 spent in all £173,000 on that object, the amounts per head of the population ranging from 2d. in Tasmania to 10s. in Queensland. The following are the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in each colony:—

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1881.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on Immigration.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	s. d.
Victoria ...	1881-2	Nil	...
New South Wales ...	1881	28,888	0 9
Queensland ...	1881-2	113,689	10 0
South Australia ...	1881	21,198	1 6
Western Australia ...	"	2,391	1 7
Tasmania ...	"	1,181	0 2
New Zealand ...	"	5,540	0 3
Total	...	172,887	1 3

276. During the ten years prior to 1881 the total expenditure on immigration was as follows in the colonies named:—Victoria, £31,836; New South Wales, £395,826; South Australia, £440,776; New Zealand, £1,961,478.†

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-80.

277. During the last thirty-two years over forty-two millions sterling have been expended by the General Government of Victoria on public

Expenditure on public works.

* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connexion with immigration, but from that date onwards it has not been possible to include the amounts for salaries and contingencies, in consequence of the Immigration Department having been amalgamated with the departments of Mercantile Marine and Distilleries.

† Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Government during the years 1871-6.

works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly two millions were spent in 1882. 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 1882 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways	20,510,067	1,387,711	21,897,778
Roads and bridges	6,962,615	53,017	7,015,632
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,651,446	46,924	1,698,370
„ Country	1,916,492	120,244	2,036,736
Other public works	9,222,587	265,836	9,488,423
Total	40,263,207	1,873,732	42,136,939

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

278. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £1,698,370, consists of £1,612,425 for “construction” and £85,945 for repairs. And from a return presented to Parliament in September, 1882, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £161,960, making a total cost of £1,860,330; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £1,738,957.

Public debt.

279. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1882, ‡ to £22,121,202, § and consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	21,450,220	0	0
Stock	642,881	18	0
Treasury Bonds	28,100	0	0
Total	£22,121,201	18	0

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

280. The amount of public debt authorized, the amount paid off, and amount outstanding at the end of June, 1882, under each of the purposes for which the debt was raised, are shown in the following table :—

* See table following paragraph 267 *ante*.

† The Railway returns are brought down to the 31st December; those of the other works to the 30th June of the year named.

‡ On the 30th June, 1883, the public debt amounted to £26,103,202.

§ This is exclusive of a liability of £271,100 (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, 1882, and 1st January, 1897. The interest on these debentures is 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September. For particulars of this liability, see Part Interchange *post*.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Amount authorized.			Amount paid off.	Amount outstanding on 30th June, 1882.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Railways*	17,740,559	10	2	68,100	17,672,459	10	2
Water supply— Melbourne and suburbs (Yan Yean)	1,422,106	12	8	800,000	622,106	12	8
Country waterworks ...	1,921,615	0	9	...	1,921,615	0	9†
Defences	100,000	0	0	...	100,000	0	0
Sundry public works and build- ings	594,709	8	9	...	594,709	8	9
State schools	800,000	0	0	...	800,000	0	0
Alfred graving dock ...	350,464	3	2	...	350,464	3	2
Melbourne and Geelong im- provements	735,000	0	0‡	735,000	...		
To meet probable deficiency in sale of debentures ...	31,747	2	6	...	31,747	2	6
Treasury bonds	500,000	0	0	471,900	28,100	0	0
Total	24,196,201	18	0	2,075,000	22,121,201	18	0

281. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1882, 8 millions Public debt, when authorized.

sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, and over 10 millions in the ten years ended with 1880, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given :—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.				Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1882. §
Year.	Act.			
1857	21 Vict. No. 36	£ 8,000,000
1862	25 Vict. No. 150	300,000
1865	20 Vict. No. 287	850,000
1868	32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	2,717,000
1870	34 Vict. No. 371	100,000
1872	36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	1,113,000
1873	37 Vict. No. 468	1,500,000
1876	39 Vict. No. 531	2,500,000
1878	42 Vict. No. 608	5,000,000
1880	44 Vict. No. 663 ||	28,100
Increase of debt by conversion of debentures ...				13,102
Total				22,121,202

* For details of the expenditure of railway loans, see Part Interchange *post*.

† Of this amount £632,270 is authorized to be 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 £4,000,000 loan floated in January and March, 1883, was authorized in 1881 under Act 4 Vict. No. 717.

|| Treasury bonds.

Rates of interest.

282. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the debt is composed :—

Rates of Interest.				Amount at each Rate.		
				£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	...	...	...	2,448,000	0	0*
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	5,000,000	0	0
4 per cent.	...	...	...	5,599,881	18	0
Total ...				£22,121,201	18	0

Repayment of debentures.

283. As already stated, the debt is composed of debentures, stock, and bonds; the debentures are repayable at the following dates and places :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable.		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
1st October, 1883 ...	6 per cent.	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 ...	5 per cent.	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July, 1899 ...	4 per cent.	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
" 1901 ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
" " 	4½ per cent.	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1st January, 1904 ...	4 per cent.	...	457,000	457,000
Total ...	...	1,536,220	19,914,000	21,450,220†

Loan falling due.

284. It will be observed that an amount of nearly £4,000,000 falls due on the 1st October of the current year, and a similar amount within the next two years; also that the whole of that portion of the debt which bears 6 per cent. interest, amounting to £9,073,320, is repayable on or before the 1st January, 1891.

Victorian stock.

285. 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.

* Including £28,100 Treasury bonds.

† See footnote (§) to paragraph 279 ante.

On the 30th June, 1882, however, it had become reduced to £642,882, as particularized below :—

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, 1882	...	...	£642,881	18	0
			<hr/>		

286. Of the total amount of Victorian stock on the 30th June, 1882, about two-fifths (£268,045) was held by the Treasurer, and the remaining three-fifths (£374,837) was held by the public. Stock held by Treasurer and public.

287. 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.

288. In order to provide for a temporary deficit in the public finances,* Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £500,000 were issued in the colony 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 Issue of Treasury bonds.

* See paragraph 177 ante.

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

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum for the one, two, and three years' bonds respectively.

Redemption
of Treasury
bonds.

289. The bonds for one year (£166,600) were redeemed in due course on the 1st November, 1881, and subsequently, in 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 £138,600, being portion of those for three years—or in all £305,300—was paid off. The balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1882, was thus reduced to £28,100.*

Saving on
redemption.

290. As the Government received only 3 per cent. from the banks for balances lying to their credit, but would have had to pay the bondholders 5 per cent., there was 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—

£138,600 for 21 months	...	...	£4,851	0	0
£166,700 for 9 months	...	...	2,500	0	0

Gross saving	£7,351	0	0
Less premium paid on redemption	3,804	0	0

Net saving	£3,547	0	0
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Indebted-
ness per
head.

291. On the 30th June, 1882, the estimated population of Victoria was 892,245. If the amount of debt at the same period (£22,121,202) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £24 15s. 10d. †

Decrease of
debt, 1881-2.

292. In consequence of the redemption of Treasury bonds just referred to, ‡ the public debt as compared with that on the 30th June, 1881, was reduced by £471,900, and the population of the colony having during the twelve months interval increased by 25,167, the indebtedness per head of the population was diminished by £1 5s. 4d. §

Interest on
debt.

293. 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. Upwards of 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, 1882 :—

* Before the end of 1882 this balance was further reduced to £10,100.

† On the 30th June, 1883, the public debt was £26,103,202. At the same date the estimated population was 915,948. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £28 10s.

‡ See paragraph 289 *ante*.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, paragraph 292.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.*

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—					
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	July and January	...			51,000	0	0
5	”	15,645	0	0	105,350	0	0
4½	”	...			225,000	0	0
4	”	...			180,000	0	0†
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	561,350	0	0
6	October and April	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0
4	”	25,715	5	6	...		
	Total ...	99,114	9	6	420,000	0	0
5	May and November	1,405	0	0	...		
	Grand Total ...	116,164	9	6	981,350	0	0

294. The total sum now payable annually as interest is £1,097,514, as shown by the table; but as during a portion of 1881–2 the Treasury bonds paid off in that year were still standing, the amount actually paid in 1881–2 was as much as £1,113,663. Interest payable and paid.

295. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London, discount and commission—viz., ½ per cent. on interest payable thereat—amounted to £10,473 in 1881–2, as against £11,044 in the previous year. Expenses of debt.

296. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1881–2 to £1,124,136, being in the proportion of £1 5s. 6d. 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 Interest on debt per head.

* The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable in 1882–3 on the debt as it stood at the commencement of that financial year. Six months' interest on the £4,000,000 borrowed in 1883 would add £80,000 to the amount payable.

† Exclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government.

See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, paragraph 255 et seq.

in the world—viz., France—is the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Floating of
£5,000,000
loan of
1879-80.

297. The £5,000,000 loan of 1879-80 was raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the net proceeds—after deducting all expenses, which amounted to £17,801, or 17s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$	103 3 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct expenses, ditto £	0 18 3	0 17 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Net proceeds, ditto £	96 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$	102 5 11

Loan floated
1883.

298. A loan of £4,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the principal repayable on the 1st July, 1907, was placed on the London market in the early part of 1883, the debentures being of the nominal value of £100. This loan differed from former Victorian loans, inasmuch as holders of the debentures had for the first time the right of optional inscription, free of stamp or other cost. The minimum price fixed for tenders was par. The debentures were first offered on the 9th January, but as only £455,500 was subscribed on that day, tenders were received up to the 17th January, when the loan was temporarily withdrawn with the result that only £600,700 altogether

was taken up, nearly all at, or at only a small fraction over, the minimum. The balance, however, amounting to £3,399,300, was offered and successfully disposed of on the 6th March following, when there were 525 tenderers for the total sum of £8,994,000. Although the minimum price fixed on both occasions was nominally par, that amount, *ex interest*, represented on 9th January only 99 $\frac{5}{8}$, and on the 6th March a little under 98 $\frac{1}{2}$: whilst the gross average price realized on the latter occasion was £100 3s. 6d.—the net price, *ex interest*, being £98 12s. 6d.*

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 nine years ended with 1881; 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
	1881	22,426,502	25 8 5	4·32
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
	1881	16,924,019	21 13 3	2·52
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
	1881	13,245,150	58 7 1	6·55

* The average net price for the whole loan, *ex expenses* as well as interest, was £97 13s. 11d.

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
	1881	11,196,800	38 3 6	5·16
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
	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
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
	1881	2,003,000	16 16 10	3·96
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
	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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,

* New Zealand has as a set-off against the debt an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1881, to £2,203,894.

the most heavily indebted colony being placed first. Except in the case of Western Australia and Tasmania, which have changed places, 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. Western Australia. |
| 2. Queensland. | 5. New South Wales. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 3. South Australia. | | |

301. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1881 from an amount equal to nearly 8 years' revenue in New Zealand and 6½ 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 4½ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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 sixty-four millions, being about five millions more than in 1880; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly ninety-six millions sterling, being about six millions more than in 1880. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	64,303,471	29 0 11	3·93
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66

303. 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 nearly £5 than

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

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

Increase of debt in Australasia in eight years.

304. During the eight years ended with 1881, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, has more than doubled, and the burden per head of population has increased by two-thirds. The debt has also increased in a greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1881 it was equal to their income for four and two-thirds years. This will be observed by the following figures :—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873... ..	42,676,423	20 2 4	3·46
1881... ..	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66
Increase	53,289,159	13 15 0	1·20

Public debts of British dominions.

305. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number 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	1882	763,045,940	21 17 8	8·89
Malta	1880	346,440	2 4 8	1·81
ASIA.				
India	„	153,134,685	0 15 1	2·23
Ceylon	„	1,369,661	0 10 5	1·06

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 207 *ante*.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1880	£ 799,100	£ s. d. 2 2 3	1·02
Natal	"	1,631,700	3 19 0	2·79
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	11,391,809	9 2 3	3·22
Lagos	"	288	0 0 1	·006
Sierra Leone	"	83,000	1 7 4	1·09
AMERICA.				
Canada	"	32,696,348	7 11 1	6·73
Newfoundland	"	302,289	1 13 7	1·47
Bermudas	"	10,484	0 15 0	·33
British Guiana	"	367,731	1 9 0	·90
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	58,362	1 6 10	1·35
Jamaica	"	721,481	1 4 10	1·20
St. Lucia	"	34,100	0 17 8	1·05
St. Vincent	"	2,500	0 1 2	·09
Grenada	"	12,140	0 5 8	·34
St. Christopher	"	3,700	0 2 6	·11
Antigua	"	57,752	1 12 9	1·18
Dominica	"	6,900	0 4 10	·33
Trinidad	"	407,370	2 13 2	·93
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	1881	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66
Fiji	"	254,025	2 0 8	2·90
Total ... ..	...	1,062,703,387	4 4 3	5·61

306. 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.

307. 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 its dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand and of Queensland is more than 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 about 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.

* For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 299 *ante*.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

308. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her 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.

Public debts
of foreign
countries.

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

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1878-9	£ 342,131,†	8 14 6	5·38
Belgium... ..	„	51,289,	9 5 3	4·47
Denmark	1878	9,710,	4 18 7	3·75
France	„	794,481,	21 1 9	6·26
Germany ... ..	...	230,269,‡	5 1 9	2·74
Greece	1879	11,557,	5 17 9	8·66
Holland... ..	1878	79,548,	19 11 10	8·24
Italy	1880	393,456,	13 16 6	6·78
Portugal	1879	89,289,	21 9 3	15·26
Roumania	1878	24,398,	4 10 9	5·02
Russia	1879	417,892,§	4 19 11	4·13
Spain	1880	430,367,	25 17 9	13·82
Sweden and Norway ...	„	18,661,||	2 18 6	3·00
Switzerland	1878	1,344,¶	0 9 5	0·82
Turkey	„	257,982,**	11 18 1	21·50
ASIA.				
Japan	1880	72,666,	1 19 11	6·53
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1880	97,953,††	17 15 1	11·44
Tunis	„	5,000,‡‡	2 7 8	18·31

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 103 *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, £18,372,000, in 1880, 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-Sondershausen, £180,216; and Württemberg, £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.

§ 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 £12,798,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,863,000, 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.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
AMERICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation ...	1878	21,468,	8 9 0	6·36
Brazil	1879	78,612,	7 1 6	7·48
Mexico	"	85,100,	8 13 11	22·75
Peru	1872	53,010,	17 7 7	5·19
United States	1880	383,458,	7 12 4	5·52

310. 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 £31,400,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, Russia, Italy, the United States, Austria-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.*

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

311. 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 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 Portugal and France.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

312. Mexico and Turkey are much 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.

313. 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, 1882, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are

Municipal debt.

* See table following paragraph 306 *ante.*

† See table following paragraph 299 *ante.*

‡ 38 Vict. No. 506.

exclusive of sums borrowed by the Municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £664,814, of which £19,707 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1882.

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	£ 630,025
Shires	28	112,886
Total... ..	60	742,911

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

314. 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 three in which the rate on all the loan was 5 per cent., and in one city (Melbourne), where the rates on portion of the loan were as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and five other urban municipalities, in which the rate on the whole or portion of the loan was 5 per cent.

General and municipal debt.

315. If the municipal debts, as shown above, be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1882, viz., £22,121,202,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £22,864,113, or a proportion of £25 19s. 6d. per head of population.

Trust funds, 1882.

316. At the end of June, 1882, there was a total balance of £1,581,380 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £725,045, or 56 per cent., were 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, 1881-2.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1882.	Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£ s. d.	£
Assurance fund	73,447 8 4	50,000
Suitors' fund	46,824 15 3	34,760
Police superannuation fund	74,573 12 4	70,000
Intestate estates	105,167 9 11	50,452
Municipalities Investment Account	43,494 19 1	43,495
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	9,338 0 0	9,338
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company	10,000 0 0	10,000
Exhibition Commissioners	106 4 4	...
Volunteers' ammunition fund	992 7 8	...

* See table following paragraph 280 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1883, the debt of the General Government had increased to £26,103,202.

TRUST FUNDS, 1881-2—continued.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1882.			Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£	s.	d.	£
Post Office Savings Banks ...	1,148,570	11	4	} 457,000
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,419	16	8	
Customs officers' and goods overtime	1,227	6	1	
Loan redemption account ...	19,707	1	9	
Education result fund ...	7	6	6	
Sundries ...	82,919	4	2	...
	1,619,796	3	5	725,045
Deduct remittances and advances ...	38,416	8	0	...
Total ...	1,581,379	15	5	725,045

317. 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 thirteen years. It will be noticed that the amount at credit has increased more than three and a half times during the period :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1882.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	856,335	...	1,581,380

318. 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.

* 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.

Age an element in certain cases only.

319. 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.

320. Of pensions there were in 1881-2 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 £2,900.

Superannuation allowances.

321. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 250. They consisted of three former judges of County Courts, of an ex-Surveyor-General, and 234 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 12 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £35,291, or an average of £141 3s. 3d. to each recipient.

Pensions, &c., 1881 and 1882.

322. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 254, or 13 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £38,191, or £2,925 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £150 7s. 2d., or £4 0s. 7d. more than in 1880-81.

Pensions, &c., 1881-2.

323. 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 1881-2, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1881-2.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,800	0	0	900	0	0
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

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

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1881-2—
continued.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	314	10	4*	314	10	4
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	234	32,463	4	7	138	14	8
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	12	262	19	9	21	18	4
Total ...	...	254	38,190	14	8	150	7	2

324. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Police pensions, how granted.

325. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1881-2 was 141, the gross amount payable was £11,542 17s. 6d., or an average of £81 17s. 3d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 23 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £5,374 1s. 6d., or an average of £233 13s. 1d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1881-2.

326. In the year under review, for the fifth 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 £4,096. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having

Deduction from pay of police.

* This pension, which was at the rate of £1,000 per annum, lapsed on the 24th October, 1881, owing to the death of the recipient.

gradually dwindled away, it again became necessary for Parliament in 1881-2 to vote a sum of £5,000 in aid of the fund, as against £2,600 so voted in the previous year for the first time.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

327. 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, 27 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 56 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.

328. 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, pensions were voted to three persons—two being the widows of 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 1881-2, 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, 1881-2.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.					
		Total Amount Paid.			Average Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
Railways	10	2,112	11	2	211	5	1
Public Works and Water Supply ...	15	1,575	17	6	105	1	2
Education	93	5,935	19	5	63	16	7
Chief Secretary	7	573	19	1	81	19	10
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs	3	512	9	1	170	16	4
Crown Lands	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
Post Office... ..	1	26	16	9	26	16	9
PENSIONS.							
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	86	15	8*	43	7	10
Ex-Constable of Police	1	42	12	3*	42	12	3
Total	134	11,039	10	11	82	7	8

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

329. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1881-2 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1881-2.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,800	0	0
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
„ Surveyor-General	314	10	4
„ officers of the Civil Service	32,463	4	7
„ „ Lunacy department	262	19	9
„ police	7,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	11,039	10	11
Total	£56,230	5	7

330. Retiring allowances, pensions, and gratuities to officers to be thereafter appointed in the public service were abolished on the 24th December, 1881, by Act 45 Vict. No. 710. Judges of the Supreme Court, officers and members of the police force, and persons then employed in the public service, were specially exempted from the operation of the Act.

Abolition of pensions.

PART III.—DEFENCES.

331. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of a paid Artillery Corps, a Volunteer Militia Torpedo Corps, and the various Volunteer Corps, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December, 1882 :—

Land forces.

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery †	4	6	114	...	124	1	125
Volunteer Militia—Torpedo Corps	4	2	47	...	53	34	87
<i>Volunteers.</i>							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	5	1	17	...	23	19	42
Kyneton „	3	2	37	4	46	...	42
Sandhurst „	6	6	29	...	41	1	42
Ballarat „	3	5	30	...	38	4	42
Southern „	4	1	36	...	41	1	42
Castlemaine „	2	3	36	...	41	1	42

* The amounts actually paid were, owing to the deaths of recipients, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears in some instances more, than these.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £5,000 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 324 ante.

‡ This corps was disbanded in 1880, and re-established in 1882.

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Total.	Want- ing to Com- plete.	Estab- lishment.
	Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernu- merary.			
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	8	13	84	...	105	120	225
St. Kilda " ...	7	14	104	...	125	25	150
Metropolitan " ...	5	13	106	...	124	26	150
Williamstown " ...	10	8	163	...	181	19	200
Geelong " ...	5	11	92	...	108	42	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	4	29	...	36	} 30	100
Drysdale " ...	2	3	29	...	34		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	59	...	68	} 54	225
Belfast " ...	2	5	43	...	50		
Warrnambool " ...	3	4	46	...	53		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	8	9	128	...	145	5	150
Engineer Corps ...	8	7	124	...	139	61	200
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	5	9	109	...	123	52	175
Carlton " ...	5	7	109	...	121	54	175
Collingwood " ...	6	5	76	...	87	63	150
E. Collingwood " ...	5	6	92	...	103	47	150
Richmond " ...	5	7	103	...	115	35	150
Southern " ...	5	6	121	...	132	18	150
1st Ballarat " ...	7	10	170	...	187	113	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	68	4	79	...	75
Clunes " ...	4	3	57	...	64	11	75
Bendigo Corps ...	5	7	103	...	115	60	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	7	7	94	...	108	42	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	53	...	60	15	75
Kyneton " ...	1	3	30	...	34	16	50
Malmsbury " ...	2	3	40	...	45	5	50
Total ...	156	206	2,578	8	2,948	974	3,914
Staff, &c.—Unattached ...	67	20	...	...	87		
Grand Total ...	223	226	2,578	8	3,035		

Strength and
establish-
ment.

332. It will be observed that, at the end of 1882, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,914, which, chiefly in consequence of the re-establishment of the Artillery Corps, is 182 more than at the end of 1881; also that the total strength amounted to 2,948, or 966 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 974; but as against this must be set 8 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 966, as stated.

333. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1882 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use :—

Rifles of land forces.

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.		
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	General Hay.
Victorian Artillery	121	121	...	...
Volunteer Militia—Torpedo Corps	50	...	50	...
<i>Volunteers.</i>				
Cavalry	250	10	240	...
Artillery	990	910	80	...
Engineers	150	150	...	...
Rifles	1,759	1,758	...	1
Total	3,320	2,949	370	1

334. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces :—

Guns of land forces.

					Number.
Garrison guns ...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9"	...	...	6
		Smooth-bored, 80-pr.	...	...	23
		Smooth-bored, 68-pr.	...	...	19
Guns of position	{	" 32-pr.	...	...	33
		Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr.	...	...	6
Field guns ...	{	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr.	...	...	6
		" " " " " 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

335. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1882 were as follow. Forty-two were wanted to complete the establishment :—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Non-permanent Men and Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	12	93	41	146	34	180
Naval Reserve... ..	10	209	...	219	8	227
Electricians	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total... ..	23	308	41	372	42	414

336. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1882:—

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
		—

337. 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 352, and the latter 193:—

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	...	220
" " Sea service	...	7
		—
Total small arms	...	545
		—

338. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1881-2. The expenditure under the heads "Volunteer Force," and "Naval Reserve," gives an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £4 18s. 1d. and £17 1s. 8d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1881-2.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,684
Artillery Corps—Salaries (arrears)	...	...	...	...	50		
" Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...		50
Volunteer Force—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	8,018		
" Pay of instructors, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,549		
" Horse allowance for mounting officers	...	...	...	...	775		
" Purchase of helmets	...	...	...	...	2,475		
							15,817
In aid of Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Repair of war material, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		3,604
Expenses for engineering	...	...	...	...	...		94
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...		3,218
Ammunition for Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...		600
Railway transport	...	...	...	...	...		5,500
Camp of instruction, 1882	...	...	...	...	...		1,992
Military buildings, roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,058		
Defence works	...	...	...	...	22,972		
							24,030
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...		59,589

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1881, viz., 3,225 Volunteers, and 225 Naval Reserve.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1881-2—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	£
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	12,658	
„ Contingencies...	...	...	...	...	4,057	16,715
Naval Reserve—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	2,695	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,149	3,844
Electricians—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	146	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	71	217
New boiler for <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,845
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	81,434

339. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last twenty-eight years and a half will be found in the following table :—

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1882.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1882.

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
1880-81	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	59,589	21,845	81,434
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	1,918,929	593,442	2,512,371
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 ...	...	...	2,699,462

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

340. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval 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 1881-2 the military expenditure was slightly greater than in 1880-81, less than in the three years ending with 1879-80, but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in the same three years, but in no other year since 1864.

Defence works.

341. 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.

Present state of works.

342. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Major-General P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G. That officer being now in England, the works are being carried out in his absence under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Steel, Inspector-General of Public Works, who has kindly contributed the following particulars respecting the progress made in the respective works :—

“PRESENT STATE OF DEFENCE WORKS.

“1st. *Queenscliff*.—This battery is all but completed, and may be said to be in an effective state for defence. Three 9-inch and four 80-pounder guns are mounted. It is proposed to further add a 10-inch in cupola. The defensive wall and keep are completed, as also temporary barracks for the garrison.

“2nd. *Swan Island*.—The earthwork of this battery is completed, also stockade round same. Three 9-inch and one 80-pounder guns are mounted, and two 80-pounder guns are waiting for new carriages. It is proposed to further add two 10-inch guns in cupolas. The brick barracks for the garrison, also the several buildings forming the torpedo depôt, are in course of erection. A timber roadway to connect Swan Island with Queenscliff is nearly completed.

“3rd. *Point Nepean*.—A contract is in progress for the construction of a battery for six 80-pounder guns, provision being made for their being replaced afterwards with 9-inch guns. A lower battery, with a 10-inch gun in cupola, is proposed to be erected near the Point.

"4th. *South Channel Fort*.—A stone rubble ring is deposited round the site for fort. Pending the construction of this fort, on a modified design, now being prepared by Major-General Scratchley, at the suggestion of Sir William Jervois, the proposal to provide additional floating defences in the shape of gun-boats and fast torpedo-boats of the latest design, to act in conjunction with the *Cerberus*, is being carried out, the vessels now being built in England.

"5th. A system of defensive torpedoes to be laid in the west and south channels, as occasion may arise, has been organized, with depôts at Williamstown and Swan Island, the torpedoes being in charge of a corps under the control of the military commander."

343. Major the Hon. F. T. Sargood, R.V.A., M.L.C., has submitted a scheme* for the re-organization of the defences, which is now under the consideration of Parliament. Its leading features are summarized in the next four paragraphs. Re-organization of defences.

344. The *Nelson* to be condemned as obsolete, also all her guns, except two 7-inch muzzle-loaders, the others being of too light a calibre. The vessels and their armament to be as follow:— Vessels and armament

VESSELS AND ARMAMENT.

Description of Vessels.	Guns.							Machine Gatlings.	Machine Nordenfeldts.
	Muzzle-loaders.		Breech-loaders.						
	10-inch, 18 ton.	7-inch.	10-inch, 25 ton.	8-inch, 11½ ton.	6-inch, 3 ton.	13-pounder.	9-pounder.		
<i>Cerberus</i> , ironclad turret-ship ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
<i>Victoria</i> , gun-boat ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
<i>Albert</i>, " ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Harbour Department steamer ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Two Harbour Trust steamers ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Four cruisers ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
One large and two small torpedo-boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	1	1	1	7	2	2	5	4

345. The aggregate strength of the Naval and Land Forces to be as follows:— Strength of naval and land forces.

	Permanent.	Militia.	Total
Naval ...	122	304	426
Land ...	139	2,873	3,012
	261	3,177	3,438

346. The following is an estimate of the annual cost, which, however, Major Sargood thinks will, from various causes, be reduced fully Annual cost.

* Defence Re-organization Scheme (Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 18, Session 1883).

10 per cent., in the course of years, leaving the net outlay at under £100,000 :—

ANNUAL COST OF DEFENCES.

Naval Forces	...	...	...	...	£28,590
Land Forces	...	...	...	...	78,044
Medical Department	...	...	...	...	960
Ordnance Department	...	...	...	...	2,920
					£110,514
					£110,514

Defence
bonds.

347. Major Sargood intimates that £448,711 will be required to complete the forts and armaments and the purchase of vessels, towards meeting which he recommends that defence bonds for say £400,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, be issued locally, to be repaid by annual drawings extending over ten or twenty years.

Military
cadetships.

348. 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.

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

349. 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.*

Naval
cadetships.

350. 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 favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate

* 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.

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.*

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

351. 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 lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

352. 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

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

* 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.

numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

Marriages,
1882.

353. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1882 numbered 6,309, as against 5,896 in the previous year. The excess in favour of 1882 was thus 413.

Marriages,
1882 and
former
years.

354. More marriages took place in 1882 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 1877, for the first time, the marriages numbered more than 5,000; and in 1882, for the first time, they exceeded 6,000.*

Marriage
rate.

355. The number of marriages compared with the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years had been declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98, in 1879, but since then it has gradually revived, and in 1882 amounted to 7·08, this being a higher rate than had prevailed in any one of the previous sixteen years except 1868, when the rate was also 7·08 per 1,000. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-three years ended with 1882 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1882.

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

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1882—continued.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1873	6.50	13.00
1874	6.33	12.66
1875	6.33	12.66
1876	6.21	12.42
1877	6.31	12.62
1878	6.20	12.40
1879	5.98	11.96
1880	6.22	12.44
1881	6.79	13.58
1882	7.08	14.17
Mean of twenty-three years	6.78	13.56

356. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community, have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

Marriage rate at various periods.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION† AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854	234,361	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857	383,668	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861	513,896	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871	712,263	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881	849,438	5,732	6.75	57.40	48.02

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

† The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, the calculations in which are based upon the total mean populations and all the marriages in the calendar year.

Reasons for
fluctuations
in marriage
rate.

357. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females, were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought money with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and consequently the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to a life on the early gold-fields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857 immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a gold-fields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861 the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some, unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the gold-fields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871 it was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881 it was still higher than in 1871.

Probability
of female
marriage
rate reviv-
ing.

358. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; 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 gold-fields, 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.

359. 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 1881, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last ten of those years:—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1881.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	7·36	8·90	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866 ...	6·76	8·22	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867 ...	6·97	7·79	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868 ...	7·08	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
1881 ...	6·79	8·24	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
Means ...	6·55	7·87	8·64	8·07	6·75	6·74	8·26

360. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any one of the neighbouring colonies, and as, during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the ten years ended with 1882, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between 20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.* The explanation of the higher proportion of males at the period named in the other colonies is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially 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. Besides, not one of the neighbouring 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 neighbouring colonies.

Comparison
of marriage
rates of
colonies
in 1881 and
former
years.

361. It will further be noticed 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. Since then, however, it has gradually recovered itself, as already stated.† In all the other colonies, except New South Wales and Queensland, the rate was lower in 1881 than in the previous year, whilst in 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 and 1881 to the lowest position but one, which is a remarkable instance of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped.‡

* See figures following paragraph 74 *ante*.

† See paragraph 355 *ante*.

‡ Such an event was foreshadowed by the present writer in a paper read by him before the Melbourne Social Science Congress on the 25th April, 1880, in the following words:—"A depression in the marriage rate, it may be anticipated, will before long overtake several of the neighbouring colonies wherein marriages now bear a high proportion to the population, but which proportion must inevitably decline upon the cessation of the stream of adult immigrants which now flows towards their shores."

362. 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 seventeen years :—

Order in 1881.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. Queensland.
2. South Australia.	2. New Zealand.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.
4. Tasmania.	4. New South Wales.
5. Victoria.	5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

363. It will be noticed that Victoria, which for some years had been at the bottom of the list, had risen in 1881 above Western Australia and New Zealand, also that besides Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania occupy higher positions in the list for 1881 than they do in that for a series of years.

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

364. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian colony according to the returns of the census of 1881. The Chinese and Aborigines are excluded in all the colonies, and the unmarried (never married) are distinguished from the widowed :—

Single men and women in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.					
	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.	Widowers at all Ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.	Widows at all Ages.	Total.
Victoria ...	87,071	12,796	99,867	97,667	21,711	119,378
New South Wales ...	90,597	9,848	100,445	68,206	16,064	84,270
Queensland* ...	26,177	2,237	28,414	14,420	3,077	17,497
South Australia ...	29,365	2,790	32,155	26,711	5,860	32,571
Western Australia ...	4,858	539	5,397	2,501	508	3,009
Total ...	238,068	28,210	266,278	209,505	47,220	256,725
Tasmania ...	11,089	2,378	13,467	12,733	2,974	15,707
New Zealand ...	60,123	4,964	65,087	37,126	7,296	44,422
Grand Total ...	309,280	35,552	344,832	259,364	57,490	316,854

365. It will be observed that there were more bachelors in New South Wales than in Victoria, and thus, although widowers in the latter were more numerous than in the former, the whole number of marriageable men was greater in New South Wales than in this colony.

Victoria and New South Wales compared.

* In Queensland, South Sea Islanders are excluded as well as Chinese and Aborigines.

Proportion
of single
women to
single men.

366. Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

SINGLE WOMEN PER 10,000 SINGLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. Victoria ...	11,954	5. New Zealand ...	6,825
2. Tasmania ...	11,664	6. Queensland ...	6,158
3. South Australia ...	10,135	7. Western Australia ...	5,575
4. New South Wales ...	8,390		

Marriage
rates in
census year.

367. The following figures show the proportion of marriages in each colony during the census year to the total population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. In consequence of these exclusions, the figures necessarily differ somewhat from those given for 1881 in the table following paragraph 359 *ante*, and the positions of Queensland and South Australia are reversed; those of the other colonies, however, remaining unchanged:—

MARRIAGES* PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION† OF EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. New South Wales ...	8.50	5. Victoria ...	6.94‡
2. Queensland ...	8.42	6. New Zealand ...	6.76
3. South Australia ...	8.37	7. Western Australia ...	6.66
4. Tasmania ...	7.45		

Proportion of
marriages
to single
men.

368. Comparing the marriages with the marriageable men, which is the most correct way of computing the marriage rate, South Australia—essentially an agricultural community §—stood first in 1881, and Western Australia last, the proportion in the latter being little more than half that in the former. In this respect Victoria occupied the fifth position, as in the case of the marriage rate calculated upon the whole population:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. South Australia ...	71.78	5. Victoria ...	59.04‡
2. Tasmania ...	63.56	6. New Zealand ...	50.41
3. New South Wales ...	62.56	7. Western Australia ...	36.50
4. Queensland ...	59.94		

* The marriages in 1881 numbered as follow in the different colonies:—Victoria, 5,896; New South Wales, 6,284; Queensland, 1,703; South Australia, 2,308; Western Australia, 197; Tasmania, 856; New Zealand, 3,281. It has not been possible to eliminate the marriages of Chinese and Aborigines, as they are not kept separate in any of the colonies except Victoria. Their numbers, however, are but few.

† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. The following are the numbers:—Victoria, 849,438; New South Wales, 739,620; Queensland, 202,296; South Australia, 275,724; Western Australia, 29,563; Tasmania, 114,861; New Zealand, 484,929.

‡ These proportions differ slightly from those given in the table following paragraph 356 *ante*, where the comparisons are made with the marriages which took place in the twelve months of which the census was at the middle, instead of the calendar year 1881, which has here been adopted uniformly for all the colonies. The marriages also in the former table were exclusive of those of Chinese and Aborigines, which is not the case here.

§ According to the latest returns, South Australia had over 8 acres in cultivation per head of the population, or more than twice as much per head as any other Australasian colony. Tasmania stood next to South Australia with a little over 3 acres per head.

369. Women would appear to have a smaller chance of getting married in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony, as in 1881 the proportion of marriages to those of them who were marriageable was much lower here than in any of the other colonies. The colony which stood highest in this respect was Queensland, where nearly 1 in 10 of the single women married in the year, or about twice the proportion obtaining in Victoria :—

Proportion of marriages to single women.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. Queensland	...	97·33	5. Western Australia...	65·47
2. New South Wales	...	74·57	6. Tasmania...	54·50
3. New Zealand	...	73·86	7. Victoria ...	49·39*
4. South Australia	...	70·86		

370. In 1881, the marriage rate of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent was higher than in any of the other years named in the following table, and, notwithstanding the decline in the marriage rate experienced in New Zealand, which has been already referred to,† this was also the case as regards the continental colonies with the addition of that colony and Tasmania.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Marriages ‡ per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38
1874	7·07	7·32
1875	7·12	7·38
1876	6·93	7·15
1877	7·05	7·18
1878	7·08	7·27
1879	6·88	7·01
1880	7·15	7·08
1881	7·62	7·41
Means	7·14	7·24

371. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

† See paragraph 361 *ante*.

‡ The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

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, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	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

Marriage
rates in
European
countries.

372. The following table gives for each of the thirteen years ended with 1880 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1880.

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.‡	Belgium.	The Nether- lands.	France.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Italy.§
1868 ...	8·1	6·7	5·1	7·3	5·5	9·3	13·7	8·8	7·3	7·7	7·9	6·7	6·7	7·2
1869 ...	8·0	6·7	5·0	7·4	5·7	10·4	11·0	8·9	7·4	7·8	8·2	7·2	8·1	8·0
1870 ...	8·1	7·2	5·3	7·4	6·6	9·7	9·8	7·4	7·0	7·9	6·0	7·0	6·3	7·3
1871 ...	8·4	7·1	5·4	7·3	6·5	9·5	10·4	8·0	7·4	8·0	7·2	7·3	...	7·5
1872 ...	8·8	7·5	5·0	7·5	7·0	9·2	10·8	10·3	7·8	8·2	9·8	7·8	...	7·5
1873 ...	8·8	7·8	4·8	8·1	7·3	9·3	11·3	10·0	7·8	8·5	8·9	7·6	...	7·9
1874 ...	8·6	7·6	4·6	8·2	7·3	9·0	10·7	9·6	7·6	8·3	8·3	8·3	...	7·6
1875 ...	8·4	7·4	4·5	8·5	7·0	8·5	11·0	9·1	7·3	8·3	8·4	9·0	...	8·4
1876 ...	8·4	7·5	5·0	8·5	7·1	8·2	9·9	8·5	7·2	8·2	7·9	8·1	...	8·1
1877 ...	7·9	7·2	4·6	8·1	6·9	7·4	9·1	8·0	6·9	8·0	7·6	7·9	...	6·8
1878 ...	7·6	6·8	4·7	7·4	6·5	7·5	9·3	7·7	6·7	7·7	7·6	7·4	...	7·1
1879 ...	7·2	6·5	4·3	7·3	6·3	7·6	10·2	7·5	6·7	7·6	...	6·9	...	7·5
1880 ...	7·4	6·7	3·8	7·6	6·3	7·5	9·1	7·5	7·1	7·5	...	6·8	...	6·9
Means ...	8·1	7·1	4·8	7·7	6·6	8·7	10·5	8·6	7·2	8·0	8·0	7·5	7·0	7·5

* 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.

‡ The figures for the years from 1868 to 1871 refer to Prussia only.

§ 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, however, been decreasing—hence the apparent increase during the earlier years.

373. 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, and the Netherlands since 1873; in Switzerland and Italy since 1875; and in Denmark since 1876. Moreover, although a universally low marriage rate prevailed in 1879, still lower rates prevailed in 1880 in Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Italy, whilst in Sweden and Germany the rates remained unchanged; but a marked improvement took place in Belgium, and a slight one in England, Scotland, and Denmark. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rate was lower in 1880 than in any other year since registration began except 1879.

Low European marriage rates.

374. The mean marriage rate in Central Europe, as shown by the figures for Hungary, Germany, and Austria, is much higher than in the other portions; whilst the rates in England and Wales and in France and Holland come next. 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 seventeen years ended with 1881, exceed 8 per 1,000, the rate in the first two being considerably greater than, and in the last about the same as, in England, Holland, and France. The average rate in New South Wales is rather higher than in Denmark and Switzerland, which stand next below France and Holland in regard to the marriage rate, whilst the rates in Tasmania and Western Australia are slightly higher than, and the rates in Victoria is about the same as, the rate in Sweden.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

375. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the ten years ended with 1880. 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 in 1880 was higher than in 1879, but lower than in any other year named:—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1880.

				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	8·21	1878	...	...	7·09
1872	...	...	7·98	1879	...	...	6·69
1873	...	...	8·03	1880	...	...	6·83
1874	...	...	7·79				—
1875	...	...	7·67	Mean	...	...	7·53
1876	...	...	7·70				—
1877	...	...	7·32				

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 372 ante.

Marriage rates in town and country.

376. 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 1882 it was in country towns over three times, and in the metropolis about three and a quarter 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 :—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1882.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1882.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	291,464	3,070	10·53
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	198,839	1,952	9·82
Country districts	400,167	1,287	3·22
Total	890,470	6,309	7·08

Marriages in each quarter.

377. Marriages in Victoria have generally been most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1882, however, the number in the winter was greater than in the summer quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of a previous decenniad :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1882.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,448	22·95	24·43
Autumn ...	June	1,730	27·42	26·19
Winter ...	September	1,514	24·00	23·81
Spring ...	December	1,617	25·63	25·57
	Year	6,309	100·00	100·00

Former condition of persons married.

378. 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 in each of these groups during 1882 and the percentage during a previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1882.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	5,344	84.70	80.59
Bachelors and widows	337	5.34	7.10
Widowers and spinsters	418	6.63	7.75
Widowers and widows	210	3.33	4.56
Total	6,309	100.00	100.00

379. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Eight divorced males and one divorced female were married in 1882; six of the divorced males married spinsters, and two widows. The divorced female married a bachelor. Divorced persons.

380. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties.* Divorced persons, 1881.

381. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Five males and 11 females availed themselves of this provision in 1882. The former, of whom 3 married spinsters, and 2 widows, had not heard of their former wives for 7, 10, 15, 16, and 45 years respectively. Of the females, 9 married bachelors, and 2 widowers; 4 had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, 2 for 9 years, 2 for 11 years, 1 for 16 years, 1 for 21 years, and in the case of one the number of years was not stated. In the previous year, 4 deserted males and 10 deserted females remarried. Deserted husbands and wives.

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report on the Census of 1881, paragraph 314.

Remarriages. 382. In 1882, 628 widowers and 547 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last nine years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of remarriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the reverse having been the case of late years, would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which has been disclosed by the results of the last 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 seventeen years ended with 1882 :—

REMARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1875 ...	614	583
1867 ...	504	591	1876 ...	678	623
1868 ...	558	623	1877 ...	666	600
1869 ...	553	563	1878 ...	634	585
1870 ...	547	595	1879 ...	637	553
1871 ...	587	605	1880 ...	603	520
1872 ...	522	552	1881 ...	679	551
1873 ...	586	591	1882 ...	628	547
1874 ...	602	593	Total ...	10,085	9,773

Marriages of Aborigines. 383. The marriages of 5 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1882, and also the marriage of an Englishman with an Aboriginal female. In the previous year, 6 Aboriginal males married Aboriginal females.

Marriages of Chinese. 384. Ten Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1882, as against 4 in 1881, 13 in 1880, 11 in 1879, 13 in 1878, and 20 in 1877. During the sixteen years prior to the year under review, 258 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

* According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.—See table following paragraph 364 *ante*; also figures following paragraph 366.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1882.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Sixteen Years : 1866 to 1881.	Year 1882.	Total : 1866 to 1882.
Victoria	108	9	117
Other Australian colonies ...	45	...	45
England and Wales	51	1	52
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	258	10	268

385. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1882, 91 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 9 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, which, for some years previously, had been increasing in numbers, were fewer by 59 in 1882 than in 1881. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1882, also the percentage in the preceding year and in the ten years ended with 1880:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1882.		Percentage in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881.	Ten Years : 1871-80.
Church of England	1,769	28·04	26·34	24·63
Presbyterians	1,178	18·67	18·13	20·46
Wesleyans	1,013	16·06	16·32	16·38
Bible Christians	118	1·87	2·19	1·69
Independents	336	5·32	4·68	5·42
Baptists	268	4·25	4·02	3·70
Lutherans	51	·81	·98	1·02
Unitarians ... ..	...	...	·07	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	...	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	4	·06	·13	·16
Roman Catholics	887	14·06	14·74	17·21
Jews	26	·41	·31	·42
Other sects	71	1·13	1·12	1·06
Lay registrars	588	9·32	10·97	7·82
Total	6,309	100·00	100·00	100·00

386. 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. Three such instances were discovered in the returns for 1882, in two of which the parties, who had been previously united by lay registrars, were married a second time according to the Jewish rites; and in the remaining case the ceremony, which had been performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman, was re-solemnized by one of the Baptist Church.

Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

387. Of the 6 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1882, 3 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, and 1 according to those of the Church of England.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

388. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1882, 3 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 3 according to those of the Presbyterians, 2 according to those of the Wesleyans, and 2 were performed by lay registrars.

Marriages
by different
sects.

389. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population, and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination 1881.	Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882.		Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880.	
		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,554·3	5·00	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians ...	132,591	1,107·0	8·35	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	936·3	8·64	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	117·3	17·57	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	286·3	14·40	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	234·0	11·49	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	57·3	5·14	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	2·0	2·12	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists	712	6·3	8·85	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	828·3	4·07	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	24·0	5·54	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	69·3	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	607·7†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total...	862,346	5,830·3	6·76	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

* Including Pagans, those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

390. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decenniad. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous, than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but, according to the average of the decenniad, a larger proportion of marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versa.

391. 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 1882, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1882.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	6,309	182	2·88
Brides	6,309	206	3·27
Mean	6,309	194	3·07

392. 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

Increased numbers signing in writing.

place in 1880, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last ten years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1873 TO 1882.

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
1882	2·88	3·27	3·07

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

393. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

Cases of both signing with marks.

394. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1882 numbered 352, but in only 36 of these, or rather more than a tenth, did both parties use marks. In the 316 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 an eighteenth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 175 marriages could neither party write.

Signatures of Aborigines.

395. In the case of the 5 Aboriginal males and 6 Aboriginal females married in 1882, all signed with marks except two of the males and three of the females.

Signing with marks in each sect.

396. 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 1882 and the average of the ten years ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1882.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·75	2·09	1·92	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	2·12	2·38	2·24	3·67	5·97	4·82
Wesleyans ...	3·16	2·47	2·81	} 4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians ...	2·54	2·54	2·54			
Independents ...	2·38	2·68	2·53	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	1·12	2·24	1·68	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	4·95	5·07	5·00	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	...	...	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	2·82	4·23	3·52	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	5·78	8·50	7·14	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	2·88	3·27	3·07	5·31	7·93	6·62

397. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious sect, but that the numbers in 1882 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the decennial period. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although usually lower, was in 1882 considerably higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics, but these also show some improvement in this respect of late years.

398. In the 13 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twelve years ended with 1882, 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 94 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In the 255 marriages of Jews only 3 persons signed with marks.

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

399. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1877 to 1881 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 1881.

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
	1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
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
	1881	3·20	6·79	4·99
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
	1881	4·37	6·85	5·61
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
	1881	5·52	8·35	6·93
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
	1881	4·93	9·92	7·42

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

400. By these figures it appears that the proportion of both males and females able to sign in writing is greater in this than in any other colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, but the reverse was the case in New Zealand in the last of the years

named. As regards Victoria, there is every reason to expect that as the children educated under the compulsory system established in 1873 arrive at marriageable ages it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

401. 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 ...	1880	14·0	18·6	16·3
Scotland	1875	8·6	16·9	12·7
Ireland	1879	28·0	32·9	30·4

402. 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 1880, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the Westmoreland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 5·6 ; 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 and Queensland. As regards females, the highest state of proficiency prevailed in the Rutland district, where the percentage signing with marks was 4·7, which, although lower than in the other Australasian colonies, was not so low as the proportion prevailing in Victoria.

Illiteracy in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

403. 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 every 100 marriages during 1877 were — males, 18·52 ; females, 29·60 ; mean, 24·06.

Signing with marks in France.

Ages of bridegrooms and brides in combination.

404. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 52 of the 6,309 marriages which took place in 1882.* In 39 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 3 cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife; and in 10 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 BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1882.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																Total Bridegrooms.			
	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.		65 to 70.	Unspecified.	
17 to 18 years...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 to 19 „	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
19 to 20 „	3	8	7	8	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
20 to 21 „	3	6	22	21	10	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
21 to 25 „	...	7	12	88	164	248	230	1144	205	17	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2123
25 to 30 „	1	4	10	41	76	136	190	1038	503	54	17	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2081
30 to 35 „	1	...	4	10	22	31	35	299	226	79	31	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	755
35 to 40 „	...	1	1	5	13	19	20	120	127	73	29	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	428
40 to 45 „	1	1	4	3	9	64	53	43	49	21	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	259
45 to 50 „	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	16	37	35	35	30	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	185
50 to 55 „	1	1	14	17	18	15	27	18	13	5	2	...	...	...	131
55 to 60 „	1	...	...	2	7	3	6	14	11	11	10	6	...	...	...	71
60 to 65 „	1	...	1	1	3	8	8	7	6	3	6	1	...	...	45
65 to 70 „	3	3	1	...	4	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	24
70 to 75 „	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	8
75 to 80 „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	1	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	49
Total Brides	2	13	37	163	311	478	510	2743	1184	326	195	142	81	43	21	17	1	42	...	6309

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—A man between 45 and 50 married a girl between 15 and 16; two women between 45 and 50 married men between 21 and 25, &c.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

405. An examination of the 6,297 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 1,846 instances, or 30 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 459 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,952 instances, or 63 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Age at which marriage is contracted.

406. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which males and females generally marry, the information

* 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.”

being given for the year 1882 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1882.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1882.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1882.	Proportions per 1,000	
		Year 1882.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1882.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	2	.32	.48
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	13	2.07	2.71
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	.02	37	5.90	12.74
17 to 18 „ ...	1	.16	.46	163	26.01	36.74
18 to 19 „ ...	9	1.44	1.57	311	49.63	62.69
19 to 20 „ ...	36	5.75	6.33	478	76.27	80.93
20 to 21 „ ...	103	16.45	16.79	510	81.38	86.94
21 to 25 „ ...	2,123	339.14	281.06	2,743	437.69	375.69
25 to 30 „ ...	2,081	332.43	295.83	1,184	188.93	174.64
30 to 35 „ ...	755	120.61	165.38	326	52.02	69.13
35 to 40 „ ...	428	68.37	97.22	195	31.12	44.26
40 to 45 „ ...	259	41.37	59.54	142	22.66	26.44
45 to 50 „ ...	185	29.55	37.58	81	12.92	14.99
50 to 55 „ ...	131	20.93	20.49	43	6.86	6.79
55 to 60 „ ...	71	11.34	9.92	21	3.35	3.03
60 to 65 „ ...	45	7.19	4.96	17	2.71	1.16
65 to 70 „ ...	24	3.83	1.85	1	.16	.40
70 and upwards ...	9	1.44	1.00	...	...	.24
Total ...	6,260*	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,267*	1,000.00	1,000.00

407. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked. Owing, no doubt, to the relatively larger numbers in the population, the proportions at these ages in 1882 are much higher than those relating to the decennial period. Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

408. 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. One of the males, however, who married in 1882 had not reached his eighteenth year, and 15 of the females had not reached their sixteenth; as many as 149 of the males, or 1 in every 42, and no fewer than 1,514 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.

409. From the experience of Victoria in the last ten years, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females Victoria and England.

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 49 and the brides by 42. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of seven more of the former than of the latter.

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 1882.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms ...	2·38	2·52	7·95
Brides ...	24·16	28·32	21·96
Mean ...	13·27	15·42	14·96

Marriage
rate of
minors.

410. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, the mean number of minors who married in the census year and in the year immediately preceding and following it being compared with the marriageable minors returned at the census, and the result is given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871 AND 1881.

Census Years.	Number of Marriageable Minors returned at Census.		Mean Annual Number of Minors who Married.*		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	19,816	30,306	85	1,305	4·29	43·05
1881 ...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	24·54

Decreasing
tendency to
marry under
age.

411. According to the table, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age has become reduced during the interval between the censuses. The reduction in the proportion of male minors marrying is but slight, but that of the female minors is very striking, and is no doubt attributable to the area of selection having been widened by the increase which has taken place in the number of marriageable females at the older ages.

* Mean of the years 1870 to 1872 and of the years 1880 to 1882.

412. 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 who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria :—

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

AGES OF MINORS † MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married. (Mean of Three Years, 1880-82.)		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1.09	.18
16	...	10,209	...	39	...	.02	3.82	1.53
17	9,718	10,100	3	146	.31	.41	14.45	9.33
18	9,763	9,966	10	282	1.02	4.04	28.29	36.39
19	9,580	9,352	36	443	3.76	20.34	47.37	72.46
20	8,614	8,160	102	499	11.84	52.98	61.15	105.84
Total...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4.01	18.32	24.54	34.08

413. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married. ‡ The English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made up in the three succeeding years.

Marriage rate of minors lower in Victoria than England.

414. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These will here be grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Conjugal condition in Australasian colonies.

415. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished :—

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.
 † In this table, and that following paragraph 410, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.
 ‡ See table following paragraph 409 ante.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria ...	283	124,371	124,654	3,006	123,036	126,042
New South Wales ...	408	109,810	110,218	4,040	103,793	107,833
Queensland ...	118	30,004	30,122	1,285	28,839	30,124
South Australia ...	95	43,860	43,955	1,344	42,339	43,683
Western Australia ...	15	4,260	4,275	207	3,769	3,976
Total ...	919	312,305	313,224	9,882	301,776	311,658
Tasmania* ...	73	17,671	17,744	607	16,527	17,134
New Zealand... ..	97	73,234	73,331	2,374	70,433	72,807
Grand Total ...	1,089	403,210	404,299	12,863	388,736	401,599

Proportion
of wives to
husbands.

416. Victoria is the only one of the Australasian colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. In Queensland the numbers were equal, but in all the other colonies husbands were in excess. Wives relatively to husbands were fewest in Western Australia, and next so in Tasmania. The following are the proportions in the different colonies :—

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH COLONY.

1. Victoria	10,111	5. New South Wales ...	9,773
2. Queensland	10,000	6. Tasmania	9,656
3. South Australia ...	9,938	7. Western Australia ...	9,301
4. New Zealand	9,928		

Proportion
of husbands
under and
over 21.

417. According to the ages of those living in the marriage state, the tendency of males to marry under age would appear to be greatest in Tasmania, and least in New Zealand, Victoria standing above the latter colony and South Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of husbands under age was largest being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH COLONY.

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Tasmania	41	9,959
2. Queensland	39	9,961
3. New South Wales ...	37	9,963
4. Western Australia...	35	9,965
5. Victoria	23	9,977
6. South Australia ...	22	9,978
7. New Zealand	13	9,987

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.

418. By the same test, the tendency of women to marry under age would appear to be greatest in Western Australia and Queensland, and least in Victoria—the first two being the colonies in which the proportion of females to the total population is lowest, and the last the colony in which it is highest. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, the colony in which the proportion of wives under age was greatest being placed first, and that in which it was least last:—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES LIVING IN EACH COLONY.

		Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1.	Western Australia...	521	9,479
2.	Queensland	426	9,574
3.	New South Wales	375	9,625
4.	Tasmania	354	9,646
5.	New Zealand	326	9,674
6.	South Australia	308	9,692
7.	Victoria	238	9,762

Proportion of wives under and over 21.

419. The births registered in Victoria during 1882 numbered 26,747, as against 27,145 in 1881. The decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 398.

420. Births in Victoria do not increase in numbers. In eight other years of the previous fourteen they were more numerous than in 1882. The five years in which they were not so numerous as in that year were 1869, 1875, 1877, 1878, and 1880. The highest number ever registered was 28,100 (in 1873), or 1,351 more than in the year under review.*

Births in 1882 and former years.

421. The birth rate has been declining steadily for many years past. It recovered itself slightly in 1881, but again fell, and, in 1882, was lower than in any previous year. The following are the figures for the last twenty-three years:—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1882.

Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1873	...	...	36·71
1861	...	...	43·46	1874	...	...	34·46
1862	...	...	44·50	1875	...	...	33·94
1863	...	...	42·46	1876	...	...	33·61
1864	...	...	43·79	1877	...	...	32·17
1865	...	...	42·40	1878	...	...	32·36
1866	...	...	39·76	1879	...	...	32·18
1867	...	...	39·75	1880	...	...	30·75
1868	...	...	41·08	1881	...	...	31·24
1869	...	...	37·89	1882	...	...	30·04
1870	...	...	38·07				
1871	...	...	37·15	Mean of 23 years			37·26
1872	...	...	36·33				

* 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.

422. 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.

423. 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.

Birth rates in Australasian colonies.

424. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1881, 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 1881, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

* In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1881.*

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
1881	31.24	38.00	37.19	38.66	33.67	33.40	37.95
Means ...	35.87	39.15	40.54	39.02	32.48	30.59	40.96

425. The birth rates of almost all the colonies are low as compared with those quoted for the early years named in the table. In Victoria they were never so low as in the last two 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, and was higher in 1881 than in any previous year, was for a time affected by a similar cause. Diminished birth rate in all the colonies.

426. 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 seventeen years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1881, and stands fifth in the seventeen-year series:— Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1881.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New Zealand.
2. New Zealand.	2. Queensland.
3. Queensland.	3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Western Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Tasmania.	6. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.	7. Tasmania.

427. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the birth rate had from 1873 to 1877 shown a marked decline. There has, Birth rate in Australia and Aus-

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the ten years ended with 1882, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

however, been a slight improvement since 1877, as will be seen by the following figures :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
1879	34·55	35·42
1880	35·33	36·20
1881	35·22	35·63
Means	35·32	35·96

Birth rates in British possessions. 428. 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	1878-80	34·9
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	1880	34·9

Birth rates in European countries. 429. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the thirteen years ended with 1880, or such of those years as the information is available for, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still births.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary	German Empire.†	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Italy.
1868	35.8	35.3	26.7	31.2	27.5	39.3	42.4	36.8	31.5	34.7	25.7	30.2	34.4	35.3
1869	34.8	34.3	26.7	29.5	28.2	40.2	42.6	37.7	31.6	34.5	25.7	30.9	35.7	37.0
1870	35.2	34.6	27.7	30.5	28.3	40.5	41.7	38.1	32.3	35.9	25.5	31.3	35.4	36.7
1871	35.0	34.5	28.1	30.2	30.4	39.9	43.0	33.8	31.0	35.3	22.6	30.5	...	37.0
1872	35.8	35.0	27.8	30.3	30.0	39.9	41.0	39.4	32.3	35.8	26.8	31.3	...	37.8
1873	35.5	34.9	27.1	30.7	30.8	40.3	42.2	39.7	32.5	36.0	26.1	31.2	...	36.3
1874	36.2	35.7	26.6	30.8	30.9	40.1	42.7	40.1	32.6	36.1	26.2	31.9	...	34.9
1875	35.5	35.4	26.1	31.8	31.0	40.4	45.2	40.6	32.5	36.3	26.0	33.5	...	37.7
1876	36.6	35.9	26.4	32.5	30.7	40.6	45.6	40.8	33.2	36.8	26.3	32.9	...	39.0
1877	36.2	35.6	26.2	31.7	30.9	39.1	43.3	40.3	32.3	36.3	25.6	32.1	...	36.7
1878	35.9	35.3	25.1	31.6	29.7	38.9	42.8	38.8	31.5	35.8	25.2	31.5	...	35.9
1879	35.0	34.7	25.2	31.9	30.5	39.6	45.3	38.8	31.5	37.4	...	30.5	...	37.1
1880	34.2	34.0	24.0	31.8	29.4	37.3	42.9	37.7	31.3	35.6	...	29.6	...	33.6
Means	35.5	35.0	26.4	31.1	29.9	39.7	43.1	39.6	32.0	35.9	25.6	31.3	35.1	36.5

430. 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, its birth rate is lower than that of any other European country, and is but little above its own death rate.|| It will be remarked that in 1880 the birth rate in most of the countries named was unusually low ; thus in England, Ireland, Scotland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, it was lower than in any previous year shown, in Belgium it was the lowest with one exception, and in Sweden and Holland with three exceptions.

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

431. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, approximates to that in Holland, is lower than that in the Central European States and Italy, but higher than that in any of the other countries

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

* 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.

† The figures for the years from 1868 to 1871 refer to Prussia only.

‡ See table following paragraph 372 ante.

§ See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 372 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 labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings : by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease.”

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 slightly exceeding, and in the two latter nearly equalling, that in Germany or 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.

432. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth rate of the United Kingdom was lower in 1880 than in any year since 1870, as will be seen by the following figures :—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1880.

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	1880	...	32·7
1875	...	34·0		Mean	34·2
1876	...	34·9			

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1882.

433. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1882 ; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1882.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1882.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	291,464	9,576	32·85
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	198,839	5,983	30·09
Country districts ...	400,167	11,188	27·96
Total ...	890,470	26,747	30·04

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1882.

434. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last ten years :—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881	32·42	34·84	28·66	31·24
1882	32·85	30·09	27·96	30·04

435. It will be noticed that in the earlier years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In that year, however, a serious falling-off in the birth rate occurred in the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, especially the former, whilst the birth rate in the metropolis rose slightly and was much above that in either of the other districts. Results compared.

436. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1882; 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.

Sub-districts.	Year 1882.			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	64,559	1,678	25·99	27·57
Hotham Town	17,801	640	35·95	34·03
Fitzroy City	23,200	816	35·17	34·57
Collingwood City	24,500	886	36·16	36·28
Richmond City	23,436	814	34·73	35·96
Brunswick Borough	6,027	270	44·80	38·66
Prahran City	25,000	704	28·16	32·38
South Melbourne City*	26,150	873	33·38	32·02
Sandridge Borough	9,029	375	41·53	38·99
St. Kilda Borough	12,411	321	25·86	29·03
Brighton Borough	4,800	156	32·50	31·14
Essendon Borough and Flemington and Kensington Borough }	5,473	167	30·51	37·72
Hawthorn Borough	6,382	169	26·48	34·13
Kew Borough	4,292	102	23·76	26·95
Footscray Borough	5,954	258	43·33	45·62
Williamstown Borough	9,200	302	32·83	38·88
Remainder of district	18,068	526	29·11	25·83
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,704 ‡	519	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478 ‡	...	...	·05
Total	291,464	9,576	32·85	33·50

* Formerly Emerald Hill Town. Proclaimed a city and name changed on the 24th September, 1883.
 † 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.

437. 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, South Melbourne, 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, 1882.

438. During 1882, the birth rates in Hotham, Fitzroy, Brunswick, South Melbourne, Sandridge, Brighton, and "Remainder of District" were higher, but those in all the other sub-districts were lower, than they were in the previous decenniad. The sub-district with the highest birth rate was Brunswick, and next Footscray, which has also the highest average rate; those with the lowest rates were Kew, St. Kilda, Melbourne City, Hawthorn, and Prahran, in all of which the rates were even lower than in the "Remainder of District."

Birth rate in
London.

439. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1870-79, was 35·4, 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.

Birth rates
in British
towns.

440. The latest Report of the Registrar-General of England † contains a statement of the birth rate in twenty-three British towns, in which the rate per 1,000 persons living ranges from 30·3 in Brighton to 41·5 in Salford. In only five of these towns, viz., Brighton, Plymouth, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh, was the birth rate lower than in Greater Melbourne, as will be seen by the following figures:—

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE BRITISH TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Salford ...	41·5	Nottingham ...	35·3
Leicester ...	40·4	Bradford ...	35·3
Birmingham ...	38·4	Bristol ...	35·3
Sheffield ...	38·3	London ...	35·2
Liverpool ...	38·1	Portsmouth ...	34·8
Manchester ...	37·5	Norwich ...	33·9
Wolverhampton ...	37·4	Edinburgh ...	32·8
Hull ...	37·4	Dublin ...	32·1
Sunderland ...	37·4	Glasgow ...	31·9
Leeds ...	37·3	Plymouth ...	31·6
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	37·1	Brighton ...	30·3
Oldham ...	35·5		

* See table following paragraph 434 *ante*.

† See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page. cxi: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

441. The same report* contains a statement of the birth rate in twenty-one foreign towns (including two in British India), in which the rate ranges from 22·9 in Geneva to 42·9 in Alexandria. In six of these towns, viz., Geneva, Venice, Bombay, Paris, Turin, and Brussels, the birth rate was lower than in Greater Melbourne, but in all the rest it was higher.

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-ONE FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria ...	42·9	Breslau ...	36·7
Buda-Pesth ...	40·6	Amsterdam ...	36·6
Hamburg (State) ...	39·5	Dresden ...	34·5
Madras ...	39·4	Christiania ...	33·7
The Hague ...	39·3	Brussels ...	31·2
Berlin ...	39·2	Turin ...	29·8
Rotterdam ...	38·3	Paris ...	28·7
Vienna ...	38·3	Bombay ...	26·6
Munich ...	38·2	Venice ...	23·9
Rome ...	37·3	Geneva ...	22·9
Copenhagen ...	36·8		

442. The births of males in Victoria during 1882 numbered 13,612, those of females 13,135. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103·63 boys to 100 girls. In the previous eleven years 151,178 births of males and 144,677 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·49 boys to 100 girls.

443. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more males are born than females. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of nine years ended with 1881, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of males per 100 females born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ...	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90

* See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

444. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the nine years was 104·79 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·09 per 100 females in New Zealand to 104·28 per 100 females in Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1873 TO 1881.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
New Zealand	... 105·09	South Australia	... 104·58
Queensland	... 105·05	Western Australia	... 104·28
Tasmania	... 105·01		
Victoria	... 104·76	Mean	... 104·79
New South Wales	... 104·74		

Births of males and females in British and foreign countries.

445. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1879, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls, and the Registrar-General of England mentions it as "a curious fact, which has as yet received no certain explanation," that the proportion of male to female births is not only lower than in any other European country, but has been diminishing steadily. In support of which proposition he publishes the following figures* :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1870 TO 1879.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Italy	... 107·1	Holland	... 106·1
Austria	... 106·8	Belgium	... 105·9
France	... 106·4	Scotland	... 105·7
Switzerland	... 106·3	Ireland	... 105·6
German Empire	... 106·2	England and Wales	... 103·9

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
1856 to 1860...	... 104·6	1871 to 1875...	... 103·9
1861 to 1865...	... 104·3	1876 to 1880...	... 103·8
1866 to 1870...	... 104·1		

Australasian and other countries compared.

446. It will be observed that the proportion of male to female births in all the Australasian colonies is higher than the proportion in England and Wales, but below that in any of the other countries named.

Twins and triplets.

447. In 1882, 215 twin births and 2 triple births were registered. In the ten years ended with 1880, 2,426 cases of twins and 21 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 268,710. There were thus 266,242 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 111 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

448. The illegitimate children born in 1882 numbered 1,271, or 1 in every 21 births registered. The illegitimate births in 1881 were set down as 1 in 20 ; in 1880 and 1879 as 1 in 21 ; in 1878 as 1 in 24 ; in 1877 as 1 in 26 ; in 1876 as 1 in 27 ; and in 1875 as 1 in 34. In the ten years, 1871–80, out of 268,710 infants born, 9,868 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 27 births.*

Illegitimate births.

449. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in each of the last two census years were in the proportion of 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1882, that, approximately, 84,172 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1882, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 4,200 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. The estimated total number of unmarried women and widows between 15 and 45 years of age in 1882 was 107,433. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 25 of these was living immorally.

Women living in concubinage.

450. 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 ten years :—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1882.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1882.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,564	4·45
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
Means	1,096	4·09	3,620	4·19

* 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 422 *ante*.

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

451. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies which publish statistics of illegitimacy are 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. During the last four years, however, the proportion was even higher in Victoria than in New South Wales. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the ten years ended with 1880 :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1881.

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
1881	5·09	4·26	4·20	2·85
Means	3·92	4·20	3·52	2·04

Concubinage
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

452. A calculation based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the census year, shows that concubinage is most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a fractional difference between these two colonies. In the following table, the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage exists is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion exists, last :—

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	15,441	345	1,059	6·86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,236	3,583	5·04
3. Victoria ...	101,451	1,382	4,567	4·50
4. New Zealand ...	38,659	534	1,686	4·36

* See footnote to paragraph 448 ante.

453. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bear to the whole number of single women at the fruitful period of life in each colony. These proportions will, perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

In Queensland	1 single woman in 13	was living	immorally.
In New South Wales	" "	20	" "
In Victoria	" "	22	" "
In New Zealand	" "	23	" "

Proportion of concubinage in each colony.

454. 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 United Kingdom.

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1880.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	4·7	8·6	2·3
1877	4·7	8·4	2·4
1878	4·7	8·4	2·3
1879	4·8	8·5	2·5
1880	4·8	8·4	...
Means	5·0	8·7	2·4

455. 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 1882, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 13, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 21, but in country districts only 1 birth in 43, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 12, 1 in 20, and 1 in 37 respectively.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

456. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction is made between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the four colonies

Fecundity of women in Australasian colonies.

named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the four colonies :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. New South Wales ...	80,473	27,757	34·49
2. Queensland ...	24,183	7,875	32·56
3. New Zealand ...	57,464	18,198	31·67
4. Victoria ...	84,831	25,763*	30·37*

Births in each quarter.

457. 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 favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1882 and the percentage for a previous decennial period :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1882.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	6,398	23·92	23·74
Autumn ...	June ...	6,805	25·44	25·10
Winter ...	September ...	7,101	26·55	27·15
Spring ...	December ...	6,443	24·09	24·01
	Year ...	26,747	100·00	100·00

Deaths, 1882.

458. The deaths in 1882 numbered 13,634, as against 12,302 in 1881. The increase in the year under notice was thus 1,332.

Deaths, 1882 and former years.

459. Deaths were more numerous in 1882 than in any previous year except 1875, the latter being a year in which measles and scarlatina prevailed in an epidemic form, and as many as 15,287 deaths were recorded. The scarlatina epidemic extended into the succeeding year (1876), in consequence of which, 13,561 deaths occurred or within 73 of the number in the year under review.†

* In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 442 *ante*.

† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

460. The births in 1882 exceeded the deaths by 13,113, or 96 per cent., as against 121 per cent. in 1881. In the seventeen years ended with 1882 the proportion averaged 123 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those seventeen years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1882.

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
1882	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
Total in 17 years	453,654	203,642	250,012	123

461. 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; and in the year under review, when the proportion was lower than in any previous year except 1875.

462. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which over a series of years the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favoured 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 Tasmania, but below that of the other colonies. The

following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1881, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1881.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.									Mean of 9 Years.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
	per cent.	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	241	229
2. South Australia	170	124	84	132	167	148	177	162	167	147
3. New South Wales	182	156	109	108	142	135	164	151	151	144
4. Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	75	145	172	148	122
5. Western Australia	94	80	61	140	111	121	138	144	144	114
6. Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	109	121	124	121	113
7. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	106	111	104	126	91

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

463. The following table shows the mean annual percentage of excess of births over deaths during a series of years in certain 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.	
England and Wales ...	23	1853 to 1875	per cent. 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

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australia
and else-
where.

464. 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.*

* See also paragraph 430 *ante*.

465. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1882 numbered 7,900, and deaths of females, 5,734. These numbers furnish a proportion of 73 females to every 100 males, as against an average of 75 in the ten years 1871–80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males in 1882 and of about 87 during the decenniad; therefore more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

466. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past twenty-two years. It will 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 1882.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882 ...	468,468	422,062	7,900	5,734	16·86	13·59	15·31
Average of twenty-two years ...					16·86	14·86	15·91

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.

467. 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

* 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.

borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-two years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last six 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.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

468. 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.

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

469. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the seventeen years ended with 1881 :—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1881.*

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
1881	14·16	15·12	15·02	14·49	13·80	14·77	11·13
Means	15·77	15·56	17·69	15·11	15·23	15·22	12·31

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the ten years ended with 1882, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

470. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates will be noticed from year to year, there being in this respect, however, evidently some connexion 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 these years, whereas Queensland and Tasmania were affected not only in both of them but also 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 1880 and 1881.

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

471. In the seventeen 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.

Normal death rate in colonies.

472. 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 seventeen years. The colony with the lowest rate is placed first, and that with the highest last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the fourth place in the list for 1881, and the sixth in that showing the average over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1881.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. New Zealand.	1. New Zealand.
2. Western Australia.	2. South Australia.
3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. Victoria.	4. Western Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. New South Wales.
6. Queensland.	6. Victoria.
7. New South Wales.	7. Queensland.

473. 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 nine years ended with 1881 :—

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1881.

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
1881	14·62	14·01
Means	15·61	15·13

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

474. 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. It will also be noticed that in the last three years the rate was comparatively low.

Death rates in certain British possessions.

475. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

DEATH RATES IN 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	1879-81	28·00
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	1878-80	24·10
St. Lucia	1869-79	28·40
St. Vincent	1870-9	28·40
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

476. 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 proportion:—

Death rates
in European
countries.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1880.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.†	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	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	25·9	23·3	25·7	28·3	25·8	30·1	29·8
1871	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	30·0	39·0	28·4	28·5	29·4	34·8	27·6	...	30·0
1872	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·3	16·3	32·4	42·3	29·0	23·2	25·7	22·0	22·2	...	30·7
1873	21·1	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	38·5	65·1	28·2	21·5	24·0	23·3	22·7	...	30·0
1874	22·3	23·3	17·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	42·6	26·7	20·5	22·6	21·5	22·3	...	30·3
1875	22·8	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	29·7	37·2	27·6	22·7	25·4	23·1	24·1	...	30·7
1876	21·0	21·0	17·3	19·7	19·5	29·4	35·0	26·3	21·9	23·3	22·7	24·2	...	28·7
1877	20·4	20·8	17·5	18·7	18·5	31·1	36·3	26·6	21·1	22·0	21·7	23·5	...	28·1
1878	21·7	21·4	18·6	18·5	18·0	31·1	37·6	26·2	21·5	22·8	22·6	23·4	...	28·8
1879	20·9	20·2	19·6	19·7	16·9	29·4	36·4	25·6	21·9	22·4	...	22·6	...	29·9
1880	20·6	20·7	19·3	20·4	18·1	29·6	38·6	26·1	22·4	23·6	...	21·9	...	30·5
Means	21·6	21·9	17·7	19·4	18·9	30·8	39·1	26·9	22·5	24·2	24·3	23·7	31·8	29·8

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 (now German Empire) 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.

* 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.

† The figures for the years from 1868 to 1871 refer to Prussia only.

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

477. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but by the registrations in Ireland it would appear that the death rate there was always considerably lower than in the other two countries. There is little doubt, however, that the Irish registrations do not express the whole truth, the effect of which is that the death rate of the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, is made in each year to seem to be somewhat lower than that of England, which, probably, is really not the case. The figures for each of the ten years ended with 1880 were as follow :—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1880.

		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	22·6	1878	...	...	21·2
1872	20·9	1879	...	...	20·5
1873	20·8	1880	...	...	20·4
1874	21·6				—
1875	22·2	Mean	...	...	21·1
1876	20·5				—
1877	20·0				

Death rates
in town and
country,
1882.

478. 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 1882, the death rate was somewhat higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1882.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1882.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	291,464	6,127	21·02
Extra-metropolitan Towns	198,839	3,862	19·42
Country districts ...	400,167	3,645	9·11
Total ...	890,470	13,634	15·31

479. 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 ten years:—

Death rate in town and country, 1873 to 1882.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1882.

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
1882 ...	21·02	19·42	9·11	15·31

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.

480. It will be noticed that in six of the years, including 1882, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Normal death rate in town and country.

481. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1882, 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 from the districts where they occurred, and are shown separately near the end of the table:—

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

DEATH RATES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1882.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City	64,559	1,161	17·98	16·71
Hotham Town	17,801	293	16·46	17·34
Fitzroy City	23,200	475	20·47	18·63
Collingwood City	24,500	446	18·20	20·14
Richmond City	23,436	443	18·90	17·44
Brunswick Borough	6,027	127	21·07	14·62
Prahran City	25,000	381	15·24	16·89
South Melbourne City*... ..	26,150	474	18·13	16·53
Sandridge Borough	9,029	166	18·38	17·46
St. Kilda Borough	12,411	192	15·47	14·01
Brighton Borough	4,800	79	10·23	14·00
Essendon Borough, and Fleming- ton and Kensington Borough }	5,473	56	16·46	17·84
Hawthorn Borough	6,382	84	13·16	16·94
Kew Borough	4,292	56	13·05	11·84
Footscray Borough†	5,954	98	16·46	16·75
Williamstown Borough	9,200	193	20·98	17·94
Remainder of district	18,068	256	14·17	11·85
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> ‡	3,704§	1,138	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478§	9	6·09	4·09
Total	291,464	6,127	21·02	20·39

Death rates
in 1882 and
series of
years.

482. It will be observed that in 1882 the death rate in ten of the sub-districts, viz., Melbourne, Fitzroy, Richmond, and South Melbourne Cities, and Brunswick, Sandridge, St. Kilda, Kew, and Williamstown Boroughs, and the "Remainder of district," the mortality was above the average of the decennial period, the excess being especially large in the case of Fitzroy, Brunswick, and Williamstown. On the other hand, in Brighton and Hawthorn the rate of mortality in 1882 was much below the average. It will be remembered that in the previous year the death rates were below the average in nearly every sub-district of Greater Melbourne.

Places in
which death
rate was
highest and
lowest.

483. The only sub-district which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 20 per 1,000, is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest

* See first footnote to table following paragraph 436 *ante*.

† A portion of Footscray Borough containing about 50 inhabitants was severed therefrom and added to "Remainder of district" on the 29th December, 1881.

‡ 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 and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

§ Census figures.

death rate prevailed in the neighbouring city of Fitzroy, the next in the shipping town of Williamstown, and the next in the rural boroughs of Essendon and Flemington. In 1882, the highest death rate was in Brunswick, followed by Williamstown, Fitzroy, and Richmond, in the order named; but the rates in Collingwood, and Essendon and Flemington were comparatively low. During the period of ten years, after the 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. In 1882 the lowest rates were in Brighton, Kew, Hawthorn, and the "Remainder of district."

484. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was 21 per 1,000 persons living in 1882, and a fraction over 20 per 1,000 in the 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; and during 1882 it was over 17 per 1,000 in all those sub-districts, except Essendon and Flemington, and Hotham, and was also above 17 per 1,000 in Brunswick, South Melbourne, and Melbourne. In considering the death rates of the individual districts, the hospitals, asylums, &c., have been excluded.

Sub-districts with death rates over 17 per 1,000

485. 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 town with a lower average death rate than it is Portsmouth:—

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Portsmouth ...	20·2	Leicester ... 25·2
Brighton ...	20·8	Bradford ... 25·7
Edinburgh ...	20·8*	Sheffield ... 25·8
Plymouth ...	22·3	Oldham ... 26·5
London ...	22·8	Leeds ... 26·5
Nottingham ...	23·2	Newcastle-on-Tyne ... 26·6
Bristol ...	23·7	Salford ... 27·8
Norwich ...	23·8	Liverpool ... 29·1
Hull ...	24·0	Dublin ... 29·6
Glasgow ...	24·2*	Manchester ... 29·9*
Birmingham ...	24·4	
Sunderland ...	24·6	Mean of towns named 24·40
Wolverhampton ...	24·7	

486. The death rate in Greater Melbourne is also lower than that in any of the 30 foreign towns named in the following list, except Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Christiania:—

Death rates in foreign towns.

* Average of years 1876 to 1879.

DEATH RATES IN 30 FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.*

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Philadelphia ...	19·3	Stockholm ... 28·8
Baltimore ...	19·7	Paris ... 29·0
Christiania ...	20·3	Berlin ... 29·9
Geneva ...	22·9	Breslau ... 31·0
The Hague ...	23·1	Rome ... 32·0
Brooklyn ...	23·4	Bombay ... 32·7
Rotterdam ...	24·2	Munich ... 33·5
Dresden ...	24·9	Trieste ... 36·0
Copenhagen ...	25·0	Buda-Pesth ... 37·3
Hamburg (State) ...	26·0	Madrid ... 40·1
Calcutta ...	26·8	Alexandria ... 42·5
Vienna ...	27·2	Madras ... 44·8
Amsterdam ...	27·2	St. Petersburg ... 46·1
Venice ...	27·6	
Brussels ...	28·0	
New York ...	28·5	Mean of towns named 29·6
Turin ...	28·8	

Deaths in
each month.

487. 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 more deaths occurred in March than in January. The number of deaths in each month of 1882, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decenniad ended with 1880 to the total number of deaths during the same period, will be found in the following table :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1882.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January ...	1,358	9·96	10·29
February ...	1,205	8·84	9·09
March ...	1,419	10·41	10·17
April ...	1,281	9·39	9·73
May ...	1,160	8·50	8·55
June ...	1,051	7·71	7·44
July ...	1,071	7·85	7·89
August ...	1,036	7·59	7·37
September...	910	6·67	6·81
October ...	876	6·45	7·09
November ...	1,100	8·07	7·12
December ...	1,167	8·56	8·45
Total ...	13,634	100·00	100·00

* Taken from the Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page cxiv.

488. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is 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 a previous decenniad; 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.	
			Year 1882.	Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.	
	Mean Temperature in Shade.							
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	29·21	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21	
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	25·60	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45	
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	22·11	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19	
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	23·08	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15	
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	

489. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1882 amounted to 164, one being a female, and those of Aborigines to 15. The former furnishes a proportion of 13·5 and the latter of 19·23 to every 1,000 of their numbers.† At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 15·31.

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

490. 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 1882 only one of the Chinese who died was under 25 years of age, the oldest was said to be between 75 and 80. Of the Aborigines who died three were under 5 and one was stated to have attained the age of 80.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

* 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.

† On the 3rd April, 1881, the Chinese numbered 12,128; Aborigines, 780.

Deaths at
each age,
1882.

491. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1882, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1882.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1882.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,762	2,332	5,094	34·96	40·67	37·36
5 years to 10 years ...	205	189	394	2·59	3·30	2·89
10 " 15 " ...	175	147	322	2·22	2·56	2·37
15 " 20 " ...	198	202	400	2·51	3·52	2·93
20 " 25 " ...	279	267	546	3·53	4·66	4·01
25 " 35 " ...	470	463	933	5·95	8·07	6·84
35 " 45 " ...	620	498	1,118	7·85	8·69	8·20
45 " 55 " ...	1,030	525	1,555	13·04	9·16	11·40
55 " 65 " ...	1,028	441	1,469	13·01	7·69	10·77
65 " 75 " ...	693	377	1,070	8·77	6·57	7·85
75 years and upwards ...	440	293	733	5·57	5·11	5·38
Total ...	7,900	5,734	13,634	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of
deaths at
different
ages.

492. It will be noticed that over a third of the males and over two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year, that a fourth of the males and nearly 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.

493. 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 467 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE TO POPULATION,
1871-80 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

494. 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

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 468 ante.

decennial period. A reduced mortality, however, did not occur at all 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.

Death rates of males and females at different ages compared.

495. 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.

Death rates at different ages, 1861 to 1881.

496. 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

Decrease in total mortality.

497. 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.

Increase or decrease of death rate, 1861 to 1880.

498. 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.

499. 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.

500. 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 40 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 40 years.	France. Mean of 10 years.	Victoria. Mean of 20 years.	England and Wales. Mean of 40 years.	France. Mean of 10 years.
Under 5 years ...	51.21	71.6	84.55	45.92	61.7	75.45
5 to 10 „ ...	6.81	8.3	10.49	6.47	8.0	11.04
10 to 15 „ ...	3.28	4.6	5.36	3.27	4.8	6.41
15 to 20 „ ...	4.32	6.4	10.34	3.97	7.0	8.41
20 to 25 „ ...	5.44	8.6		5.64	8.2	
25 to 35 „ ...	7.72	9.7	10.02	8.39	9.7	9.69
35 to 45 „ ...	12.13	13.2	10.96	11.44	12.2	11.03
45 to 55 „ ...	18.09	18.7	14.76	13.75	15.6	14.88
55 to 65 „ ...	30.48	32.6	29.19	23.09	28.1	27.27
65 to 75 „ ...	57.13	67.1	60.69	45.60	59.7	63.49
75 to 85 „ ...	113.25	147.2	160.22	97.98	134.3	153.76
All ages ...	16.56	23.2	23.80	15.14	21.1	23.19

501. It will be observed that in Victoria the total mortality of males is less by 7 per 1,000 than that of England or 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. At none of the age-periods is the mortality of either males or females as high in Victoria as in England ; but it is higher than in France in the case of the males at from 35 to 65, and in the case of the females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate in Victoria less than in England and France.

502. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries ; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

503. 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, 1882.

504. The death rate of infants in 1882 was higher than in any year since 1866.* The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,722, and as the births numbered 26,747, it follows that 1 infant died to every 7 births, or 13·91 infants to every 100 births. In the sixteen years 1866 to 1881, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·34 to every 100 births.*

Mortality of male and female infants.

505. It has been already stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement for the 11 years ended with 1881 and for the year 1882 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 1882.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871 ...	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872 ...	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873 ...	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874 ...	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875 ...	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876 ...	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877 ...	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878 ...	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879 ...	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880 ...	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881 ...	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means }	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23
1882 ...	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

506. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 104½ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one

* See table following paragraph 513 *post*.

† See paragraph 442 *ante*.

of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

507. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and over 150 in 1882, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875 and 127 in 1882—the number dying per 1,000 births during the 11 years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 is exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent.

Proportion of infants dying to births.

508. 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 1882 and 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. It will be noticed that in 1882 the mortality at nearly all periods under 1 year was much above the average:—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1882.

Ages.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
		Year 1882.			Average of 11 Years, 1871 to 1881.	
		Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.						
Under 1 month	...	659	32·16	4·84	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months	...	368	17·96	2·70	17·30	2·23
3 to 6	„	439	21·43	3·23	19·43	2·51
6 to 12	„	583	28·45	2·28	29·04	3·75
Total	...	2,049	100·00	15·05	100·00	12·91
GIRLS.						
Under 1 month	...	492	29·41	3·75	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months	...	308	18·41	2·34	17·23	1·94
3 to 6	„	378	22·59	2·88	20·14	2·26
6 to 12	„	495	29·59	3·77	31·82	3·57
Total	...	1,673	100·00	12·74	100·00	11·23

More deaths
of male
than female
infants at
all ages.

509. 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 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.

510. 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.

511. 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.

512. 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.

513. 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 three years of which the records are at hand, was considerably 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 all the other colonies except New South Wales, 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 sixteen years ended with 1881. 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
1881	27,145	3,119	11.49	28,903	3,341	11.56	8,220	918	11.17
Sums and means	426,907	52,678	12.34	355,661	38,727	10.89	97,656	12,456	12.76
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17.37	2,805	264	9.41	8,466	849	10.03
1867	7,041	1,254	17.81	2,971	267	8.98	8,918	873	9.79
1868	7,247	1,084	14.96	2,990	351	11.73	9,391	899	9.57
1869	6,976	911	13.06	2,859	291	10.18	9,718	957	9.85
1870	7,021	1,031	14.68	3,054	298	9.76	10,277	956	9.30
1871	7,082	961	13.57	3,053	260	8.52	10,592	882	8.33
1872	7,105	1,145	16.12	3,010	306	10.17	10,795	1,074	9.95
1873	7,107	990	13.93	3,048	266	8.73	11,222	1,213	10.81
1874	7,696	1,319	17.13	3,097	321	10.36	12,844	1,394	10.85
1875	7,408	1,343	18.13	3,105	407	13.11	14,438	1,816	12.58
1876	8,224	1,228	14.93	3,149	286	9.08	16,168	1,673	10.35
1877	8,640	1,212	14.03	3,211	365	11.37	16,856	1,527	9.06
1878	9,282	1,466	15.79	3,502	375	10.71	17,770	1,486	8.36
1879	9,902	1,217	12.29	3,564	384	10.77	18,070	1,941	10.74
1880	10,262	1,393	13.57	3,739	420	11.23	19,341	1,805	9.33
1881	10,708	1,364	12.74	3,918	405	10.34	18,732	1,731	9.24
Sums and means	128,483	19,096	14.86	51,075	5,266	10.31	213,598	21,076	9.87

514. 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. |

Infantile
mortality
in United
Kingdom
and France.

515. In England and Wales, the infantile mortality, although greater than in any of the colonies, is only slightly above that in South Australia, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the ten years 1870 to 1879 in the proportion of 15·0 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. In France, during the year 1879, infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 15·7 per 100 births, or a higher rate than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions. In the urban districts of France the proportion was 17·5, and in the rural districts 15·0, per 100 births. The percentage of illegitimate infants who died was 29·8, whilst that of legitimate infants was only 14·7.*

Infantile
mortality in
Melbourne
and
country.

516. 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 ten years ended with 1882 averaged 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 ten years named:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE,
1873 TO 1882.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
		Greater Melbourne.		Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
Sums and means }	85,600	14,623	17·08	182,217	18,416	10·11

* See Mons. E. Cheysson's paper on the mortality of infants, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for January, 1883, page 7.

517. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, London, Brighton, Bristol, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, or Sunderland, but is less than that of thirteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the 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 English towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND, 1870 TO 1879.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth	...	14·4	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	18·1
London	...	16·0	Nottingham	...	18·4
Brighton	...	16·1	Salford	...	18·6
Bristol	...	16·2	Manchester	...	19·0
Plymouth	...	16·3	Norwich	...	19·1
Wolverhampton	...	16·9	Bradford	...	19·1
Sunderland	...	17·0	Leeds	...	19·5
Birmingham	...	17·7	Leicester	...	21·9
Hull	...	17·8	Liverpool	...	22·2
Sheffield	...	17·9			
Oldham	...	17·9	Mean of towns named	...	17·4

518. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 279 children were born alive during the six months ended with 30th June, 1882, and of these, 32, or over 11½ per cent., died before leaving the institution, 14 having died within 48 hours of their birth. In the previous twelve months, 11½ per cent.; 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.

519. In the year 1882, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,762, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,332—the former being in the proportion of about 35 per cent. and the latter of about 41 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are somewhat higher than similar ones for 1881, but lower than those for any other year since 1870. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1882 and in each of the previous 11 years :—

Deaths of children under 5.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1882.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
1882 ...	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40·67

High mortality of infants, 1882.

520. The number of infants (under 1 year) who died in 1882 was greater, in the case of both males and females, than in any other year of the previous 11 years except 1875, which is the more remarkable, as, at all the other ages under 5 years, the mortality of both sexes in 1882 was very much below the average.

More boys die than girls.

521. During the 11 years ended with 1881, 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 as compared with that in the male population. 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 recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

522. The average number of boys and girls at each year of age under 5, living during the period of 11 years ended with 1881, 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.	Percentage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Percentage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65·07	146·07 *	11,809	1,477	62·22	125·07 *
1 ...	11,228	494	18·11	43·99	11,004	468	19·71	42·53
2 ...	11,943	200	7·33	16·75	11,635	191	8·04	16·42
3 ...	11,807	144	5·28	12·20	11,469	135	5·69	11·77
4 ...	11,261	115	4·21	10·21	11,138	103	4·34	9·25
Total ...	58,391	2,728	100·00	46·72	57,055	2,374	100·00	41·61

523. 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.

524. 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.

525. 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.

526. 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.

* These results, being based upon infants living instead of births, are naturally in excess of those in total line of last column of table following paragraph 508 ante.

† See also paragraph 510 ante.

Proportion of
deaths of
children at
each age.

527. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable
mortality of
children
under 5.

528. 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 oc-
togenarians.

529. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 380 in 1882, as against 358 in 1881, 262 in 1880, 245 in 1879, and 217 in 1878. Those in 1882 consisted of 220 males and 160 females. 15 of the males and 11 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 4 of the males and 2 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact ages of such persons in 1882, 1881, and the ten years ended with 1880:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1882.

Years of Age.	Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	38	31	42	23	211	121
81	34	16	35	24	100	74
82	44	17	17	18	102	79
83	20	17	21	16	80	59
84	22	16	22	11	93	68
85	16	11	13	6	78	64
86	13	15	11	14	52	47
87	4	7	10	11	55	35
88	4	10	1	4	47	34
89	2	5	2	6	33	20
90	8	4	4	7	22	30
91	2	2	3	6	7	10
92	3	3	6	4	12	14
93	2	2	1	3	8	5
94	3	1	4	2	10	6
95	1	...	3	...	13	9
96	...	...	2	...	9	4
97	...	...	...	...	3	4
98	...	1	...	...	5	2

* See paragraph 512, also table following paragraph 508 *ante*, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced. Probability of deaths at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1882—*continued.*

Years of Age.	Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
99	...	...	2	...	6	...
100	1	1	...	1	2	4
101	...	...	...	...	1	2
102	1	...	...	...	3	...
103	...	1	...	1	1	1
104	...	...	...	...	2	1
105	...	...	1	...	1	...
106	2	...	...	...	...	1
110	...	...	...	1	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total	220	160	200	158	1,091	793

530. In the 10 years ended with 1880, 1,091 males and 793 females Deaths of octogenarians, 1870 to 1880. 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.

531. The average age at death in 1882 was 29.74 years, or 29 years and 9 months. For males the average age was 32.04 years, or 32 years and about half a month, and for females, 26.58 years, or 26 years and 7 months. The average age at which both males and females die in Victoria has a tendency to advance from year to year, as will be seen by the following figures:— Average age at death.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

			Males.		Females.
			—		—
			Years.		Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	21.70	...	15.01
Year 1875	...	...	24.28	...	18.23
„ 1876	...	...	26.81	...	21.84
„ 1877	...	...	28.60	...	23.06
„ 1878	...	...	29.54	...	23.24
„ 1879	...	...	30.65	...	24.71
„ 1880	...	...	30.72	...	25.35
„ 1881	...	...	32.63	...	25.98
„ 1882	...	...	32.04	...	26.58

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Classification
of causes of
death.

532. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by the late 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.

533. 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 connexion 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.

534. 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.

535. 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 1882, also the total number who died from each cause during the twenty-eight years and a half ended with 1881 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(28½ Years : 1853 to 1881 ; and Year 1882.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			28½ Years : 1853-1881	Year 1882.		
				Total. †	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes	298,204	13,634	164	15
		Specified causes	296,501	13,600	160	15
		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	88,499	2,819	6	2
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	40,070	2,085	47	2

* 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.*

(28½ Years: 1853 to 1881; and Year 1882.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			28½ Years: 1853-1881	Year 1882.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
CLASSES— <i>continued.</i>						
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	101,903	5,774	66	4
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	41,913	2,081	16	6
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	24,116	841	25	1
ORDERS.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases: — Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	81,062	2,449	5	2
	2	Enthetic diseases: — Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	806	32	...	...
	3	Dietic diseases:—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	4,944	255	...	...
	4	Parasitic diseases:—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,687	83	1	...
II.	1	Diathetic diseases:—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	8,410	517	12	1
	2	Tubercular diseases: — Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	31,660	1,568	35	1
III.	1	Brain diseases:—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	32,152	1,498	8	...
	2	Heart diseases:—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ...	14,028	889	12	1
	3	Lung diseases:—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	29,031	1,868	26	2
	4	Bowel diseases:—Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	21,353	1,135	11	1
	5	Kidney diseases:—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	3,501	311	4	...
	6	Gennetic diseases:—Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	503	19	...	...
	7	Bone and muscle diseases:—Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	702	33	...	...
	8	Skin diseases:—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	633	21	5	...
IV.	1	Developmental diseases of children:—Paidiaci (παιδία, youth)	13,874	537	...	...
	2	Developmental diseases of women:—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,985	118	...	...
	3	Developmental diseases of old people:—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	4,665	491	7	6

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(28½ Years: 1853 to 1881; and Year 1882.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			28½ Years: 1853-1881	Year 1882.			
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
ORDERS— <i>continued.</i>							
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	20,389	935	9	...	
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	21,648	741	15	1	
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (ἀνὴρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	509	17	...	...
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτὸς, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,885	83	10	...	
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	74	...	...	...
DISEASES, ETC.							
I.	1	Small-pox	21	2	...	...
		Chicken-pox	42	...	...	...
		Measles	4,161	15	...	...
		Scarlatina	8,796	89	...	...
		Diphtheria	8,146	122	...	...
		Quinsy	617	10	...	...
		Croup	4,260	42	...	...
		Whooping-cough	4,644	109	...	...
		Typhoid fever, &c.	11,694	472	3	...	
		Erysipelas	1,152	61	...	1	
		Metria	789	59	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	80	6	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	907	28	...	...
		Dysentery	12,623	182	2	...	
		Diarrhœa	18,989	968	...	1	
		Cholera	1,351	65	...	...
		Ague	100	4	...	...
		Remittent fever	704	5	...	...
		Rheumatism	1,485	81	...	...
		Miasmatic diseases not classed	501	29	...	...
		2	Syphilis	630	23
			Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	174	9
			Glanders	2
		3	Privation	448	18
			Want of breast-milk	2,290	155
			Purpura and scurvy	296	8
			Alcoholism	1,880	73
Other dietic diseases	30		1	...	...
4	Thrush	1,014	25	...	...
	Worms, &c.	61	...	...	...
	Hydatids	592	58	1	...		
	Other parasitic diseases	20	...	...	...
II.	1	Gout	194	16	...	...
		Dropsy... ..	2,146	85	...	1	
		Cancer... ..	4,967	373	12	...	

*The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(28½ Years: 1853 to 1881; and Year 1882.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			28½ Years: 1853-1881	Year 1882.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
II.	1	Tumor	456	34	...	...
		Polypus	11	...	...	...
		Noma	67	...	...	...
		Mortification	400	7	...	...
		Other diathetic diseases	169	2	...	...
	2	Scrofula	1,068	39	2	...
		Tabes mesenterica	2,333	87	...	...
		Phthisis	23,067	1,274	32	1
		Hydrocephalus	4,401	145	...	...
		Other tubercular diseases	791	23	1	...
III.	1	Cephalitis	4,961	240	1	...
		Apoplexy	5,497	318	2	...
		Paralysis	2,796	176	...	...
		Insanity †	262	2	...	...
		Chorea	48	2	...	...
		Epilepsy	1,211	97	...	...
		Convulsions	10,143	306	...	...
		Other diseases of the nervous system	7,234	357	5	...
	2	Pericarditis	786	40	1	...
		Aneurism	1,614	73	3	1
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	11,628	776	8	...
	3	Laryngitis	912	45	...	...
		Bronchitis	9,289	610	4	...
		Pleurisy	1,645	123	2	...
		Pneumonia	12,021	758	12	2
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,822	228	2	...
		Asthma	769	53	4	...
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,573	51	2	...
	4	Gastritis	2,852	171	...	...
		Enteritis	5,304	253	1	1
		Peritonitis	1,689	84	3	...
		Ascites	444	14	1	...
		Ulceration of intestines	420	19	1	...
		Hernia	434	17	...	...
		Ileus	859	57	...	...
		Intussusception	197	9	...	...
		Stricture of intestines	88	3	...	...
		Fistula	41	3	...	...
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,397	82	...	...
		Pancreas disease	16	...	...	...
		Hepatitis	2,347	85	1	...
		Jaundice, gallstone	950	50	...	...
		Liver disease undefined	4,217	284	4	...
		Spleen disease	98	4	...	...
	5	Nephritis	405	39	...	...
		Ischuria	70	5	...	...
		Nephria	1,140	149	4	...
		Diabetes	246	18	...	...

* 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.*
(28½ Years : 1853 to 1881 ; and Year 1882.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			28½ Years : 1853-1881	Year 1882.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>				
III.	5	Stone, gravel	110	11	...	...
		Cystitis	352	25	...	...
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	1,178	64	...	...
	6	Ovarian dropsy	112	5	...	...
		Other diseases of the generative organs	391	14	...	...
	7	Arthritis	144	9	...	...
		Ostitis, periostitis	42	4	...	...
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	516	20	...	...
	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	52	1	...	...
		Ulcer	199	5	...	...
		Other diseases of the skin	382	15	5	...
IV.	1	Premature birth... ..	5,662	347	...	...
		Cyanosis	376	20	...	...
		Spina bifida	243	10	...	...
		Other malformations	705	25	...	...
		Teething	6,877	135	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...	...	...
	2	Paramenia	97	1	...	...
		Childbirth	2,887	117	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...	...	...
	3	Old age	4,665	491	7	6
	4	Atrophy and debility	20,389	935	9	...
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	7,555	342	10	...
		Wounds	551	24	...	...
		Burns and scalds	2,282	70	1	...
		Sunstroke	430	17	...	...
		Struck by lightning	45	...	...	...
		Poison	395	16	...	...
		Snake or insect bite	77	5	...	...
		Drowning	4,923	186	3	1
		Suffocation	1,601	66	...	...
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,789	15	1	...
	3	Murder and manslaughter	509	17	...	...
	4	Wounds	556	20	...	...
		Poison	349	15	...	...
		Drowning	370	13	...	...
		Hanging	538	33	10	...
		Suicide by other means	72	2	...	..
	5	Judicial hanging	74	...	...	...
...	...	<i>Causes not specified</i>	1,703	34	4	...

Causes of death in order of fatality.

536. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1882, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-eight years and a half ended with 1881, 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.

(28½ Years : 1853 to 1881 ; and Year 1882.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1882.	Number of Deaths.	
28½ Years : 1853-1881.	Year 1882.		28½ Years : 1853-1881.	Year 1882.
1	1	Phthisis	23,067	1,274
4	2	Diarrhœa	18,989	968
3	3	Atrophy and debility	20,389	935
8	4	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	11,628	776
6	5	Pneumonia	12,021	758
2	6	Accidents	21,648	741
10	7	Bronchitis	9,289	610
20	8	Old age	4,665	491
7	9	Typhoid fever, &c.	11,694	472
18	10	Cancer	4,967	373
13	11	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	7,234	357
15	12	Premature birth	5,662	347
16	13	Apoplexy	5,497	318
9	14	Convulsions	10,143	306
24	15	Diseases of the liver not classed	4,217	284
17	16	Enteritis	5,304	253
19	17	Cephalitis	4,961	240
28	18	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	2,822	228
5	19	Dysentery	12,623	182
26	20	Childbirth and metria	3,676	176
29		Paralysis	2,796	176
27	21	Gastritis	2,852	171
32	22	Want of breast-milk	2,290	155
47	23	Nephria	1,140	149
22	24	Hydrocephalus	4,401	145
23	25	Croup	4,260	142
14	26	Teething	6,877	135
37	27	Pleurisy	1,645	123
12	28	Diphtheria	8,146	122
21	29	Whooping-cough	4,644	109
44	30	Epilepsy	1,211	97
11	31	Scarlatina	8,796	89
31	32	Tabes mesenterica	2,333	87
30	33	Hepatitis	2,347	85
33		Dropsy	2,146	85
36	34	Peritonitis	1,689	84
34	35	Suicide	1,885	83
41	36	Diseases of the stomach not classed	1,397	82
40	37	Rheumatism	1,485	81
35	38	Alcoholism	1,880	73
38	39	Aneurism	1,614	73
42	40	Cholera	1,351	65
45	41	Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	1,178	64
46	42	Erysipelas	1,152	61
60	43	Hydatids	592	58
53	44	Ileus	859	57
43	45	Malformations	1,324	55
57	46	Asthma	769	53
39	47	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,573	51
50	48	Jaundice, gall-stone	950	50
51	49	Laryngitis	912	45
56	50	Pericarditis	786	40
48	51	Scrofula	1,068	39
69	52	Nephritis	405	39
64	53	Tumor	456	34

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(28½ Years: 1853 to 1881; and Year 1882.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1882.	Number of Deaths.	
28½ Years: 1853-1881.	Year 1882.		28½ Years: 1853-1881.	Year 1882.
54	54	Venereal diseases	804	32
63	55	Miasmatic diseases not classed	501	29
52	56	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	907	28
49	57	Thrush	1,014	25
73		Cystitis	352	25
55	58	Tubercular diseases not classed	791	23
61	59	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	516	20
68	60	Ulceration of intestines	420	19
65	61	Privation	448	18
76		Diabetes	246	18
62	62	Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	509	17
67		Hernia	434	17
79	63	Gout	194	16
25	64	Measles	4,161	15
72		Skin diseases not classed	382	15
66	65	Ascites	444	14
71		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	391	14
83	66	Stone, gravel	110	11
59	67	Quinsy	617	10
78	68	Intussusception	197	9
81		Arthritis	144	9
74	69	Purpura and scurvy	296	8
70	70	Mortification	400	7
88	71	Carbuncle, boil	80	6
58	72	Remittent fever	704	5
77		Ulcer	199	5
82	73	Ovarian dropsy	112	5
90		Ischuria	70	5
84	74	Ague	100	4
85		Spleen disease	98	4
95	75	Ostitis, periostitis	42	4
87		Stricture of the intestines	88	3
96	76	Fistula	41	3
75		Insanity	262	2
80	77	Diathetic diseases not classed	169	2
94		Chorea	48	2
98	78	Small-pox	21	2
86		Paramenia	97	1
93	79	Phlegmon, whitlow	52	1
97		Dietic diseases not classed	30	1
89	...	Execution	74	...
91	...	Noma	67	...
92	...	Worms	61	...
95	...	Chicken-pox	42	...
99	...	Parasitic diseases not classed	20	...
100	...	Pancreas disease	16	...
101	...	Polypus	11	...
102		Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
103	...	Glanders	2	...
...	...	Developmental diseases of women not classed	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			296,501	13,600
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,703	34
Deaths from all causes			298,204	13,634

537. 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 1882 and to the twenty-seven years and a half ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the thirty years ended with 1879:—

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 1882.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		All causes	1,531·10	1,665·42	2,210·51
		Specified causes	1,527·28	1,655·66	2,189·90
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	316·57	501·33	484·57
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	234·15	222·04	410·87
III.	...	Local diseases	648·42	562·81	872·15
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	233·70	233·95	346·49
V.	...	Violent deaths	94·44	135·53	75·82
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	275·02	459·99	458·80
		Measles	1·68	23·88	41·37
		Scarlatina	9·99	50·74	} 100·60
		Diphtheria	13·70	46·79	
		Croup	15·95	24·09	22·80
		Whooping-cough	12·24	26·08	51·90
		Typhoid fever, &c.	53·01	66·07	46·94†
		Dysentery	20·44	72·86	6·03
		Diarrhœa	108·71	106·71	87·22
		Metria (see also Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	6·63	4·14	6·16
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	3·59	4·46	7·88
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	28·64	27·51	11·83
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	9·32	9·37	6·06
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	58·06	46·27	82·31
		Dropsy	9·55	12·15	34·48
		Cancer, &c.	41·89	29·45	38·96
	2	Tubercular diseases	176·07	175·77	328·56
		Phthisis	143·07	127·38	249·14
		Hydrocephalus	16·28	24·71	36·27

* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.

† The death rate from typhoid fever is given for the ten years ended with 1879. 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 1882.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>			
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	168·22	179·08	280·80
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	99·83	76·81	102·38
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)...	209·78	159·56	339·02
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—dis- eases, &c.)	127·46	118·37	100·47
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—dis- eases, &c.)	34·93	18·73	29·69
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	2·13	2·86	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	3·71	3·94	8·01
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	2·36	3·46	6·08
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teeth- ing, &c.)	60·31	78·28	85·00
	2	Of women	13·25	16·45	11·23
		Childbirth (see also Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	13·14	15·92	10·79
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	55·14	24·75	133·02
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	105·00	114·48	117·24
V.	1	Accident or negligence	83·21	121·85	} 75·82
	3	Homicide	1·91	2·87	
	4	Suicide	9·32	10·39	
	5	Execution ... ..	...	·42	
I. IV.	1 } 2 }	Childbirth and metria	19·77	20·06	16·95

Results com-
pared.

538. 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— notably dysentery, diarrhœa, 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.

539. The death rate from zymotic diseases was, as in the three 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 six years much lower than in that country. This decrease in 1882 occurred in all miasmatic complaints except diarrhœa and metria, and in complaints of the dietic and parasitic orders; the rate of mortality under the last two heads, however, being only slightly below the average. Diarrhœa, which, of all zymotic diseases, is the most fatal in Victoria, where also it is on the average much more prevalent than in England, caused more deaths in 1882 than any other disease except phthisis, and thus rose from the fourth—its usual position—to the second place on the list showing the diseases in order of their fatality.* The mortality from metria, which, as in the previous year, was especially high, will be referred to hereafter.†

540. 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:—

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

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

541. 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 in New South Wales, and in the last two years it was at the rate of 28·3 per 10,000, or below that in any of the other colonies.

Period unfavorable to Victoria.

* See table following paragraph 536 *ante*.

† See paragraph 569 *et seq. post*.

Zymotic
diseases
affecting
children.

542. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases particularly affecting children which occurred during the nineteen years ended with 1882:—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diph- theria.	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
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
Total in } 19 years }	3,283	6,560	6,145	3,197	3,542	5,513	14,915	43,155

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1882.

543. The mortality in 1882 from the seven diseases named in the table was much above that in the previous year—in which, however, the mortality from them was unusually low—and was also above that in 1880, but was below that in any other year shown except 1870. The increase, as compared with 1881, occurred principally in deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery. Slight increases also occurred in deaths from scarlatina, diphtheria, and croup, but deaths from measles and whooping-cough were fewer than in 1881.

Typhoid
fever.

544. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1882 numbered 472, which was 121, or about a third, more than in 1881. The mortality from this complaint was the highest since 1878, in which, as well as in the previous year, it was unusually high; as compared with population, it was exceeded in those two years and in 1875, 1874, 1870, and 1867, but in 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 sixteen years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1882.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons 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	1882	472	5.30
1874	470	6.04			
1875	455	5.78	Mean ...	395	5.11

545. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the ten years ended with 1879 the mean death rate therefrom was 4.69 per 10,000 persons living, which is even lower than in Victoria. In the years 1879 and 1880 it fell to 2.92 and 3.20 respectively per ten thousand,* or lower than it has ever been in this colony.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

546. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the nine years ended with 1881, 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 1881.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
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
1881 ...	351	4.04	266	3.49	85	3.85
Total...	3,732	5.12	2,286	4.90	948	5.58
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3.48	24	2.32	127	4.41
1874 ...	97	4.82	44	4.22	161	5.05
1875 ...	94	4.53	50	4.81	340	9.47
1876 ...	92	4.22	26	2.49	195	5.03
1877 ...	84	3.63	41	3.86	133	3.26
1878 ...	106	4.37	50	4.61	131	3.11
1879 ...	101	3.97	38	3.42	208	4.64
1880 ...	63	2.39	29	2.55	177	3.73
1881 ...	85	2.95	33	2.81	137	2.78
Total...	790	3.82	335	3.45	1,609	4.61

* 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.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1881.

547. In all the colonies except New Zealand the death rate from typhoid fever was slightly higher than in the previous year, but was still below the average in 1881. 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.

548. The death rate from Constitutional Diseases, Class II., was somewhat above the average. By far the most fatal complaint under this head is phthisis or pulmonary consumption, which in 1882 caused 1,274 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 1882, diarrhoea, closely followed by atrophy and debility, stood next to phthisis on the list of causes of death,* but neither of these complaints caused more than three-fourths 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 other diseases named, that these are complaints usually attacking infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life.

Deaths from phthisis.

549. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportions to the total population in each of the last twenty-two years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1882.

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	1882 ...	1,274	14·31
1871 ...	841	11·41			
1872 ...	876	11·63	Total in {		
			22 years }	20,334	12·75

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate from phthisis.

550. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has been a gradual increase. During the whole period of 22 years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 12·75

* See table following paragraph 536 *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 11 years it was 13·13. In 1882 the rate was higher than in any previous year, and for the first time exceeded 14 per 1,000.

551. 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 their 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.	1880-2.	1861.	1871.	1882.
MALES.									
0 to 15 years ...	90,024	155,498	167,019	23	19	29	2·55	1·22	1·74
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	86	12·23	18·75	21·19
25 „ 35 „ ...	103,462	62,132	50,115	171	138	152	16·53	22·21	30·33
35 „ 45 „ ...	53,628	73,281	49,382	116	160	124	21·63	21·83	25·11
45 „ 55 „ ...	21,605	38,663	54,793	50	86	157	23·14	22·24	28·65
55 „ 65 „ ...	7,414	15,073	28,013	19	42	88	25·63	27·86	31·41
65 and upwards	2,155	6,135	12,723	5	12	23	23·20	19·56	18·08
Total ...	328,651	401,050	452,083	438	517	693	13·33	12·89	15·33
FEMALES.									
0 to 15 years ...	89,297	153,278	164,743	33	15	29	3·70	·98	1·76
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	91	18·95	19·28	21·00
25 „ 35 „ ...	46,858	49,495	48,946	116	109	130	24·76	22·02	26·56
35 „ 45 „ ...	22,639	41,570	42,816	58	90	103	25·62	21·65	24·06
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,196	19,896	34,735	23	39	72	25·01	19·60	20·72
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	11	18·03	12·61	13·12
Total ...	211,671	330,478	410,263	306	351	523	14·46	10·62	12·75

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1873, paragraph 321.

Decrease of
males at
phthisical
ages.

552. 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	433

Increase of
phthisis
amongst
males.

553. 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 49.

Increase of
phthisis
amongst
females.

554. 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 415 in 1881.

Relative
death rate
from
phthisis
amongst
males and
females.

555. 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.

556. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1882; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1882 and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

* 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, 1882.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1882.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1882.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	13	8	21	.41	.51
5 to 10 „ ...	6	4	10	2.54	1.40
10 „ 15 „ ...	8	21	29	8.98	5.15
15 „ 20 „ ...	33	66	99	24.75	21.22
20 „ 25 „ ...	91	93	184	33.70	32.22
25 „ 35 „ ...	176	133	309	33.12	29.18
35 „ 45 „ ...	128	95	223	19.95	20.27
45 „ 55 „ ...	166	73	239	15.37	13.69
55 „ 65 „ ...	95	21	116	7.90	8.30
65 „ 75 „ ...	26	12	38	3.55	2.97
75 years and upwards... ..	1	4	5	.68	.83
Unspecified	1	...	1	...	...
Total	744	530	1,274	9.34	8.29

557. If the figures in the last two columns of the table be compared, it will be noticed that in 1882 the proportion of deaths from phthisis occurring between the ages of 15 and 35 was much above the average. Moreover, from the last column 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.

558. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which give the results for twenty-two years:—

Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1882.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23.44	10.63	1873 ...	20.51	8.77
1862 ...	24.64	8.71	1874 ...	22.04	8.94
1863 ...	23.71	8.79	1875 ...	21.46	9.25
1864 ...	20.08	8.70	1876 ...	22.46	8.28
1865 ...	22.11	8.57	1877 ...	22.74	9.29
1866 ...	20.42	9.53	1878 ...	22.62	9.63
1867 ...	21.56	8.87	1879 ...	21.77	8.45
1868 ...	20.83	7.63	1880 ...	23.95	8.92
1869 ...	23.87	8.83	1881 ...	22.71	9.45
1870 ...	22.49	8.56	1882 ...	23.09	10.03
1871 ...	22.08	7.20			
1872 ...	18.69	8.62	Means	22.15	8.88

Apparent
inconsist-
ency
explained.

559. It will be observed that in 1882 the death rate from phthisis both in Greater Melbourne and in the extra-metropolitan districts was somewhat below that in 1861, which may appear inconsistent with the fact that, as shown in a previous table,* the whole death rate from phthisis in 1882 was greater than that in 1861. This is not, however, necessarily the case. It may sometimes happen that whilst two fractions are less respectively than two other fractions, the ratio of the sum of the numerators to the sum of the denominators of the first pair may nevertheless be greater than the ratio of the like terms of the second pair.†

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

560. In England and Wales, in the 16 years ended with 1880, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 18·75 in 1880 to 26·53 in 1866, the mean of the whole period being 22·81.‡ The average rate is much higher than that of Victoria, but appears to be about equal to that of Greater Melbourne. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the latter, and to a certain extent in the whole colony, has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage having been induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Phthisis
among
Chinese.

561. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1882, 32, or 20 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. Of those of all nationalities who died, the proportion from this complaint was 9 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.

562. Only 1 out of the 15 deaths of Aborigines in 1882 was 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,§ however, 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

* See table following paragraph 549 *ante*.

† An instance of this is cited by Mr. T. B. Sprague, Vice-President of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in an article entitled "*Does Vaccination afford any protection against Small Pox?*" in which he points out that the figures, taken as a whole, show the rate of mortality among the vaccinated to be much less than that among the unvaccinated; but when the cases are divided into those under and over 2 years of age, in each such division the rate of mortality of the vaccinated is greater than that of the unvaccinated.—See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, vol. xx., page 228. C. & E. Layton, London, 1878.

‡ See Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page 75.

§ See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

|| See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.

my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption."

563. 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 Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000 * :—

Phthisis in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881.

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
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·45	292	13·21
Total...	9,637	13·17	4,902	10·31	2,158	12·48
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
Total...	2,059	9·73	992	10·21	3,088	8·48

564. With reference to the high death rate from phthisis shown by the returns of Victoria as compared with that shown by those of the neighbouring colonies, it should be pointed out that, under the varying terms used by medical men to indicate the complaint, it is apt to be

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.

wrongly classed by inexpert 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 unevenness of the figures relating to some of the colonies causes them to be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

Deaths from
cancer.

565. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 373 deaths in 1882, which was 10 less 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 tenth in 1882, and eighth or ninth in the three previous years, in the list of causes of death*—its usual place being the eighteenth; 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-two years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1882.

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
1882	208	165	373	4·19
Total in 22 years...	2,634	2,427	5,061	3·18

* See table following paragraph 536 *ante*.

566. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males. In the twenty-two years of which mention is made in the table, 92 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 over the whole period* been considerably below the proportion named. The year 1882 was an exceptional one in this respect, as in it only 79 females died of cancer to 100 males, or a considerably smaller proportion than females at the ages referred to bore to males at like ages in the general population.

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

567. The death rate in 1882 under Class III., local diseases, was much above the average. This was chiefly attributable to the unusual fatality attending diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, and urinary systems. Diseases of the digestive organs were also above, but those affecting the nervous, generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems were below, the average. Nervous diseases formerly caused most deaths in this class, but their fatality during the last four 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 1882 together caused 1,596 deaths, or more than one-ninth of the total mortality, and stood fifth, seventh, and eighteenth respectively in the list of causes of death.† Besides that from diseases of the respiratory system, the increased mortality in 1882, as also in the four previous years, was most marked in the case of diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems—the rate from the latter in 1882 being much greater than in England. Under the latter head the most fatal complaint is nephria (Bright's disease), which caused 149 deaths in 1882 as compared with 140 in 1881; it was the twenty-third most fatal cause in 1882, whereas its usual place is the forty-seventh.†

Local dis-
eases.

568. Under Class IV., developmental diseases, the death rate from those peculiar to children, Order 1, from those peculiar to women, Order 2, and from diseases of nutrition, which are also those of children chiefly, Order 4, was much below the average; but the death rate from old age, Order 3, which has for some years past been increasing, was 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

Develop-
mental
diseases.

* Females were in the proportion of 64 at the census of 1861, and of 91 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

† See table following paragraph 536 *ante*.

probably due to the changed circumstances of the colony, which admit of mothers living in greater comfort, and infants being treated with more care and attention than they were formerly. The deaths from premature birth numbered 347 in 1882, which gives a proportion of over 9 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total births recorded. The principal diseases under Orders 2 and 4, viz., childbirth and atrophy, will be next referred to.*

Deaths in
childbed.

569. 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 1882 the proportion of deaths from child-bearing to the number of children born, although much lower than in 1881, was higher than in any other year named in the following table except 1878, 1877, 1875, and 1874:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1882.

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
1882	117	59	176	65·80
Total in nineteen years	2,297	739	3,036	60·03

* See next paragraph and paragraph 575 post.

570. 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 prevailed in Victoria, viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, and 1881-2, the mortality of child-bearing women has largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the 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.

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

571. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of nineteen years was 1 to 166 births, but in 1882 the proportion was as high as 1 to every 152 births. In 1881, the proportion was 1 to every 116 births; in 1880, 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 thirty-four years ended with 1880, 207 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 in childbed in Victoria and United Kingdom.

572. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 299 women were confined, and 279 infants were born alive, in the first six months of 1882; five deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 60 deliveries, or to every 56 births. In this institution, in 1881, 1 death of a mother took place to every 29 deliveries or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; 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 than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

Deaths of women in Lying-in Hospital.

573. 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

Deaths in childbed in Australasian colonies.

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 inquiries made respecting all entries which appear doubtful. It is questionable whether in some of the other colonies this scrutiny is as close 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 nine years ended with 1881, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND METRIA IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881.

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
1881 ...	233	85·84	117	40·35	70	85·15
Total...	1,720	71·31	885	50·41	385	58·91
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
1881 ...	62	57·90	14	35·73	92	49·11
Total...	400	50·61	182	61·64	701	48·78

574. The connexion 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 neighbouring 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.

Increase of deaths in childbed during epidemics in all the colonies.

575. In proportion to population, deaths under the head of atrophy and debility in 1882, although not up to the average of the 27½ years, 1853 to 1880, were much above the average of late years. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus, of the 935 set down thereto in 1882, 806 were under 5 years, 749 were under 1 year, 334 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 should, 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 sixteen years ended with 1882 :—

Atrophy and debility.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1882.

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	1882	493	442	935
1874	402	337	739				
1875	413	349	762	Total in sixteen years	6,197	5,386	11,583

576. 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 sixteen years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 87 to every 100 males.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

577. 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 94. This

Violent deaths.

last-named rate, however, is higher by about a fourth than the prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 76.

Violent
deaths, 1871
to 1882.

578. Of the 841 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1882, 741, or 88 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 17, or 2 per cent., to homicide; 86, or 10 per cent., to suicide; but not one to execution. Deaths from accidents were more numerous formerly than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any disease except phthisis, but in 1882 they had fallen to the sixth place on the list.* Forty-six per cent. of the deaths from accident in that year were due to fractures, and 25 per cent. to drowning. Homicides and suicides were much below the average; the latter numbered only 83, whereas in each of the three previous years they exceeded 100. 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 1882 and the decenniad ended with 1880, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1882.			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 ...	10	1	11	} 226	36	262
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	11	2	13			
Burns and scalds ...	27	43	70	371	514	885
Sunstroke ...	9	8	17	158	60	218
Lightning ...	...	...	...	22	3	25
Poison ...	12	4	16	112	66	178
Snake, insect—bite ...	5	...	5	24	13	37
Drowning ...	153	33	186	1,558	379	1,937
Suffocation ...	39	27	66	409	216	625
Others ...	11	4	15	97	31	128
Total ...	587	154	741	5,888	1,559	7,447
Homicide ...	13	4	17	123	67	190
Suicide:—						
Gunshot wounds ...	9	...	9	69	...	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	6	5	11	164	21	185
Poison ...	11	4	15	144	44	188
Drowning ...	9	4	13	151	66	217
Hanging ...	31	2	33	233	23	256
Otherwise ...	2	...	2	31	5	36
Total ...	68	15	83	792	159	951
Execution ...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Grand Total ...	668	173	841	6,822	1,785	8,607

* See table following paragraph 536 *ante*.

579. During the ten years ended with 1880, 69,916 males and 52,328 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 568 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 88 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 3,680 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death ; 1 in every 34 died of an accident ; 1 in every 781 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 329 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

580. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1882, 668, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 173, or 21 per cent., to the female, sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

581. 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 3 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 31½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 120 males were executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

582. 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.

Burns and scalds.

583. Eighty-three persons took their own lives in 1882, and 102 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 95.

Suicidal deaths.

584. 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 not once in the 174 cases named in the table by shooting.

Modes of committing suicide.

585. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Ten men of this race committed that act in 1882, all by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000 ; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 1 in 1,200.

Suicides of Chinese.

586. 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,

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the nine years ended with 1881 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	12·7	41	7·5	22	15·7
1874 ...	97	12·5	64	11·2	10	6·4
1875 ...	91	11·6	55	9·2	23	13·3
1876 ...	100	12·6	61	9·9	24	13·0
1877 ...	92	11·4	66	10·2	27	13·8
1878 ...	87	10·6	48	7·1	29	14·0
1879 ...	108	13·0	62	8·6	40	18·7
1880 ...	118	13·9	68	9·4	22	9·9
1881 ...	102	11·7	83	10·9	21	9·5
Total ...	892	12·2	548	9·3	218	12·7
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
Total ...	183	8·6	61	6·3	302	8·3

Proportion
of suicides
in different
colonies.

587. 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 thrice in New South Wales and South Australia, during the nine years named in the table.

588. In England and Wales* during the 16 years ended with 1880, suicidal deaths per 100,000 of the living population ranged from 6·2 in 1867 to 8 in 1879, the proportion over the whole period being 6·9. This is a lower proportion than that obtaining in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania.

Suicides in England and Wales.

589. Statistics of suicide in a number of countries have been collected with much care by Dr. Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine in the Royal University of Turin. Dr. Morselli arrives at the conclusion that suicide is increasing in almost every country; that “religion and morals have never reached the root of the calamity”; that the sole preventive, not only against suicide but against madness, would consist in “diminishing the struggle for life amongst men, and in developing in man the well ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character.” From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted †:—

Suicides in Foreign countries.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.
Saxony	31·1	Norway	7·5
Denmark	25·8	Belgium	6·9
Schleswig-Holstein	24·0	Hungary	5·2
Austria	21·2	Italy	3·7
France	15·0	Netherlands	3·6
Hanover	14·0	United States	3·5
Prussia	13·3	Russia	2·9
Bavaria	9·1	Spain	1·4
Sweden	8·1		

590. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, suicide is more rife in Saxony, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, France, Hanover, and Prussia than in Queensland, Victoria, or New South Wales, and in these countries, with the addition of Bavaria, than in South Australia and New Zealand; whilst Tasmania stands not only below these, but also below Sweden, Norway, and Belgium. The only countries quoted which stand below any of the Australasian colonies in point of frequency of suicide are Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and Spain.

Suicides in Australasia and Foreign countries.

* See Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxvi.

† see *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

Violent
deaths in
Victoria and
European
countries.

591. 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 and Prussia. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be more prevalent than in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Belgium, but to be much less rife than in Switzerland, Finland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table (except in the case of Victoria) have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account:—

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	107·8	93·5	2·4	11·9
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.

592. 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-four years ended with 1882, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876. The figures in the last column often differ from those of Dr. Morselli (*ante*), which have been calculated over a series of years.

† Including the shipping.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1882.

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.

PERSONS KILLED.

1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
Total killed	245	5	6	11	14	108	122	17	81	14

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
1882	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
Total injured	639	377	19	396	55	137	192	8	25	18

593. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-four years, 245 persons were killed and 639 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 114 of the former and 156 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

Eleven passengers and as many as 122 railway or contractors' servants were killed throughout the period, 6 of the former, and 108 of the latter, having been so in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 396, and the railway servants 192; as many as 137 of the latter, but only 19 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings only 17 persons were killed and 8 injured, which must be considered very small numbers, taking into account the many level crossings on the lines. As many as 81 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.

Serious railway accidents, 1881 and 1882.

594. There were several serious railway accidents in 1881 and 1882. The most fatal accident which has ever taken place in the colony occurred on the 30th August of the former year at Jolimont, when the Brighton express train got off the line through the tire of a wheel breaking, 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 had previously occurred at Beaufort on the 26th January of the same year, caused by the driver of a goods train losing control of his train, which resulted in injuries to 7 persons. In 1882 the first important accident took place at Windsor on the 18th March, in consequence of a driver allowing his train to enter the station in defiance of signals, whereby a collision ensued with a stationary train, which resulted in injury to 30 persons, but was unaccompanied with loss of life; but the most serious accident occurred on the 2nd December of that year between the Burnley and Hawthorn stations, caused by a collision on the same line of rails between a special train from Box Hill and an ordinary train from Melbourne, four of the carriages being completely wrecked, whilst the casualties amounted to 1 killed and 178 injured. The total amount paid for compensation and other incidental expenses in respect of these accidents was £18,207 for the Windsor accident, £45,307 for the Jolimont accident, and about £120,000 for the Hawthorn accident.*

Mining accidents.

595. In the nine years ended with 1882, embracing the whole period the Regulation of Mines Statute 1873 (37 Vict. No. 480) has been in operation, 573 persons lost their lives, and 1,331 persons were injured from accidents connected with mining operations. The follow-

* See also Part "Interchange" *post.*

ing were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1882.

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
1882	37,446	71	130	201	1.90	3.47	5.37
Means	39,703	64	148	212	1.61	3.73	5.34

596. In 1882, fatal mining accidents were fewer by 1 than in 1881, but more numerous than in any other year since 1875, and non-fatal ones more numerous than in any other year since 1877. Twenty-three of the deaths in 1882 were caused by the flooding of mines, it being the first occasion during the last nine years that such accidents have taken place. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have lately much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

Mining accidents, 1882.

597. In the nine years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 620 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.

598. It appears by the following table that, in the nine years named, 942, or 50 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 287, or 15 per cent., by falling down shafts, &c. ; and 236, or 12 per cent., by explosions :—

Causes of mining accidents.

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1882.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	228	416	644
" " on surface	85	66	151
" materials down shafts	31	99	130
" " " passes or jump-ups... ..	1	16	17
Falling down shafts	80	111	191
" " winzes or shoots	10	47	57
" and slipping underground ... ..	...	23	23
" " at surface ... ..	...	16	16
Cage accidents	32	69	101
Timber accidents	9	18	27
Truck accidents ... ..	...	31	31
Machinery in motion	15	55	70
Explosion of blasts—gunpowder	14	100	114
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " dynamite	3	7	10
" " lithofracteur	6	13	19
" " rockburster ... ..	...	2	2
" " other explosives, or not named	3	17	20
" explosives not blasts	5	28	33
" boilers	1	5	6
" fire damp	1	20	21
Foul air	4	...	4
Flooding of mines	23	...	23
Undescribed	21	162	183
Total	573	1,331	1,904

Causes of death of octogenarians.

599. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for 1881, 1882, and the previous ten years.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1882.

Causes of Death.	Ten Years ended with 1880.		Year 1881.		Year 1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Quinsy ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Typhoid Fever, &c.	3	2	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	6	1	1	3	...
Carbuncle, Boil	1	2	2	...	...	1
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	4	11	1	...	2	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	42	33	9	3	8	9
Cholera	3	1	3	...	...	...
Rheumatism	6	4	1	...	1	1

* See table following paragraph 529 ante.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1882—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ten Years ended with 1880.		Year 1881.		Year 1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Venereal Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...
Privation	2	...	1	...	1	...
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	2	1	...	...	...	...
Hydatid	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	16	16	4	2	2	3
Cancer	29	9	6	4	8	3
Tumor ... ..	...	3	...	...	1	...
Mortification	7	3	2	...	1	...
Phthisis	2	3	1	...	1	1
Abscess, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brain Diseases, &c.	110	83	26	20	16	11
Heart Diseases, &c.	50	37	16	9	9	6
Lung Diseases, &c.	160	100	23	16	42	25
Stomach Diseases, &c.	31	20	6	1	6	4
Kidney Diseases, &c.	34	1	13	...	7	1
Gennetic Diseases ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Skin Diseases, &c.	4	1	...	1	...	...
Old Age	550	441	81	97	105	90
Accidents	19	14	3	4	6	4
Suicide	3	...	1	...	...	...
Unspecified causes	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,091	793	200	158	220	160

600. It will be noticed that during the ten years, 1871-80, 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; and that about a tenth of both males and females died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-80.

601. There are 35 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during the six months ended 30th June, 1882, was 9,154, and the number of deaths was 944. In the year 1881, the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,996, and the deaths 1,634. There was thus 1 death to every 10.3 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the first half of 1882, as against 1 death to every 10.9 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

602. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the

Death rate in each hospital.

number of deaths which occurred, in the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that period and the previous twelve months :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Half-year ended 30th June, 1882.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1881.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	24	3	12·50	13·64
Amherst	137	13	9·49	11·11
Ararat	350	28	8·00	5·90
Ballarat	894	125	13·98	11·85
Beechworth	517	45	8·70	10·12
Belfast	52	7	13·46	8·69
Bendigo	708	75	10·59	11·64
Castlemaine	430	22	5·12	7·64
Clunes	113	7	6·19	3·76
Colac	5	...	...	...
Creswick	144	10	6·94	8·69
Daylesford	101	11	10·89	9·09
Dunolly	186	12	6·45	10·66
Geelong	485	37	7·63	8·77
Hamilton	209	6	2·87	4·19
Heathcote	57	4	7·02	12·12
Horsham	109	6	5·50	8·07
Inglewood	175	13	7·43	9·71
Kilmore	135	9	6·67	6·87
Kyneton	343	18	5·25	5·88
Maldon	74	11	14·86	17·46
Mansfield	59	2	3·39	5·05
Maryborough	242	20	8·26	7·41
Melbourne	1,975	293	14·84	15·76
Melbourne (Alfred)	645	71	11·01	9·59
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	83	9	10·84	9·59
Mooroopna	181	22	12·15	7·04
Pleasant Creek	113	9	7·97	14·80
Portland	37	2	5·41	10·53
Sale	138	15	10·87	6·90
St. Arnaud	129	16	12·40	9·68
Swan Hill	54	1	1·85	9·76
Wangaratta	122	9	7·38	9·37
Warrnambool	65	8	12·31	10·58
Wood's Point	63	5	7·94	6·86
Total	9,154	944	10·31	10·90

Highest and lowest death rates.

603. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Maldon, Melbourne, and Ballarat Hospitals; and the least in the Swan Hill, Hamilton, and Mansfield Hospitals. In 1881 the rate of mortality was highest in the Maldon, Melbourne, and Pleasant Creek Hospitals; and lowest in the Clunes, Hamilton, and Mansfield Hospitals.

604. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 288 in the year 1881, and 207 during the first six months of 1882. The deaths in the same institution numbered 21 in the former and 20 in the latter period. Therefore, 1 patient in 14 died in 1881, and 1 in 10 in the first half of 1882.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

605. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 677 women were confined in 1881, and 299 in the first six months of 1882. Twenty-three died in the former period, and 5 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 29 died in 1881, and 1 woman in 60 in 1882. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1882, 10,164 women were accouched therein,* of whom 147 died, or 1 death to every 69 confinements.†

Deaths of mothers in Lying-in Hospital.

606. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 636 in the year 1881, and 279 during the first six months of 1882, and of these, 54 in the former and 32 in the latter period died before leaving the institution; thus 1 infant in 10 died in 1881, and 1 infant in 9 in 1882.‡

Deaths of infants in Lying-in Hospital.

607. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children, 469 cases were treated, and 34 deaths occurred, in 1881; 281 cases were treated, and 14 deaths occurred, during the first six months of 1882. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 14 patients in the former and 1 death to every 20 patients in the latter period.

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital.

608. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 1,037 in 1881, and 867 in the first six months of 1882; deaths numbered 174 and 103. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 6 in 1881, and of 1 to 8 in 1882.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

609. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1881 amounted to 772, and the deaths to 58, or 1 death to every 13 cases of sickness. In the first six months of 1882, the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 357, and the deaths 51, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

610. In 1881, the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 121, and the deaths 8. In the first six months of 1882 these numbers were 166 and 5 respectively. Thus, in 1881, 1 death occurred to every 15 cases of sickness, and, in 1882, 1 death to every 30 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

611. In hospitals for the insane during 1881 the cases of sickness numbered 1,812, and during 1882 they numbered 1,225. The deaths amounted to 202 at the former period, and 198 at the latter, or an

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

* Including a few women who were accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

† See paragraph 572 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 518 *ante*.

average of 1 death to every 9 cases of sickness in 1881, and 1 to every 6 cases in 1882.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

612. In gaols and penal establishments 862 cases of sickness occurred in 1881, and 741 in 1882. The deaths in these two periods respectively were 42 and 31. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 21 cases in 1881, and 1 death to every 24 cases in 1882.

Deaths in public institutions.

613. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during the six months ended 30th June, 1882, was 1,320, being in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{6}$ deaths which took place in Victoria during the half-year. The deaths in such institutions in 1881 were in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{3}$ deaths; in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6, 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 the first six months of 1882 :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1882 (FIRST SIX MONTHS).

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	944
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	20
Lying-in Hospital	37*
Hospital for Sick Children	14
Benevolent asylums	103
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	51
Orphan asylums	5
Blind Asylum	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1
Hospitals for the insane	99
Female refuges	3†
Victorian Infant Asylum	4
Industrial and reformatory schools	22‡
Gaols	15
Penal establishments	—
Total	1,320

NOTE.—In 1882 no death occurred in the Eye and Ear Hospital.

Deaths in public institutions in England.

614. In England and Wales during 1880, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, 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.

* This includes the deaths of 32 infants born in the institution.

† This includes the death of 1 infant in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.

‡ Including deaths of boarded-out children.

615. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy,* the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained:—

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from sickness ...	7,381	5,822	13,203
" " accident ...	1,162	202	1,364
" " deafmuteism ...	168	119	287
" " blindness ...	502	240	742
" " lunacy ...	1,590	1,243	2,833
" " idiocy ...	108	53	161
" " epilepsy ...	176	114	290
" " lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.†	83	49	132
Total ...	11,170	7,842	19,012

616. The total numbers furnish a proportion of 221 persons suffering from infirmity in every 10,000 of the population, of 247 infirm males in every 10,000 males, of 191 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

617. The sick were in the proportion of 153, and those laid up in consequence of accidents were in that of 16, to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined, representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 169 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 59. A similar combination gives a proportion of 189 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 53; of 147 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 68.

618. All the Australasian colonies except New South Wales have obtained returns of sickness and accidents, those for New Zealand, however, applying only to persons over 15 years of age, and therefore not comparable with the others. Omitting the two colonies named, Queensland shows the smallest proportion of persons laid up from these causes, and South Australia and Tasmania the largest, next to which comes Victoria. The following are the proportions, the colonies being arranged in order, the one with the lowest ratio of disablement being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

* No case of leprosy was returned either in 1871 or 1881. It is known that this infirmity existed at both periods, to a small extent, among the Chinese; but the sub-enumerators did not distinguish it from ordinary sickness.

† The information in this line was not asked for, and is no doubt incomplete.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Persons.
1. Queensland had 1 person disabled from sickness or accident in every	211
2. Western Australia " " " " "	68
3. Victoria " " " " "	59
4. { South Australia " " " " "	58
{ Tasmania " " " " "	58

Disablement in New Zealand. 619. New Zealand, as has been just stated, returned those disabled persons only who were over 15 years of age. These were in the very low proportion of 1 in 89 of the population at the same period of life. A proportion calculated upon the Victorian returns at a similar age gives 1 disabled person in 42.

Loss by physical disablement. 620. The loss suffered by the community in consequence of physical disablement is probably realized by few. Taking the sick and those suffering from accidents together, there were in Victoria, on the census day, 14,567 persons—viz., 8,543 males and 6,024 females—in a disabled condition; which means that the children were obliged to discontinue their studies, the men their work or business, and the women their household or other duties for that day, on account of illness or bodily injury. Supposing the census day to have been an average one as regards the amount of infirmity prevailing, which there is no reason to believe it was not, there would obviously in one year be an amount of work lost from this cause equal to that of 1 person for 14,567 years, or of 1 male for 8,543 years, and of 1 female for 6,024 years. Or, putting it in other words, there would, if Sundays be included, be 5,316,955 days' work lost on account of illness in the year, viz., 3,118,195 by males, and 2,198,760 by females; or, if Sundays be not included, there would be 4,559,471 days' work lost, viz., 2,673,959 by males and 1,885,512 by females. This is altogether irrespective of the loss occasioned by illnesses of a slight or partial character, not serious enough to cause work to be altogether discontinued, which, according to instructions, would not be returned, or of the loss to others occasioned by attendance on sick persons, or by reason of deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, &c.

Disablement of males and females. 621. According to the figures, the average number of days' disabling infirmity in the course of one year experienced by each person in the community is 6·2, or 6·9 days by each male, and 5·3 days by each female. If working days only be considered, each person, on the average, loses by this 5·3 such days, each male losing 5·9 such days, and each female 4·6 such days.

Disablement at different ages. 622. The variation in the liability to sickness and accident at different ages may be traced in the following table, which shows the proportion of males and females rendered non-effective by these causes at each quinquennial age-period:—

DISABLEMENT FROM SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS AT EACH AGE,
3RD APRIL, 1881.

Ages.	Number of Disabled Persons per 10,000 Living at each Age.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years	63·60	53·44
5 to 10	65·62	55·48
10 „ 15	76·98	68·88
15 „ 20	86·80	86·64
20 „ 25	93·10	114·18
25 „ 30	114·11	126·38
30 „ 35	138·56	148·99
35 „ 40	177·15	168·38
40 „ 45	202·99	220·11
45 „ 50	268·35	241·04
50 „ 55	323·56	320·11
55 „ 60	505·49	390·64
60 „ 65	684·32	563·19
65 „ 70	1,027·44	781·44
70 „ 75	1,473·55	1,104·93
75 „ 80	1,975·05	1,494·63
80 and upwards	2,559·42	1,907·07
All ages	188·97	146·83

623. By the proportions in this table it is ascertained that, according to the numbers on the census day found to be laid up by reason of sickness or injury, the amount of physical disablement likely to be experienced both by males and females increases at every period of age from 5 years to the end of life. Disablement increases with age.

624. Members of Friendly Societies, noting the increased tendency to indisposition as age advances, will recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 25 years age are liable to be laid up for about 3 working days in the year, men between 25 and 30 for 3½ such days, and men between 30 and 35 for 4½ such days; whereas men between 55 and 60 would probably be laid up for 16 working days in the year, men between 60 and 65 for 21½ such days, and men between 65 and 70 for 32 such days. In most Friendly Societies, 18 years of age is the youngest period at which members can be admitted, but in practice few join before 20; the census figures give an experience for males of 20 years of age and upwards of 9·3 days' disablement during the year. It argues well for the effectiveness of the medical examination to which Disablement in friendly societies.

candidates for membership of these bodies are subjected, and of the supervision exercised over members claiming sick pay, that the returns of Friendly Societies show that in 1881 the average amount of sickness for which payment was claimed in the year was only 7·8 working days per member, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ days less than the average shown by the census. It must, however, be borne in mind that the mean age of members of Friendly Societies is in all probability younger than that of the general population over 20; also, that as some members do not draw their sick allowance, the sickness for which payment is made is less than that actually experienced; and, moreover, that members of Friendly Societies are, as a rule, above the average of the population in point of provident habits and regularity of conduct, and that the medical examination which, as has been stated, they are obliged to undergo prior to their being admitted, affords a guarantee that, at that time at any rate, they are also above the average in regard to soundness of health.

Permanent infirmities.

625. The deafmutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226.

Deafmuteism.

626. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females.

Increase of deafmuteism.

627. Deafmuteism is increasing in Victoria, which is only natural, considering that the population was formerly, much more than at present, made up of immigrants of whom probably few or none would be deaf and dumb. The increase was much greater between 1861 and 1871 than between 1871 and 1881, as will be seen by the following figures:—

DEAFMUTEISM AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 deaf mute in every	...	9,005 persons.
„ 1871 „ „ „ „	...	3,621 „
„ 1881 „ „ „ „	...	3,005 „

Deafmuteism in England and Wales.

628. The proportion even now is not nearly so high as that obtaining in England and Wales, where, according to the returns of the census of 1871 (the returns of 1881 not having yet reached this colony), there

was 1 deafmute in every 1,972 of the population; which proportion, however, was not so high as that in 1861, when 1 in every 1,640 of the population of England and Wales was a deaf mute.*

629. Five of the colonies of this group have obtained returns of deafmuteism, those which have not done so being New South Wales and Queensland. In proportion to population, this affliction is found to be more common in Victoria than in New Zealand, Western Australia, or South Australia, but much less so than in Tasmania, in which the proportion was higher than it was in England and Wales in 1871. The following are the proportions in the five colonies named, which are arranged in order, the colony in which deafmuteism is least prevalent being placed first, and the others in succession:—

Deafmuteism
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

DEAFMUTEISM IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 deafmute in every	...	4,298 persons.
2. Western Australia	”	4,244 ”
3. South Australia	”	3,448 ”
4. Victoria	”	3,005 ”
5. Tasmania	”	1,837 ”

630. Blind persons were in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females.

Blindness.

631. According to the census figures, blindness is increasing in Victoria, the reason probably being similar to that mentioned as having, perhaps, led to the increase of deafmuteism.† As in the case of the latter affliction, the increase was much smaller between 1871 and 1881 than between 1861 and 1871. The proportions at the three periods are subjoined:—

Increase of
blindness.

BLINDNESS AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 blind person in every	...	4,288 persons.
” 1871	”	1,457 ”
” 1881	”	1,162 ”

632. The latest return at hand of blindness in England and Wales is that of 1871, when the proportion to the population was 1 in 1,052, or higher than it has ever been in Victoria, not, however, so high as the proportion obtaining in England and Wales in 1861 (1 in 1,037), and not nearly so high as that in 1851 (1 in 979).‡

Blindness in
England and
Wales.

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1871, page lix. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1873.

† See paragraph 627 *ante*.

‡ See General Report on the Census of England and Wales 1871, page lv.

blindness
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

633. Returns of blindness were obtained by the same five colonies which obtained returns of deafmuteism. It is found that in New Zealand the proportion of blind persons was extremely low, and in South Australia it was lower than in Victoria, but in Western Australia and Tasmania it was enormously high—much higher than in England and Wales. The following are the proportions in these colonies, the colony in which the proportion was lowest being placed first, and the rest in order:—

BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 blind person in every	...	3,550 persons.
2. South Australia	„ „	... 1,417 „
3. Victoria	„ „	... 1,162 „
4. Western Australia	„ „	... 725 „
5. Tasmania	„ „	... 625 „

Lunacy.

634. Lunatics were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

Increase of
lunacy.

635. According to the following proportions, lunacy, like deafmuteism and blindness, is increasing in Victoria:—

LUNACY AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 lunatic in every	...	819 persons.
„ 1871	„ „	... 392 „
„ 1881	„ „	... 304 „

Lunacy in
England and
Wales.

636. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1871 was taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 574 of the population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria either at that census or at the census of 1881.*

Lunacy in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

637. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which have collected complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy are New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion is lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 lunatic in every	...	437 persons.
2. South Australia	„ „	... 436 „
3. Tasmania	„ „	... 334 „
4. Victoria	„ „	... 304 „

Lunacy in
Queensland.

638. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1871, page lxiv.

houses, gaols, &c. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

639. Persons returned as idiots were in the proportion of 1·87 per 10,000 of the population ; 2·38 idiot males per 10,000 males, 1·29 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 5,356 persons, 1 idiot male in every 4,186 males, 1 idiot female in every 7,741 females.

640. The census of 1871 was the first at which returns of idiocy were obtained in this colony. The proportion then was 1 idiot in every 6,773 persons, or not so high a proportion as that found to exist at the census under review.

641. In England and Wales idiots were combined with imbeciles at the census of 1871, therefore comparison with Victoria, where idiots alone were returned, may not be fair. The proportion of idiots and imbeciles to the population of England and Wales was a very high one, viz., 1 person so afflicted in every 771 persons living.*

642. Idiocy as distinguished from lunacy was not returned in any colony of the group except Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania. In the second of these it was much less prevalent, but in the third much more so than in this colony, as is shown by the following proportions :—

IDIOTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 idiot in every ...	...	...	8,447 persons.
2. Victoria " " " "	...	...	5,356 "
3. Tasmania " " " "	...	...	1,522 "

643. If idiots be combined with lunatics, the proportion would be 1 in every 288 of the population, as against 1 in every 370 of the population in 1871.

644. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1871, the proportion of idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics to the general population was 1 in 331 ; this, it will be observed, is higher than the ratio which idiots and lunatics bore to the population of Victoria in the same year, although not so high as the ratio in 1881.

645. The idiots combined with the lunatics give the following results for four of the Australasian colonies, being all those which obtained the information at the census of 1881 :—

* See General Report of the Census of England and Wales, 1871, page lxiii.

IDIOCY AND LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 idiot or lunatic in every ...	... 416 persons.
2. Victoria " " " " ...	... 288 "
3. Tasmania " " " " ...	... 274 "
4. Western Australia " " " " ...	... 259 "

Epilepsy. 646. Epileptic persons were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy in 1871. 647. Statistics of epilepsy were first obtained in this colony in 1871, when the proportion was 1 in every 3,310 of the population, or a lower proportion than that shown in the present returns.

Epilepsy in New Zealand. 648. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

Lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c. 649. No instruction was given the sub-enumerators to obtain returns of mutilated, crippled, and deformed persons, but the schedules contained particulars respecting 132 such persons. It may be supposed that all were not returned, therefore no comparisons with the numbers of the population will be quoted here; it is, however, suggested that at future censuses of this colony an attempt should be made to obtain complete returns of the numbers affected in this manner.

Crippled and deformed persons. 650. Of those returned upon the present occasion, 5 males were set down as having lost an arm, and 7 a leg; 1 male and 1 female as having lost a hand; 5 males as lame, 4 as cripples from birth, 1 as crippled through spine affection, 2 as having a crippled hand, 4 as crippled and sick, and 1 as crippled through accident; 1 female was returned as having lost the use of her hands by lead poisoning, 1 as deformed in the left foot, 1 simply as deformed, and 1 as crippled and paralysed. The remainder, both males and females, were entered merely as crippled.*

Vaccinations. 651. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1882 was 20,081; and as the number of births was 26,747, it appears that 75 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,644, or 10 per cent., of those born having died

* For the ages, occupations, &c., of those suffering from the various descriptions of infirmity, see Government Statist's General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881. Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

before they were 6 months old. In the previous year the vaccinations numbered 27,245, or 100 more than the births, a circumstance due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated. In 1880 the vaccinations were equal to about 73 per cent. of the children born, in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent., 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.

652. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1882. 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 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, 1882.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1882.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	97·0	32·0	56·5
Melbourne	91·3	110·5	31·5	57·4
Cape Otway	270·0	102·0	39·0	54·9
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	101·0	35·0	55·7
Sandhurst	758·0	111·0	31·0	60·2
Ballarat	1,438·0	107·7	30·0	54·0

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	29·995	185	30·34	·72	5·0
Melbourne	29·902	131	22·39	·68	5·6
Cape Otway	29·726	157	30·36	·82	7·9
Wilson's Promontory	29·585	188	38·78	·77	5·8
Sandhurst	29·216	85	21·62	·72	4·0
Ballarat	28·497	155	25·74	·72	5·3

653. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the nineteen years ended with 1882:—

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1882.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR
NINETEEN 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
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
Means	105·6	30·1	57·2	29·93	131	25·53	·71	5·9

Observations in 1882 compared with 19-year means.

654. It will be noticed that in 1882, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was 5 degrees, and the minimum temperature about $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, above the mean of the maxima and minima in nineteen years; that the mean temperature was slightly above, but the mean atmospheric pressure and the mean relative humidity were somewhat below, the average of the same period; also, that although rain fell on the usual number of days, a smaller amount of cloud prevailed, and the rainfall was over 3 inches below the average.

Observations in 1882 and former years compared.

655. During the period of nineteen years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1882 was experienced in only one, and a higher one than the minimum in only three, different years; the mean temperature was equalled in two and was higher in six years; in only one previous year was the mean atmospheric pressure as low as in 1882; the number of days' rain was an average one, and the amount of rainfall was exceeded in all the other years except three; in only two previous years was the mean relative humidity as low as in 1882.

Fall of snow in Melbourne.

656. It may be remarked that a fall of snow took place on the 26th July, 1882, on which day the lowest temperature in the shade was 37° and the highest 44° . This is a most unusual occurrence in Melbourne;

no other such instance being remembered since the 29th and 30th August, 1849, when snow fell heavily.

657. 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.—ACCUMULATION.

658. 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.). Coins and accounts.

659. 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.* Royal Mint.

660. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1882, 5,655,494 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £22,661,104. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:— Gold received at Mint.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1882.

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
1882	818,905	3,310,971
Total ...	5,655,494	22,661,104

661. It will be observed that more gold was received in 1882 than in any previous year; it exceeded the largest quantity previously Gold received, 1882.

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*. Session 1880.

received in any year—viz., 1880—by 60,184 ounces, and exceeded that received in 1881 by 126,692 ounces.

Gold issued
from Mint.

662. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 393,000 half-sovereigns, of which 106,000 were issued in 1882, 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 :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1882.

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
1882	2,466,000	106,000	189,837	789,687	3,308,687
Total ...	21,126,600	393,000	321,855	1,333,211	22,656,311

Gold issued,
1882.

663. It will be noticed that the value of coined gold issued in 1882 exceeded that in 1881 by nearly £200,000, but was less by over £500,000 than the value in 1880, and less by over £200,000 than that in 1879; it was, however, greater than that in any other year. The value of bullion issued in 1882 was more than one and a half times as great as in 1881, in which year it was more than four times as great as that issued in all the years previous to 1881 taken together.

Difference
of gold
received
and issued.

664. 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 £4,793 than the value of the gold received.

Victorian
and other
gold minted.

665. 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,

* The large increase in 1881 and the following year is due to a considerable quantity of gold having been issued in bars for export by a French banking company.

and a small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1882 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1882.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria	3,626,208	674,126	4,300,334
New South Wales	5,630	447	6,077
Queensland	1,645	48	1,693
South Australia	95,008	15,159	110,167
Tasmania	170,443	43,684	214,127
New Zealand	912,125	76,135	988,260
Natal	1,490	...	1,490
Unknown	24,040	9,306	33,346
Total	4,836,589	818,905	5,655,494

666. 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 charges.

667. 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 allowances.

668. 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 1881–2, 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 58 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss to the country of nearly £43,000 :— Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1881-2.

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
1880-81 ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	40·94
1881-2 ...	10,918	14,656	3,738	34·24
Total ...	73,900	116,814	42,914	58·07

Mint receipts, &c. Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

669. In 1882, the expenditure did not exceed the revenue by so large a proportion in the Melbourne as in the Sydney Mint; but in the London Mint the proportionate deficiency was much greater than in either, the receipts having amounted to little more than half the expenditure. There has usually been a considerable profit upon the operations of the London Mint, which has resulted chiefly from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but much less was purchased in 1882 than in the years immediately preceding it, and hence the deficit in that year. 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, 1882.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	10,918	14,656	3,738	34·24
Sydney ...	8,986	12,861	3,875	43·12
London ...	56,713	102,716	46,003	81·12

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

670. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1882, 13,259,363 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,581,580 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales ; 3,154,350 ounces, or nearly a fourth, in Queensland ; 1,964,769 ounces, or rather more than a seventh, in New Zealand ; and 1,437,855 ounces, or nearly a ninth, in Victoria. In the same period, 45,990,500 sovereigns, 4,341,000 half-sovereigns, and bullion to the value of £2,417,202, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £50,578,202. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 500 ounces of Victorian gold has been coined in Sydney.

Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1882.

671. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1882 was 401,560 ounces, valued at £1,477,134, half of which was produced in Queensland, less than two-sixths in New South Wales, and about an eleventh in New Zealand. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,473,008, consisting of 1,298,000 sovereigns, 52,000 half-sovereigns, and gold bullion valued at £149,008. The value of coin and bullion issued was less by over a million sterling in 1881, and by nearly two millions sterling in 1882, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

Sydney Mint, 1882.

672. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England.

Silver and bronze coinage.

673. Only silver coinage was executed at the London Mint in 1882, the bronze coin required having been struck under contract by a private firm at Birmingham. The following is a statement of the silver coinage during the year :—

London Mint, 1882.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1882.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Silver—Half-crowns	808,227	101,028	7	6
„ Shillings	1,611,786	80,589	6	0
„ Sixpences	759,809	18,995	4	6
„ Fourpences (Maundy money)	4,146	69	2	0
„ Threepences	477,453	5,968	3	3
„ Twopences (Maundy money)	7,264	60	10	8
„ Pence	10,607	44	3	11
Total	3,679,292	206,754	17	10

* Including 95,835 ounces of coin.

Imperial
bronze
coins
struck.

674. The bronze coins struck by the private firm referred to weighed 100 tons in all, viz.:—pence 70 tons, half-pence 25 tons, farthings 5 tons. The numbers and nominal value of the coins of the several denominations were as follow :—

IMPERIAL BRONZE COINS STRUCK IN BIRMINGHAM, 1882.

Denomination.					Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
						£	s.	d.
Pence...	...	...	...	...	7,526,400	31,360	0	0
Half-pence	...	...	...	...	4,480,000	9,333	6	8
Farthings	...	...	...	...	1,792,000	1,866	13	4
Total					13,798,400	42,560	0	0

London Mint,
1872 to 1882.

675. No gold coins have been struck at the London Mint in the last two years. The fluctuations in the Imperial gold coinage had been very great for years past, its value having ranged from £15,000,000 in 1872 to as little as £35,000 in 1879; but 1881 and 1882 were the only years 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 11 years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1882.

1872 ...	...	...	£15,261,436	1879 ...	...	...	£35,050
1873 ...	...	...	3,384,564	1880 ...	...	...	4,150,058
1874 ...	...	...	1,461,564	1881 ...	...	...	Nil
1875 ...	...	...	243,247	1882 ...	...	...	Nil
1876 ...	...	...	4,696,700				
1877 ...	...	...	981,400	Total ...		...	£32,479,133
1878 ...	...	...	2,265,114				

Silver and
bronze coin
supplied and
withdrawn.

676. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last four years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1882.

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
	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
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
	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1882	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1880	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
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
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626

677. The value of gold coin issued from the Mints of seven 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 ...	1881-2	33,970
Austria-Hungary ...	1882	587,052
Belgium ...	1882	417,848
France ...	1881	86,680
Germany ...	1882*	665,354
Italy ...	1881	674,424
Spain ...	1882	413,743
Japan ...	1881-2	160,729
Russia ...	1881	4,297,807
United States ...	1880-81	16,402,888

* For 10 months only.

Gold coined
in Victoria
and other
countries.

678. A comparison with former figures* will show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1882 far 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.

679. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria has amounted to £20,973,438, or less by only £349,662 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. The destination and value of the gold coin exported in 1882 were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1882.

				£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	913,512
Ceylon	...	...	...	931,409†
New South Wales	...	...	...	161,800
South Australia	...	...	...	80,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	51,500
Italy	...	...	...	50,000
India...	...	...	...	20,000
Total				£2,208,221

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

680. 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 1882, 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
1882	2,519,000	1,324,000	3,843,000	2,203,000	1,640,000
Total	18,367,600	12,304,000	30,671,600	20,825,000	9,846,600§

* See table following paragraph 662 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.

681. It will be noticed that in the eight 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.

682. During 1882 there were 12 banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 386 branches or agencies. In 1877 there were 13, and in 1872, 10 banks of issue in the colony. Number of banks.

683. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1882, 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 neighbouring colonies at sight:— Rates of exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1872.	1877.	1882.
London	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. premium	par to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	2s. 1d. per rupee ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee	Nominal to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
New South Wales	2s. 3d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ p. cent. prem.	3s. 9d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	9s. 3d. to 1 p. cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	2s. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem...	2s. 6d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	9s. 3d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ p. cent. prem.	3s. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

684. 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, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1872.	1877.	1882.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 7	5 to 7
65 to 95 „	5 to 6	7 to 8	5 to 7
95 to 125 „	6 to 7	8 to 9	6 to 8
Over 125 „	7 to 8	8 to 10	6 to 9

685. 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, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

	1872.	1877.	1882.
LIABILITIES.			
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,327,374	1,350,114	1,448,953
Bills in circulation	90,523	70,254	121,206
Balances due to other banks ...	219,223	259,223	301,053
Deposits not bearing interest ...	5,305,693	4,980,155	6,826,822
Deposits bearing interest ...	6,992,234	11,523,373	16,798,271
Total	13,935,047	18,183,119	25,496,305
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,708,390	2,109,793	2,860,645
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	662,632	328,864	341,088
Landed property	635,809	796,605	959,301
Notes and bills of other banks ...	164,699	143,425	144,650
Balances due from other banks	354,079	386,491	380,475
Debts due to the banks* ...	13,600,293	22,493,261	26,562,427
Total	18,125,902	26,258,439	31,248,586
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up	8,276,250	8,756,894	9,432,250
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	9 $\frac{9}{20}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	9 $\frac{1}{12}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	10·193 per cent.	11·689 per cent.	10·221 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	421,800	511,810	482,050
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,171,705	2,739,862	2,913,070

Liabilities, assets, &c., compared at three periods.

686. 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. Under the latter head, notwithstanding the large increase in the total assets, the amount of coin and bullion held was largest at the first period; but debts due to the banks, being chiefly advances made by them, increased largely at each successive period, whilst a steady increase also occurred in landed property. It will also be noticed that the advances (or debts due to the banks) exceeded the deposits in 1872 by about £1,300,000, in 1877 by as much as £6,000,000, and in 1882 by £3,000,000. The capital and reserve were greater at the last than at the middle period by £848,000, or 7 per cent., and than at the first period by £1,897,000, or 18 per cent.

* 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.

687. 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 :—

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS, PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

	1872.	1877.	1882.
LIABILITIES.			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Notes in circulation	9·53	7·42	5·68
Bills in circulation	·65	·39	·48
Balances due to other banks	1·57	1·43	1·18
Deposits not bearing interest	38·07	27·39	26·78
Deposits bearing interest	50·18	63·37	65·88
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	14·94	8·04	9·16
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	3·66	1·25	1·09
Landed property	3·51	3·03	3·07
Notes and bills of other banks	·91	·55	·46
Balances due from other banks	1·95	1·47	1·22
Debts due to the banks	75·03	85·66	85·00
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

688. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Analysis of bank returns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	76·88 per cent. of the assets in 1872	
		69·25 " " 1877	
		81·59 " " 1882	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	18·60 per cent. of the assets in 1872	
		9·29 " " 1877	
		10·25 " " 1882	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	45·66 per cent. of the assets in 1872	
		33·35 " " 1877	
		30·18 " " 1882	
		59·39 per cent. of the liabilities in 1872	
		48·16 " " 1877	
		36·99 " " 1882	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	56·86 per cent. bore interest in 1872	
		69·82 " " 1877	
		71·10 " " 1882	

689. It will be observed that in 1882 the liabilities bore a much larger proportion to the assets than at either of the former periods ; that the coin and bullion bore a somewhat larger proportion to the assets than at the middle, but a much smaller one than at the first, period ; that the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion to both assets

Former periods and 1882 compared.

and liabilities than at either of the former periods; and that the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest was larger than at either of the former periods.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

690. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1872. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1877, and from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1882. The rates in the latter year were higher than in 1881, when they ranged from 3 to 4 per cent., and were lower than at any previous period of the colony's history.

Government funds with the banks.

691. 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 nine years. It will be observed that the total amount was much larger in 1882 than in any other year shown:—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1882.

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
1882	...	...	...	2,951,809*	12·50

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1883.

692. 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*,† 12th June, 1883. 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:—

* Including an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, to be floated in 1883 under the Railway Loan Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 717).

† See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1883, page 222. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders-lane west.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1883.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				Total.
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	12	1,526,270	56,280	263,040	24,253,620	26,099,210
New South Wales	13	1,674,870	63,300	829,700	22,881,380	25,449,250
Queensland ...	7	523,420	19,720	408,280	5,784,720	6,736,140
South Australia	9	576,220	18,500	113,050	5,030,230	5,738,000
Western Australia	3	29,790	2,170	9,120	510,290	551,370
Tasmania ...	5	171,950	29,860	22,530	3,051,460	3,275,800
New Zealand ...	6	981,440	56,030	22,410	8,508,980	9,568,860
Total ...	55	5,483,960	245,860	1,668,130	70,020,680	77,418,630

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Deposits.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	3,498,730	966,360	154,530	587,680	26,176,350	31,383,650
New South Wales	3,077,790	708,500	106,370	3,379,430*	25,007,680	32,279,770
Queensland ...	1,154,230	253,820	18,000	563,390	7,497,590	9,487,030
South Australia	989,740	341,880	72,430	211,660	9,615,870	11,231,580
Western Australia	137,150	18,920	2,190	22,400	616,150	796,810
Tasmania ...	505,480	52,480	...	175,560	2,396,770	3,130,290
New Zealand ...	1,843,210	396,000	50,120	36,890	15,416,000	17,742,220
Total ...	11,206,330	2,737,960	403,640	4,977,010	86,726,410	106,051,350

693. It will be noticed that, although the bank liabilities are smaller, the bank assets are 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 £3,379,000 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.

694. In Tasmania the liabilities of the banks exceed the assets, but in all the other colonies the latter are considerably in excess of the former. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 83 per cent. of the assets, which (excluding New South Wales, in which, as has been just stated,

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.

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, 1883.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	51·09	5. New South Wales ...	78·84*
2. New Zealand ...	53·93	6. Victoria ...	83·13
3. Western Australia ...	69·20	7. Tasmania ...	104·66
4. Queensland ...	71·00		

695. Coin and bullion bear a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Victoria than they do to those of New South Wales, South Australia, or New Zealand, but not so high a one as they do in the other three 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, 1883.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia...	17·21	5. New Zealand ...	10·38
2. Tasmania ...	16·15	6. New South Wales ...	9·53
3. Queensland ...	12·16	7. South Australia ...	8·81
4. Victoria ...	11·15		

696. 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 a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES † NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1883.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	6,480,580	17,773,040	26·72	73·28
New South Wales ...	7,560,290	15,321,090	33·04	66·96
Queensland ...	2,032,550	3,752,170	35·14	64·86
South Australia ...	1,835,090	3,195,140	36·48	63·52
Western Australia ...	193,250	317,040	37·84	62·16
New Zealand ...	3,465,590	5,043,390	40·73	59·27

* 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 87 per cent., which would place that colony below Victoria.
 † Exclusive of Tasmania.

697. It will be seen that a much larger proportion of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, and that New South Wales comes next to Victoria in this respect, whilst the proportion is lowest in New Zealand.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

698. 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 1882, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates * :—

Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1882.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	209	63,339	1,150,391	18 3 3
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	13	59,245	1,970,855	33 5 4
Total ...	222	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3

699. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the Savings Banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to 56 per cent, of the whole, and the depositors' balances in such Savings Banks amounted to 58 per cent. of the whole :—

Savings Banks in and outside metropolis.

SAVINGS BANKS IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1882.

	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Depositors' Balances.
		£
Melbourne and Suburbs ...	69,188	1,803,043
Remainder of the Colony ...	53,396	1,318,203
Total ...	122,584	3,121,246

700. The number of depositors and amount deposited in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year, the increase being especially marked in the last two years. This was no doubt in a great measure due to the increased prosperity of the colony, but was probably

Savings Banks, 1872 to 1882.

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

also partly owing to the low rate of interest given by the Banks of Issue, which during portion of the time fell below that given by the Savings Banks; the greater facility with which deposits could be withdrawn at short notice being also a circumstance which doubtless operated in favour of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the last eleven 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	...	107,282	...	2,569,438
1882	...	122,584	...	3,121,246

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

701. 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.

Classification of depositors according to balances.

702. Nearly three-fourths of the depositors, both in 1881 and 1882, had less than £20 to their credit, and about a ninth had from £20 to £50. In the former year 2,656, and in the latter year 3,666, had £200 or upwards to their credit. In the following table the depositors are classified according to their balances during each of those years:—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS ACCORDING TO BALANCES, 1881 AND 1882.

Classification.	1881.		1882.	
	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.
Under £20 ...	79,936	74·51	90,611	73·92
£20 to £50 ...	11,995	11·18	13,483	11·00
£50 to £100...	7,026	6·55	8,373	6·83
£100 to £150	3,730	3·48	4,184	3·41
£150 to £200	1,939	1·81	2,267	1·85
£200 and upwards	2,656	2·47	3,666	2·99
Total ...	107,282	100·00	122,584	100·00

Life assurance.

703. The following table, slightly rearranged, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* to which valuable

* See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1883, page 20. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co.

publication I have often acknowledged my indebtedness. It contains a summary of the results of ten offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies :—

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 AND 1882.

		1881.	1882.	Increase.*	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies, 1882—					
Assurances & endowments...	No.	20,614	25,984	5,370	26·05
„ „ amount assured	£	5,777,726	7,018,896	1,241,170	21·48
Annuities ...	No.	18	28	10	55·56
„ amount per annum	£	584	1,609	1,025	175·51
Premiums, single ...	£	7,894	17,048	9,154	115·96
„ annual...	£	199,073	241,685	42,612	21·40
Funds at beginning of the year ...	£	4,250,969	5,011,742	760,773	17·90
Receipts—					
New premiums ...	£	168,776	197,634	28,858	17·10
Renewal „ ...	£	848,416	952,416	104,000	12·26
Consideration for annuities...	£	3,809	13,080	9,271	243·39
Interest ...	£	291,444	328,794	37,350	12·81
Other ...	£	693	586	-107	-15·42
Disbursements—					
Claims and surrenders ...	£	319,655	416,327	96,672	30·24
Annuities ...	£	8,361	9,108	747	8·93
Bonuses and dividends ...	£	14,866	13,736	-1,130	-7·60
Expenses...	£	209,483	249,162	39,679	18·94
Funds at end of the year ...	£	5,011,742	5,815,919	804,177	13·83

704. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £1,313,138 in 1881, and to £1,492,510 in 1882, and the total disbursements to £552,365 and £688,333. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £760,773 in the former and £804,177 in the latter year. Receipts and disbursements.

705. In 1881, the working expenses amounted to 16 per cent., and in 1882 to 17 per cent., of the total receipts. Working expenses.

706. The average rate of interest realised on the total funds was 6·29 per cent. in 1881, and 6·07 per cent in 1882. Rate of interest realised.

707. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1882 and similar periods of 1883 of debentures payable in London; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made :— Price of debentures in London.

* Where the minus sign (-) occurs a decrease has taken place.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1882 AND 1883.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
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	101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -101 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104	103-104	101-102
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5,000,000	106-107	108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883.						
6	April 1 and October 1	7,000,000	101-106	100-105	100-106	102-104
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	106-108	107-109	107-109	108-110
6	" "	850,000	110-112	112-114	110-112	114-116
4	" "	4,500,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99	101-102
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5,000,000	106-106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107-107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$	108-108 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	" "	4,000,000	98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102

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.

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

708. 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 VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1882 AND 1883.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1882.						
6	April and October...	236,600	104-105	...	102-103	100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	" "	580,620	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$	104-105	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	...	...	...	...
5	January and July ...	312,900	110-112	110-112	...	...
4	April and October...	642,881*	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101-102	101-102	101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883.						
6	April and October...	236,600	99-100	99-100	-100	...
6	" "	580,620	100-101	101-	100-	101
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	...	-102	...	103
5	January and July ...	312,900	...	...	...	102
4	April and October ...	642,881*	-102	100-101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100-101	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—See footnote to last table.

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

709. 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 1882, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

* Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1882.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land	7,459	6,350,618	6,237	4,276,430
Live stock	647	324,701	57	207,608
Wool	366	190,848	1	1,400
Crops	944	119,522	...	...
Total	9,416	6,985,689	6,295	4,485,438

710. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the thirteen years ended with 1882 were as follow:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387			

711. 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. Since 1879, there has been a steady falling-off in the number of transactions, although the amount advanced in 1882 was much greater than in the two previous years.

712. The number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 84 and 67 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.

713. The live stock mortgaged in 1882 consisted of 592,882 sheep, 15,425 head of cattle, 1,718 horses, and 196 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 952,894. The live stock released consisted of 266,285 sheep, 4,615 cattle, 304 horses, and 42 pigs; and the fleeces released numbered 1,500.

* Under Act 42 Vict. No. 618.

Difference
between
mortgages
and releases,
1861 to 1882.

714. During the twenty-two years ended with 1882, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £77,883,334, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £40,230,045. The balance is £37,653,289, 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.

715. 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 nine years, were as follow :—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1882.

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
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804

Decrease in
bills of sale.

716. 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.

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

717. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last six years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1882.

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	
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	
1882	1,612	73,892	1,611	

718. 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 they have been nearly three times as numerous during the last three years as they were in 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, whilst the bills of sale have largely decreased. There has been a falling-off, however, in the number of both kinds of contracts since 1880, and in the amount of contracts for sale since 1879.

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

719. Forty-eight building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1882, as against 49 in 1881, 47 in 1880, 56 in 1879, and 62 in 1878. The following are the principal items furnished for the five years. It should be borne in mind that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

Building societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1882.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of societies ...	62	56	47	49	48
Number of members ...	21,404	19,053	18,052	18,883	18,356
Amount advanced during the year	£703,932	£489,312	£564,411	£805,551	£1,040,965
Income during the year	£1,097,475	£1,068,116	£1,040,926	£1,224,221	£1,408,764
Working expenses during the year	£32,229	£31,321	£31,166	£32,210	£33,126
Assets at date of balancing	£2,970,101	£2,914,077	£2,804,295	£2,853,970	£3,335,186
Liabilities at date of balancing	£2,594,786	£2,345,995	£2,352,808	£2,432,617	£2,716,058
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£703,463	£742,542	£829,941	£836,327	£1,038,034

720. In 1882, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was fully a fourth more than in 1881, nearly double that in 1880, more than double that in 1879, and half as much again as that in 1878. The aggregate income of building societies, in which the deposits received are not included, was larger by about a sixth than in 1881, and nearly a third larger than in any of the other years.

Advances by and income of building societies.

721. The working expenses of building societies usually amount to less than 3 per cent. of their income. The exact proportion was 2·94 per cent. in 1878; 2·93 per cent. in 1879; 2·99 per cent. in 1880; 2·63 per cent. in 1881; and 2·35 per cent. in 1882; or an average of 2·77 per cent. in all the years.

Working expenses of building societies.

722. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged in the first two years from 6 to 8 per cent., in the next year from 5 to 7½ per cent., and in the last two years from 3 to 6½ per cent.

Rates of interest in building societies.

Deposits
with
building
societies.

723. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1882 amounted in the aggregate to £1,038,000, or fully £200,000 more than was on deposit at the end of 1881.

Total
moneys on
deposit.

724. 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 1878 TO 1882.

Amount deposited with—	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	16,106,581	16,426,165	17,972,703	21,151,910	23,625,093
Savings banks ...	1,510,273	1,520,296	1,661,409	2,569,438	3,121,246
Building societies	703,463	742,542	829,941	836,327	1,038,034
Total	18,320,317	18,689,003	20,464,053	24,557,675	27,784,373

Moneys on
deposit,
1882.

725. 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-seven and three-quarter millions sterling.

PART VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sales of
Crown land
by auction.

726. 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.

Special
surveys.

Land Act
1860 (24
Vict. No.
117).

727. 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

* Mr. Arthur Morrah, Secretary for Lands, has been kind enough to verify the facts in this and the next five paragraphs.

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.

728. 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.

Land Act
1862 (25
Vict. No.
145).

729. 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 favour. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to gold-fields 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 gold-fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around gold-fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences 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.

Amending
Land Act
1865 (28
Vict. No.
237).

730. 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

Land Act
1869 (33
Vict. No.
360).

* The 42nd clause.

allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under licence 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 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' licence, 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 licence 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.

Present land system.

731. 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 licence 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 licence 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' licence, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences 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, 1883.

Land systems in Australasian colonies.

732. 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,

* Since this was written they have been continued until the end of 1884 by Act 47 Vict. No. 774.

† 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.

provision is made for any person, not a minor under 18 or a married woman,* 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, 1883.

Conditions of Selection.	Victoria.	New South Wales.†	Queensland.‡		South Australia.§	Western Australia.||	Tasmania.¶	New Zealand.**
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640	120 to 1,280	640 to 5,120	640 to 1,000	No limit	320	320
2. Price per acre ...	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£2 to 7s. 6d.	£1	10s.	£1	£1
3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years	20	28	5	10	20	10	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired ... Years	6	5	5	3	6	Anytime	Anytime	3
5. Annual payment per acre...	1s.	1s.	6d.	4s. to 9d.	...	1s.	2s.	2s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre ...	20s.	10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	10s.	...	...	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years	6	5	5	10	4	10	...	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated ...	10	...	...	...	20	25	...	20
9. Period of residence necessary †† ... Years	5	5	5	10	20	2½	14	6

* In Tasmania, married women may select land.

† In New South Wales, the selector is permitted to occupy, in addition, three times the area selected as a "grazing right," at an annual rental of £2 per 640 acres. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 5 per cent. per annum is added. For the first term of three years, 5s. per acre is payable in advance.

‡ In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government.

§ In South Australia, the maximum allowed to be selected is, of reclaimed land 640 acres, and of country or improved land 1,000 acres. The price per acre does not include purchase-money, for which about 3½ per cent. per annum is added.

|| In Western Australia, the necessary improvements are not assessed according to value. The condition is that the selected land shall be fenced and one-fourth cultivated. The time allowed for making improvements may be extended, if the selector continues to pay the annual licence fee.

¶ In Tasmania, 33½ per cent. is added to the price, as interest, for the period of fourteen years.

** In New Zealand, the price per acre varies with the quality of the land. There is besides a system of "perpetual leasing" in New Zealand, under which as much as 640 acres may be leased at an annual rental equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the land. The first lease is for 30 years, with the option of renewal for succeeding periods of 21 years, the rent being assessed afresh at each renewal. Between the eighth and eleventh years the lessee may acquire the freehold if the land is not within a proclaimed gold-field. The conditions as regards residence and improvement are the same as under the deferred payment system.

†† In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced. In Queensland (except in the case of homestead selections), South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand in the case of bush land, personal residence is not necessary.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1882. 733. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1882 was 13,047,526 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 8,973 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 13,056,499 acres, of which 6,595,522 acres, or nearly half, was acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands selected. 734. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 10,576,371 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,207,028 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 7,369,343 acres.

Crown lands unalienated. 735. 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, less the extent forfeited, to 20,425,843 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1882 to 35,819,917 acres.

Public estate, 1882. 736. 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 35,819,917 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 8,086,566 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1882 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	13,056,499
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,369,343
Roads in connexion with the above	1,181,643
Unsold land included in cities, towns, &c.	303,000
Unselected auriferous land * (about)	972,397
Timber reserves	222,230
Other reserves	725,350
State forests	926,105
Mountain forests	11,867,127
Mallee country	11,535,500
Area available for selection at end of 1882	8,086,566
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 194,838 acres.

737. Omitting the 23,402,627 acres of mallee country and mountain forests, the remainder of the colony, amounting to 32,843,133 acres, or about 59 per cent. of the total area, may be said to be suitable for occupation. Of this extent, at the end of 1882, 20,425,842 acres, or 62 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation ; 4,330,725 acres, or 13 per cent., were occupied by reserves ; and 8,086,566 acres, or 25 per cent., were available for selection.

Crown lands available for selection.

738. 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 25,270 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 12,635.

Number of selectors there is space for.

739. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1881 and at the end of 1882 was 709,814 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 15.6 per cent., and at the latter period to 14.4 per cent., of the whole area of the colony.

Extent available for selection, 1881 and 1882.

740. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1882 amounted to 442,099 acres, of which 441,433 acres were sold, and 666 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 19,774 acres than that in 1881, but was in excess of the extent alienated in any other year since 1876.

Crown lands alienated, 1882.

741. Of the area sold, 31,387 acres, or about a fourteenth, 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 1882 was greater than in 1881 by over 6,600 acres ; it was also greater than the extent in 1880, but was less than that in any other year since 1869 except 1873.

Crown lands sold by auction.

742. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1882 was £598,079, or at the rate of £1 7s. 1d. per acre. Of this sum, only £247,626 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £180,116, or an average of £5 14s. 9d. per acre ; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £417,963, or an average of £1 0s. 5d. per acre.

Amount realized on Crown land sales, 1882.

743. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1882 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £20,780,857, or at the rate of £1 11s. 1d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1882.

744. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1882, amounted to 837,205 acres, or 266,777 acres more than in 1881. Of this extent, 830,166 acres were taken up under the residence clauses

Selectors and area selected, 1870 to 1882.

of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 7,039 acres under the non-residence clause of the latter. The average area to each resident selector was 189 acres, and to each non-resident selector 138 acres. The area selected exceeded that in 1881 or 1880, but was less than in any other previous year since 1872, 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 13 years ended with 1882 :—

SELECTORS AND LAND SELECTED,* 1870 TO 1882.

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
1882	4,434	837,205

Selected land forfeited, 1882.

745. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as many as 216,708 acres were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1882, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £9,723.

Squatting runs: number and area.

746. The squatting runs in 1882 numbered 503, or 50 less than in 1881. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1882 to 10,120,730 acres, or 2,843,349 acres less than that in 1881.

Decrease in number of squatting runs.

747. 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 licences, under the 47th section of the Land Act 1869. The highest tender for the grazing licence, which is frequently that of the former occupant, is generally accepted.

* Not including selectors of auriferous land under section 49.—See footnote to table following paragraph 736 *ante*.

748. The average size of squatting runs was 23,443 acres in 1881, and 20,121 acres in 1882. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto. Squatting runs: average size.

749. 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 1881 the amount of rent payable was £70,732, or 1.309d. (under 1½d.) per acre, and in 1882 the amount was £50,254, or 1.192d. (about 1½d.) per acre. The sums actually received were £71,036 in 1881 and £57,839 in 1882, but arrears from previous years are included in these amounts. Rent of runs.

750. The receipts from grazing licences amounted to £13,663 in 1881, and £15,624 in 1882. The total amount received from pastoral occupation was thus £84,699 in the former and £73,463 in the latter year. Receipts from grazing licences.

751. 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 licences, 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, licences, &c. In 1882, as compared with 1881, there was a decrease under all these heads; the total amounting to £52,700, as will be seen by the following figures:— Land revenue.

LAND REVENUE, 1881 AND 1882.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1881.	1882.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	713,478	677,045	36,433
Temporary occupation	97,770	87,610	10,160
Penalties, fees, interest, &c.	43,750	37,651	6,099
Total	854,998	802,306	52,692

752. 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, Agricultural statistics.

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 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.

Agricultural statistics, 1882-3.

753. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March, 1883.* 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*.

Number of cultivators.

754. The total number of persons returned as cultivating land was 33,952, of whom 32,592 were in shires, 1,079 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 281 in places outside of local jurisdiction.

Land under tillage.

755. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,040,916 acres, as against 1,821,719 acres in 1881-2. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 219,197 acres.

756. In 1882-3, more land was in cultivation than at any previous period. The extent cultivated in that year was most nearly approached in 1880-81, when, according to the returns, 1,997,943 acres were under cultivation, or only 42,973 acres less than in the year under review.

Area cultivated per head of population.

757. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the year under review as against $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre five years previously, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1872-3	...	...	...	...	1.33 acres
1877-8	...	...	...	...	1.74 „
1882-3	...	...	...	...	2.25 „

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

758. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the eight seasons ended with that of 1881-2, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :—

* 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 1882.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.								
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	Mean.
1. S. Australia ...	6.50	6.86	6.71	7.72	8.09	8.75	9.62	8.91	7.89
2. Tasmania ...	3.13	3.21	3.15	3.26	3.23	3.26	3.25	3.15	3.20
3. New Zealand	1.61	1.62	1.97	2.30	2.62	2.67	2.12	2.63	2.19
4. W. Australia	1.73	1.78	1.68	1.82	1.81	2.28	2.20	1.78	1.88
5. Victoria ...	1.29	1.42	1.54	1.74	1.95	2.01	2.32	2.06	1.79
6. N. S. Wales ...	.80	.74	.82	.83	.88	.90	.96	.83	.84
7. Queensland ...	.39	.43	.46	.52	.56	.49	.53	.56	.49

759. 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 two of the colonies, viz., New Zealand and Queensland, were the figures for the last year named in the table higher than those for any previous one.

Results in different colonies compared.

760. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1882-3, as compared with 1881-2, a larger area was placed under the first two and the last two of these crops, but a smaller area under the others. The extent under oats and hay was larger than in any previous year, the area under the latter being greater by nearly a third than that in 1881-2. The extent under wheat was only exceeded in 1880-81, and then by no more than 8,000 acres; the extent under barley was exceeded in 1880-81 and 1881-2, but in no other year; and the extent under green forage was exceeded only in the five years, 1875-6 to 1879-80. During the past seven 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.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1882 ...	926,729	146,995	48,652	39,129	212,150	241,947
1883 ...	969,362	169,892	43,721	34,267	309,382	290,438
Increase ...	42,633	22,897	...	...	97,232	48,491
Decrease...	...	...	4,931	4,862	...	...

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the ten years ended with 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A post.

Produce of principal crops.

761. The gross yield of wheat exceeded that in 1881-2 by 37,077 bushels, but was exceeded by 975,915 bushels in 1880-81, and by 647,404 bushels in 1879-80. The yield of oats exceeded that in 1881-2 by 833,916 bushels, and was the largest crop of that cereal ever raised in Victoria. The yield of barley was less than that in 1881-2 by 169,089 bushels, or nearly a fifth, and was also less than in 1880-81 and 1879-80. The yield of potatoes was less by 4,685 tons than that in 1881-2, and was also less than in 1879-80, 1876-7, and 1872-3. The hay crop was much the largest ever raised, and exceeded that in 1881-2 by 88,592 tons, or nearly a fourth. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1881-2 and 1882-3 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1882 ...	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	134,290	238,793
1883 ...	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	129,605	327,385
Increase ...	37,077	833,916	...	...	88,592
Decrease ...	...	...	169,089	4,685	...

Wheat-producing counties.

762. 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 RAISED IN TWELVE COUNTIES, 1878 TO 1883.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.					
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Bendigo ...	795,398	727,195	871,278	1,007,979	517,342	622,451
Bogong ...	333,414	136,574	305,951	268,210	294,470	434,907
Borong ...	720,007	1,291,947	1,509,759	1,542,000	1,503,604	1,291,678
Dalhousie...	192,080	106,305	204,299	134,554	206,000	197,968
Delatite ...	278,947	115,639	265,478	176,934	236,936	277,824
Gladstone...	472,224	578,157	700,925	723,419	385,181	556,931
Gunbower ..	250,298	218,348	321,230	697,569	230,952	215,129
Kara Kara	598,661	651,142	681,868	950,096	678,846	576,667
Lowan ...	59,591	220,334	284,407	406,090	540,539	613,278
Moirra ...	889,774	317,465	1,671,507	1,655,322	1,865,846	1,805,153
Rodney ...	1,016,849	451,435	1,088,854	1,068,673	1,007,787	852,358
Talbot ...	449,405	414,473	397,621	302,987	377,893	368,480
Total	6,056,648	5,229,014	8,303,177	8,933,833	7,845,396	7,812,824

Yield of wheat in twelve counties.

763. In 1882-3, eight-ninths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, and a somewhat similar proportion obtained in each of the previous five years. In Bendigo, Bogong,

Delatite, Gladstone, and Lowan, the gross yield was greater in 1882-3 than in the previous year ; but in the other seven counties it was below the yield of that year, the falling-off being especially marked in Borung, Kara Kara, and Rodney.

764. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties and in the whole colony in 1882-3 is compared in the following table with that in each of the five previous years. The counties are arranged according to the average yield in the past season, and the twelve counties just referred to are marked with asterisks :—

Yield of wheat in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1878 TO 1883.

County.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.*					
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Villiers ...	22·27	12·65	26·20	11·73	26·15	27·30
Buln Buln ...	17·10	10·43	20·87	9·23	22·34	25·33
Heytesbury ...	17·95	13·60	24·14	13·16	21·97	24·80
Grant ...	17·55	13·64	24·57	12·78	22·56	24·55
Mornington ...	20·53	5·87	27·79	8·16	21·30	23·61
Polwarth ...	16·56	9·30	25·07	3·27	18·02	23·30
*Dalhousie ...	15·09	8·42	20·89	9·75	21·58	23·22
Tanjil ...	18·24	12·01	22·11	7·71	20·50	22·41
Benambra ...	20·56	11·44	21·27	12·73	20·92	22·11
Tambo ...	13·91	19·12	30·39	12·52	24·51	21·39
Hampden ...	13·26	11·42	18·54	9·31	21·02	21·37
Bourke ...	16·06	11·21	23·74	12·05	20·65	20·86
Dargo ...	20·17	13·49	22·27	10·27	18·59	20·35
Wonnangatta ...	10·15	5·99	16·85	4·69	18·80	19·99
Evelyn ...	16·31	4·86	21·86	8·26	20·16	19·96
Grenville ...	12·42	13·74	18·52	8·40	16·71	19·61
Anglesey ...	13·75	7·21	19·97	9·49	17·99	19·42
Dundas ...	17·85	14·23	19·61	10·11	20·01	19·20
*Talbot ...	13·02	11·99	15·95	10·07	16·53	18·35
Normanby ...	16·77	12·18	19·37	8·14	16·81	18·09
Ripon ...	13·38	14·36	17·35	12·14	15·67	17·53
Follett ...	22·13	11·80	18·44	8·43	12·61	16·86
*Bogong ...	14·59	6·00	13·63	9·92	13·49	16·47
*Delatite ...	14·16	5·38	14·53	8·29	13·90	16·10
Croajingolong ...	6·69	12·48	10·57	10·41	21·51	15·15
*Moira ...	14·64	3·89	16·98	12·71	12·91	12·17
*Rodney ...	12·82	5·54	15·09	12·34	12·68	10·51
*Lowan ...	9·63	13·46	13·75	10·01	10·65	9·00
*Gladstone ...	10·78	10·08	12·55	9·68	5·56	8·29
*Bendigo ...	11·48	8·79	11·58	10·87	6·48	7·81
*Kara Kara ...	10·14	10·73	9·97	9·45	7·39	6·24
*Borong ...	10·05	10·95	10·98	7·92	7·00	5·66
*Gunbower ...	9·18	6·47	7·67	9·29	4·16	3·24
Tatchera ...	5·45	10·55	10·76	5·85	2·37	3·08
Total ...	12·41	8·76	13·29	9·95	9·40	9·03

765. It will be observed that, in all the counties except Tambo, Evelyn, Dundas, Croajingolong, Moira, Rodney, Lowan, Kara Kara,

Acreable yield of wheat, 1882 and 1883.

* In 1878-9, the crops were much affected by rust and drought, and in the last three years by the latter.

Borong, and Gunbower, the acreable produce of wheat was higher in the past than in the previous season. It, however, happens that the last six of the counties named—or those in which the average yields of wheat were the smallest—are amongst those in which the gross yields were the largest, there having been in 1882-3 no less than 5,354,263 bushels, or five-eighths of the whole quantity produced in Victoria, grown therein; and, therefore, the average of the whole colony is brought down below that obtaining in 1881-2.

Average yields in twelve counties.

766. It will also be noticed that if Tatchera and Croajingolong, in which the extent of land suitable for wheat cultivation is but small, be omitted, ten of the “wheat-producing counties” were in 1882-3 at the bottom of the list in point of average yield, and were the counties in which—whilst, in consequence of the large area placed under wheat, the gross yield was greatest—the yield per acre was least. Talbot and Dalhousie, which stood much higher than the other “wheat-producing counties” in point of average yield, are situated to the south of the others, and thus partially escaped the drought which seriously affected the crops all over the northern portion of the colony. This is the third consecutive season in which the rainfall has been deficient in that part of Victoria.

Small gross yield of wheat in some counties.

767. 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 1882-3, less than 2,000 bushels of wheat were grown in Wonnangatta and Evelyn, less than 3,000 bushels in Polwarth, and only a little over 3,000 bushels in Tambo and Mornington.

Yield of other principal crops in each county.

768. 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, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Anglesey ...	31·64	29·89	25·60	20·33	2·30	2·91	1·56	1·64
Benambra ...	29·00	34·69	19·12	25·21	3·16	4·20	1·42	1·75
Bendigo ...	8·69	14·47	6·85	10·97	·93	2·92	·55	·83
Bogong ...	22·85	28·15	14·55	23·79	1·95	2·88	1·09	1·47

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1881-2 AND 1882-3—continued.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Borong ...	15·46	19·32	6·69	7·76	1·09	2·06	·52	·52
Bourke ...	36·15	36·22	28·89	25·74	3·00	3·57	1·76	1·66
Buln Buln ...	29·60	30·20	23·12	29·02	4·33	4·49	2·31	2·09
Croajingolong	25·16	28·14	14·69	18·33	4·23	3·84	1·55	1·90
Dalhousie ...	32·14	34·42	30·78	35·49	1·72	2·69	1·96	1·88
Dargo ...	30·58	34·44	23·86	33·33	6·14	6·58	2·35	2·31
Delatite ...	22·77	26·49	18·20	22·80	1·44	2·46	1·26	1·37
Dundas ...	30·28	23·77	30·52	24·24	2·30	2·32	2·00	1·64
Evelyn ...	28·66	30·35	29·18	26·63	3·36	3·79	1·92	1·90
Follett ...	24·46	22·67	15·67	23·44	3·02	2·02	1·60	1·39
Gladstone ...	10·15	15·44	5·34	10·48	...	·81	·43	·66
Grant ...	35·47	35·67	33·23	30·69	3·19	4·38	1·53	1·57
Grenville ...	25·28	25·37	20·52	22·80	2·32	3·15	1·67	1·65
Gunbower ...	4·43	9·97	5·80	6·55	·17	...	·44	·35
Hampden ...	35·79	32·88	29·21	30·47	3·47	3·92	1·81	1·76
Heytesbury ...	27·73	27·17	36·24	28·12	3·38	3·81	2·17	1·86
Kara Kara ...	16·62	17·96	9·65	12·06	1·36	1·87	·53	·52
Lowan ...	16·50	17·42	14·02	10·84	1·46	1·22	·79	·69
Moira ...	18·01	18·81	15·62	12·40	1·29	1·50	·93	·92
Mornington ...	28·98	27·89	21·59	28·32	4·36	3·91	1·88	1·69
Normanby ...	23·65	18·95	18·94	22·45	3·08	2·89	1·69	1·53
Polwarth ...	33·09	30·32	21·62	26·73	3·32	4·09	2·23	1·94
Ripon ...	26·62	26·84	29·06	31·52	2·08	2·52	1·86	1·71
Rodney ...	16·08	15·26	17·24	11·69	·83	1·25	·80	·63
Talbot ...	32·24	32·62	28·67	28·94	1·84	2·77	1·50	1·52
Tambo ...	30·92	27·29	23·75	50·00	4·46	5·62	2·35	1·90
Tanjil ...	29·63	32·17	30·63	32·21	3·96	4·77	2·26	1·95
Tatchera ...	7·86	1·66	2·31	5·87	...	...	·26	·29
Villiers ...	31·84	28·09	45·20	39·16	5·27	4·41	2·36	2·28
Wonnangatta	33·13	31·41	20·00	25·00	2·34	4·10	1·60	1·63
Total ...	24·57	26·17	19·07	17·35	3·43	3·78	1·13	1·06

769. It will be noticed that in the year ended 31st March, 1883, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Bourke, the next in Grant, and the next in Benambra, Dargo, and Dalhousie in the order named ; that after Tambo, where only 5 acres were placed under that crop, the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, then in Dalhousie, and then in Dargo ; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Dargo, in which county it was more than 6 tons ; that 5 tons per acre was exceeded in Tambo (where, however, only 91 acres were grown) ; and that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Tanjil, Buln Buln, Villiers,

Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1882-3.

Grant, Benambra, Wonnangatta, and Polwarth ; that the highest yields of hay were in Buln Buln, Villiers, and Dargo, those being the only counties in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre.

Yield of principal crops in past two seasons.

770. Comparing the averages of 1882-3 with those of the previous season, a falling-off is observed in the yield per acre of all the crops in Villiers ; of oats, barley, and hay in Dundas and Rodney ; of oats, potatoes, and hay in Follett, Mornington, and Normanby ; of oats and barley in Anglesey ; of oats and hay in Hampden, Polwarth, and Tambo ; of oats in Tatchera ; of barley, potatoes, and hay in Lowan ; of barley and hay in Bourke and Evelyn ; of barley in Grant ; of potatoes in Croajingolong ; and of hay in Buln Buln, Dalhousie, Dargo, Grenville, Kara Kara, Ripon, and Tanjil. In all other cases, the average yields were equal to or greater than those in 1881-2.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1883.

771. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of hay was lower than in any of the eleven previous ones ; that of wheat was lower than in any except 1878-9 ; and that of barley than in any except 18 0-81 ; but the acreable yield of oats was higher than in any of the eleven previous seasons ; and that of potatoes higher than in any except 1879-80. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the yield per acre of those five crops during each of the last twelve years, also the average during the whole period :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1883.

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
1883	9·03	26·17	17·35	3·78	1·06
Mean of twelve years...	12·47	20·30	19·98	3·30	1·26

772. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, 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 eleven years ended with 1882 :—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1882.

Year ended 31st March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1872 ...	13·45	14·48	...	5·73	...	13·39	22·52
1873 ...	16·51	16·32	...	11·50	6·02	18·62	24·19
1874 ...	13·58	13·43	...	7·87	13·44	16·17	25·61
1875 ...	14·57	12·87	...	11·75	12·00	18·51	28·15
1876 ...	15·49	14·66	...	11·95	11·00	16·38	31·54
1877 ...	13·15	16·43	...	5·40	12·00	19·30	28·63
1878 ...	12·41	13·84	10·63	7·76	11·00	18·12	26·03
1879 ...	8·76	14·74	13·56	7·15	9·97	16·10	22·94
1880 ...	13·29	15·48	8·11	9·78	14·94	23·22	28·16
1881 ...	9·95	14·69	20·40	4·96	14·94	14·99	25·07
1882 ...	9·40	15·35	8·41	4·57	7·00	18·88	22·69
Mean ...	12·78	14·75	12·22	8·04	11·23	17·61	25·96
OATS.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1872 ...	18·76	20·36	...	10·85	...	20·03	26·78
1873 ...	19·55	19·94	...	16·39	13·24	25·85	27·00
1874 ...	15·69	18·71	...	10·61	19·22	20·98	29·81
1875 ...	18·46	16·31	...	14·61	16·00	26·82	35·22
1876 ...	21·92	18·72	...	16·69	15·00	25·40	37·79
1877 ...	19·91	21·16	...	10·65	15·00	24·21	31·24
1878 ...	19·39	19·31	10·11	11·96	14·00	22·32	31·68
1879 ...	17·60	20·24	9·65	12·01	18·02	24·82	30·11
1880 ...	24·00	21·64	24·74	15·02	19·00	28·61	36·53
1881 ...	17·62	19·87	17·94	11·50	19·00	22·13	32·05
1882 ...	24·57	21·81	12·74	10·66	10·00	28·44	28·45
Mean ...	19·77	19·82	15·04	12·81	15·85	24·51	31·51
BARLEY.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1872 ...	20·00	15·97	...	9·53	...	23·04	21·50
1873 ...	20·86	18·96	...	14·31	14·00	22·44	21·25
1874 ...	19·84	18·61	...	10·69	17·22	19·33	27·41
1875 ...	21·01	17·33	...	15·18	16·00	24·46	29·39
1876 ...	22·20	20·46	...	14·12	14·00	27·84	35·91
1877 ...	21·18	23·69	...	10·64	15·00	23·58	28·95
1878 ...	19·81	19·68	16·86	11·97	13·00	20·28	25·40
1879 ...	18·24	21·47	15·87	11·82	12·23	24·22	24·77
1880 ...	24·67	21·46	24·68	13·38	18·00	27·91	30·47
1881 ...	15·57	20·35	20·97	11·62	18·00	20·39	26·05
1882 ...	19·07	21·04	12·53	11·47	10·00	22·29	22·28
Mean ...	20·22	19·91	18·18	12·25	14·74	23·25	26·67

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1882—*continued.*

Year ended 31st March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
POTATOES.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1872 ...	3·22	3·03	...	3·48	...	2·77	3·53
1873 ...	3·45	2·98	...	3·28	2·34	3·92	4·92
1874 ...	2·86	2·98	...	3·41	2·67	3·16	4·46
1875 ...	3·53	2·83	...	3·72	3·00	3·75	5·24
1876 ...	3·37	2·98	...	4·52	3·00	3·54	4·89
1877 ...	3·31	3·03	...	2·84	3·00	3·43	5·36
1878 ...	3·11	2·52	1·91	2·51	2·00	3·25	5·38
1879 ...	2·71	3·20	2·33	2·67	2·49	3·37	4·98
1880 ...	4·04	3·23	3·03	3·80	3·50	3·18	5·62
1881 ...	2·81	2·73	2·65	2·89	3·50	3·12	4·94
1882 ...	3·43	2·78	2·36	2·96	2·00	3·47	5·41
Mean ...	3·26	2·94	2·46	3·28	2·75	3·36	4·98
HAY.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1872 ...	1·40	1·50	...	1·00	...	·98	1·16
1873 ...	1·32	1·61	...	1·21	1·51	1·39	1·25
1874 ...	1·27	1·54	...	1·02	2·00	1·08	1·43
1875 ...	1·32	1·37	...	1·26	1·50	1·35	·84
1876 ...	1·33	1·15	...	1·21	1·00	1·42	1·46
1877 ...	1·22	1·43	...	1·95	1·00	1·21	1·31
1878 ...	1·17	1·22	1·30	1·13	1·00	1·13	1·30
1879 ...	1·21	1·66	1·33	·97	1·00	1·19	1·22
1880 ...	1·45	1·45	1·96	1·12	1·25	1·52	1·51
1881 ...	1·20	1·33	1·95	·96	1·25	1·13	1·27
1882 ...	1·13	1·35	1·16	·72	·75	1·29	1·30
Mean ...	1·27	1·42	1·54	1·14	1·23	1·24	1·28

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 ten years ended with 1882-3, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Colonies
with highest
and lowest
average
yields.

773. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the whole period, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; and the yield of potatoes is lowest in Queensland. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of barley, but fourth in regard to each of the other crops named.

Average pro-
duce 1881-2
and previous
years com-
pared.

774. It will further be noticed that in the latest year respecting which the table affords information the average produce of oats and potatoes in Victoria, of wheat, oats, and barley in New South Wales, of all the crops, except barley, in Tasmania, and of potatoes and hay in New Zealand, was above the mean of the eleven years to which reference is made; but that in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia the average produce of all the crops was below the mean of that period.

775. 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 crop in British and Foreign countries.

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...	1882	3,164,	4,245,	2,452,	64,	1,388,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	114,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1881	2,455,	4,399,	2,582,	4,628,	2,449,
Belgium ...	1866	700,	567,	108,	714,	423,
Denmark ...	1876	140,	864,	699,	575,	96,
France ...	1881	17,189,*	8,584,	2,529,	4,390,	3,343,
Germany ...	1881	4,489,	9,249,	4,034,	14,606,	6,836,
Holland ...	1880	229,	291,	117,	487,	347,
Hungary ...	1881	6,226,	2,338,	2,228,	...	909,
Italy ...	1875-80	11,700,	939,	1,180,	...	169,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1872	28,743,	32,819,	15,512,	66,399,	3,169,
Sweden ...	1880	...	2,433,†	...	1,087,‡	380,
United States ...	1881	37,709,	16,832,	1,968,	1,789,	...

776. 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 yield of crops in Foreign countries.

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 ...	1881	39,894,	92,423,	45,334,	77,538,	273,976,
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 ...	1881	266,228,*	212,432,	48,357,	65,262,	366,596,
Germany ...	1881	75,639,	138,109,	91,517,	200,138,	1,003,253,
Holland ...	1880	5,721,	13,111,	4,819,	9,079,	38,290,
Hungary ...	1881	85,591,	45,922,	38,459,	...	82,941,
Italy ...	1875-80	139,971,	18,455,	17,709,	...	27,722,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1872	157,938,	543,623,	124,754,	546,832,	370,876,
Sweden ...	1880	3,042,	46,824,	14,274,	18,282,	55,456,
United States ...	1881	368,661,	403,756,	39,903,	20,072,	...

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*). † Including barley and mixed corn. ‡ Including wheat.
 § The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of the United States, in which it was quoted in Winchester bushels. These have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to 969,447 of an Imperial bushel. For the standard weight of cereals per Imperial bushel see paragraph 810 *post*. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weigh about 56 lbs.

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom

777. 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.

778. 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.

Yield of
wheat, oats,
and barley
in United
Kingdom,
1882.

779. An estimate for the year 1882 of the produce of wheat, oats, and barley in the United Kingdom was quoted by Major P. G. Craigie, F.S.S., in a paper read before the Statistical Society of London,* on the 16th January, 1883, with the following result:—

ESTIMATED PRODUCE OF WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM, 1882.

			Total Number of Bushels.				Bushels per acre.
Wheat	...	...	83,920,000	...	...	...	26·5
Oats	...	...	176,240,000	...	...	...	41·5
Barley	...	...	81,272,000	...	...	...	33·2

Yield of crops
in United
Kingdom
and
colonies.

780. It will be observed that the average produce of wheat in the United Kingdom in 1882 was exactly equal to that of the 14 years already mentioned, which it was stated was much above the average of any of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand. A reference to a previous table † will show that the average of oats and barley was much higher than the average in any one of these colonies.

Average
yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries.

781. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

* See Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol. XLVI., page 17, Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

† See table following paragraph 772 *ante*.

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 ...	1881	16·3	21·0	17·6	16·8	111·9
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 ...	1881	15·5†	24·7	19·1	14·9	109·7
Germany ...	1881	16·9	14·9	22·7	13·7	146·8
Holland ...	1880	25·0	45·1	41·2	18·6	110·3
Hungary ...	1881	13·7	19·6	17·2	...	91·2
Italy ...	1875-80	12·0	19·6	15·0	...	164·0
Norway ...	1875	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe ...	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	8·2	117·0
United States ...	1881	9·8	24·0	20·3	11·2	...

782. 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 Holland, over 20 bushels in Belgium, 17 bushels in Germany, 16 bushels in Austria, 15½ bushels in France, and 14 bushels in Hungary, all of which were above the average of Victoria; but the wheat yields of Italy, the United States, Germany, the Cape of Good Hope, and European Russia, were below the average of this colony. †

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Victoria.

783. According to the figures, the average yield of oats is higher in Victoria* than in the Cape of Good Hope, Germany, or European Russia, and about equal to that in Italy or Hungary, but lower than in any other of the countries named; the yield of barley is about the same as in the United States, higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, France, Hungary, 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, Germany, Italy, and Norway.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Victoria.

784. 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,

Government Experimental Farm.

* See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 776 ante. † Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).
 ‡ See table following paragraph 771 ante.

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.

Present
state of Ex-
perimental
Farm.

785. 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 1882-3 the receipts from the sale of produce were £1,446 13s. 9d., and the total expenditure was £1,296 11s. 0d., thus leaving a credit balance of £150 2s. 9d. The income would, no doubt, have been larger had it not been for a severe winter, which had the effect of reducing the condition of the live stock. The live stock now on the farm consists of 24 horses, 44 short-horned cattle, 18 Hereford cattle, 152 store and milch cows, 2,603 sheep and lambs, and 10 pigs, the whole being valued at £2,751 18s. Additional permanent improvements have been made during the year; additions have also been made to the stock of farming implements, furniture, &c.; 240 acres are now under cultivation, exclusive of the olive plantation, vineyard, &c., and 452 acres have been grubbed and cleared, and 280 acres simply cleared. The principal crops in 1882-3 were wheat, barley, oats, and hay.

New
industries
started.

786. During the past year the manufacture of wine has been started, with the result that the district is found suitable for vine growing and wine making. An oil press has also been erected, and the manufacture of olive oil commenced with favorable results. The farm is a benefit to farmers in supplying them with good seed wheat at reasonable rates; and also bull calves, with which to improve the breed of their cattle.

Employment
of Indus-
trial School
boys.

787. 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

* This and the next two paragraphs have been corrected to date by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture.

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.

788. Only in the last six 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 nine years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which amounted in 1882 to about three and a third million, 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 1882, 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.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1882.

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.	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
		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

* 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.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1882—*continued.*

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.	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
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
1882	890,470	8,714,377	-3,321,532	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3·88

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

Allowance
for seed,
waste, &c.

789. The figures in the last column but two (For Seed, &c.) 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, the allowance made has been thought not too high. The figures for 1882, however, would seem to point to an opposite conclusion. Perhaps, since Victoria has become a wheat exporting country, the wheat wasted and used for feeding the lower animals is less than formerly, and certainly it cannot be expected to bear a fixed ratio to the land placed under cultivation, as the quantity used for seed undoubtedly does. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 3,938,802 bushels, equal to 4·42 bushels per head;

* See footnote to preceding page.

or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 4,423,483 bushels, or nearly 5 bushels per head.

790. 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 three years ended with 1881, and to less than 4 bushels in 1882, the figures for that year showing a smaller average than those for any previous one.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

791. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 5.78 bushels over the whole period of forty-three years, but during the last five years it has averaged only 4.62 bushels. In the present state of our population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

792. 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 United Kingdom.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1880.

Year 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.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

793. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the fourteen years named 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 apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

794. 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, it will be observed, is somewhat higher 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 considerably less than that shown by the figures.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1882.

795. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-six years, 1837 to 1882, 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 nearly 8½ millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,† 1837 TO 1882.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.		Quantity.	Value.
		bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1882	... ..	32,551,223	13,817,518
Exported, „ „	... ..	19,313,163	5,392,668
Imports in excess of exports...		13,238,060	8,424,850

Net imports of agricultural products.

796. 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 1882. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :—

* 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, 1877 TO 1882.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	95,071	80,140	92,176	12,938	74,924	29,621
Barley	25,481	48,328	87,982	21,000	...	3,033
Pearl barley	1,368	1,584	2,907	248	...	...
Malt	76,867	37,162	54,716	18,661	...	...
Maize	123,357	164,578	154,717	105,849	105,739	32,379
Maizena	7,365	2,359	3,668	4,171	7,654	5,098
Beans, pease, and split pease	2,456	2,057	2,191	...	...	...
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	153,414	88,171	107,319	111,603	154,637	166,059
Jams, jellies, and preserves	350	...	...	...	...	2,787
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,064	4,565	5,497	3,208	7,349	6,722
Hops	43,782	41,461	20,596	24,637	28,442	31,639
Chicory	3,300	1,906	257	...	...	171
Pickles	4,284	1,843	6,457	295	5,508	7,371
Olive and salad oil ...	18,846	16,352	16,351	15,562	12,014	17,569
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	148,688	45,372	24,921	...	31,270	96,206
Vegetables (preserved)	...	1,409	498	717	...	...
Canary seed	1,857	1,228	1,008	1,260	1,248	1,063
Grass and clover seed	19,618	12,616	13,704	5,226	2,990	9,560
Total ...	732,168	551,131	594,965	325,375	431,775	409,278

797. It will be observed that beans and pease are absent from the list for the last three years, and barley, malt, and preserved vegetables for the last two years; also, that jams, jellies, and preserves, which had been absent from the list since 1877, re-appeared in 1882, with net imports amounting to £2,787. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

798. 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 1882 to the value of £8,464, and exported to the value of only £505, the difference in favour of the former being £7,959. The value of the imports of eggs in 1881 exceeded that of the exports by £6,926, in 1880 by £6,693, in 1879 by £9,479, in 1878 by £11,597, and in 1877 by £13,550. Net import of eggs.

799. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 475 acres were placed under wheat; 83 under oats; 21 under barley; 17 under potatoes; 152 under hay; 142 under green forage; and 110 Proportion of land under each crop.

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1881 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange *post*, chiefly under Order 22.

under other kinds of crops. Relatively to the whole area under tillage, the tendency of late years has been to crop a larger extent of land 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 nine years :—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1875 TO 1883.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.									
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
	per cent.	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	47·50	
Oats ...	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93	6·71	8·07	8·32	
Barley ...	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56	3·44	2·67	2·14	
Potatoes ...	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46	2·30	2·15	1·68	
Hay ...	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93	12·50	11·65	15·16	
Green forage ...	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11	13·24	13·28	14·23	
Other tillage ...	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12	12·90	11·31	10·97	
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	

Minor crops.

800. 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,* 1878 TO 1883.

Nature of Crop.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Arrowroot ...	acres ...	...	4	3	9	7
	tons (root)	...	3	17	37	32
	cwt., manfd.	...	7	10	8	30
Artichokes ...	acres ...	...	...	3	...	2
	tons ...	...	...	45	...	16
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	470	402	374	348	433
	tons ...	2,272	1,272	2,504	2,403	3,281
Broom millet...	acres ...	7	6	...	2	9
	fibre, cwt.	...	...	...	...	10
	seed, bush.	...	...	...	100	220

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1878 TO 1883—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Buckwheat ...	acres ...	2	...	1	...	...	3
	bushels ...	11	...	12	...	...	65
Canary seed ...	acres ...	82	4	1	57	127	41
	bushels ...	825	150	2	341	1,241	192
Chicory ...	acres ...	256	155	392	230	207	283
	tons ...	1,333	653	1,764	960	781	1,209
Coriander Seed	acres ...	...	...	...	...	2	3
	lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	1,008	810
Currants ...	acres ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	bushels ...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Fenugreek † ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Flax ...	acres ...	33	4	5	13	21	7
	fibre, cwt.	40	...	12	31	21	31
	linseed, bsh.	125	...	30	67	91	43
Garden seeds...	acres ...	16	4	117	29	21	14
	cwt. ...	...	4	485	812	119	43
Gooseberries ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Grass and clover seeds ...	acres ...	1,846	2,824	2,237	2,817	2,061	2,290
	bushels ...	28,840	34,432	32,031	26,320	32,085	28,740
Green pease ...	acres ...	...	37	...	...	21	10
	tons ...	...	50	...	...	26	25
Hops ...	acres ...	274	203	267	428	564	1,034
	lbs. ...	218,848	130,816	284,480	307,328	453,040	1,035,216
Kohl-rabi ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Lucerne for seed ...	acres ...	...	3	7	...	...	...
	bushels ...	...	16	50	...	...	...
Maize ...	acres ...	1,215	1,939	2,447	1,769	1,783	2,702
	bushels ...	22,050	40,754	61,887	49,299	81,007	131,620
Mangel-wurzel	acres ...	1,320	888	1,027	1,284	1,044	1,087
	tons ...	15,465	8,275	14,897	12,640	14,989	16,656
Medicinal herbs	acres ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulberry trees	acres ...	21	18	4	14	4	3
	number ...	14,310	12,460	...	...	...	379
Mustard ...	acres ...	58	39	92	233	97	81
	cwt. ...	167	121	447	771	444	379
Olives ...	acres ...	10	20	10	17	‡ 10	2
	fruit, cwt.	...	9	...	17	...	35
Onions ...	oil, gallons	...	...	...	15	...	...
	acres ...	816	1,069	1,040	1,056	1,134	1,341
Opium poppies	tons ...	3,055	3,600	7,347	4,979	10,190	8,280
	acres ...	3	3	5	15	4	9
Oranges ...	lbs of opium	...	...	80	171	80	225
	heads ...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...
Osiers ...	acres ...	...	6	2	20	5	...
	cases ...	...	...	30	6	...	...
Pease and beans	acres ...	...	...	...	31	4	4
	tons ...	...	...	...	1	9	2
Prickly comfrey ...	acres ...	17,286	15,153	21,462	23,378	25,937	26,832
	bushels ...	241,007	248,436	574,954	403,321	621,668	689,507
...	acres ...	...	...	...	1	8	...
	tons ...	...	...	...	100	160	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† *Fœnum græcum*, the *Trigonella* of Linnæus.

‡ Reported to have failed.

MINOR CROPS,* 1878 TO 1883—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Pumpkins, melons, cu- cubers, &c.	acres	...	46	205	99	64	81	35
	tons	...	159	1,190	484	416	842	370
Rape for seed	acres	...	...	2	41	14	...	30
	bushels	...	...	25	...	128	...	468
Raspberries ...	acres	...	17	45	94	132	155	203
	cwt.	...	224	476	1,299	1,591	3,067	4,822
Rhubarb ...	acres	...	3	3	...	18	1	9
	tons	...	10	10	...	81	1	40
Rye ...	acres	...	1,075	1,779	1,236	1,569	972	1,137
	bushels	...	9,852	20,816	18,407	13,978	12,653	23,244
Sheep's parsley	acres	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	lbs.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Strawberries	acres	...	19	24	19	107	26	16
	cwt.	...	208	323	209	1,421	165	154
Sunflowers for seed ...	acres	...	...	...	2	7	6	6
	bushels	...	...	...	40	142	77	62
Teazles ...	acres	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
	number	...	...	...	8,000	27,000	...	...
Tobacco ...	acres	...	2,327	1,936	531	1,990	1,461	1,313
	cwt.	...	15,827	15,662	† 1,297	17,333	12,876	5,673
Tomatoes ...	acres	...	5	3	...	5	10	15
	cwt.	...	721	220	...	454	1,549	2,265
Turnips ...	acres	...	315	310	192	460	151	125
	tons	...	2,346	1,349	2,054	1,932	1,713	901
Vetches and tares for seed	acres	...	...	...	3	23	5	5
	bushels	...	...	...	62	201	71	83
Vines ‡	acres	...	4,419	4,434	4,284	4,980	4,923	5,732
	wine, galls.	...	457,535	410,333	574,143	484,028	539,191	516,763
Wattle trees ...	brandy, „	...	840	1,561	3,284	3,038	1,453	3,377
	acres	...	13	...	...	30	...	...

Vines.

801. In 1882-3 the area under vines was greater than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned, however, was less than that returned in 1881-2 by 22,428 gallons, and was also less than that returned in 1879-80, and in the seven years 1869-70 to 1875-6. The season under review is only the third during the last seven years that the number of gallons of wine produced exceeded 500,000, whereas in two previous seasons before the advent of the phylloxera, about the year 1875, 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

* 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.

the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

802. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera, and of the measures taken for its suppression, has been kindly contributed by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture :—

Phylloxera
vastatrix.

“The vine disease caused by the insect known as *Phylloxera Vastatrix* made its appearance known in the Geelong district by a decadence of vigour in the vines, in small patches in different parts of the vineyard, *i.e.*, by a want of strength, and presenting a sickly appearance. The leaves afterwards became yellow round the edges, the plants sickened still further, and after a few years died completely. It was in or about the year 1875 that the disease commenced to demonstrate itself. As the vines died out, they were frequently replaced by others on the same spot by the vignerons, and these vines and cuttings likewise died. The origin of the disease is believed to have arisen by the importation of vines. When vines are diseased, the roots become covered with patches of a yellow orange colour, when viewed with the naked eye, and the rootlets have at their terminal points and at other parts nodules or swellings; in the fissures, also, of the bark on the roots may be seen there little bodies. When viewed with the microscope, these spots are seen to be little clusters of insects, having six legs and two antennæ.

“The disease has been confined to the Geelong district, extending from Gheringhap to Germantown, a distance of about fourteen miles. In order, if possible, to prevent the spread of the 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. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were found to be diseased; some were partially destroyed and others were wholly rooted out. Six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were destroyed in 1879. In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the condition of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or otherwise mitigating it. The committee reported there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation other than vines; that so far as experiments have been carried on no remedy or cure for the disease was known; the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the scourge was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than entire eradication. It was 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 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 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 £100 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a “Vine Disease District” any vine or part of a vine. 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 Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease.

* “*Diseases in Vines Act 1877*,” 41 Vict. No. 595 (18th January, 1878).

† “*Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880*,” 44 Vict. No. 684 (28th December, 1880).

“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 amount 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 insect.

“Special attention has been given to destroy all shoots from broken roots remaining in the ground of vines which have been destroyed under the several Acts, and from roots of vines destroyed by the occupiers of land to whom compensation was not paid.

“Compensation, in amounts varying from £1,042 10s. to 1s., has been awarded to the owners of about 2,000 separate properties; about half the number of awards is for cottage vines in the town of Geelong and suburbs. The total amount paid for eradication, compensation, and departmental expenses, up to the end of June, 1883, is £33,767.”

Gardens and orchards.

803. 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:—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1882	...	...	...	11,363	9,267	20,630
1883	...	...	...	9,677	10,048	19,725
	Increase	...	...	...	781	...
	Decrease	...	...	1,686	...	905

Land in fallow.

804. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1883 was 159,302, or 14,976 more than in the previous year.

Leases and rental of farms.

805. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1882-3 as averaging from 2 to 6½ years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 6d. to 19s.; the extreme figures being 2s. 6d. and 80s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 10d. to 7s.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 20s.

Prices of agricultural produce.

806. 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 VIII., Interchange, of this work. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts

during each of the last fourteen years. It will be noted that a considerable increase occurred in 1883 in the prices of all the articles except wheat and oats :—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1883.

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	
1883	...	4	9	3	1	4	1	75	4	81	

807. It will be observed that the price of wheat and hay was highest in 1877; and that of oats, barley, and potatoes in 1874; also that the price of barley was lowest in 1882, that of wheat in 1880, and that of oats, potatoes, and hay in 1881. Years of highest and lowest prices.

808. The following statement of the average *Gazette* price of wheat per Imperial quarter* during the seven years ended with 1881 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1882 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.		1882.	
	s.	d.	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	5	46	3
February	41	8	43	1	51	7	51	4	38	0	43	5	41	9	45	7
March	41	6	43	0	51	1	49	7	39	7	45	7	42	7	44	5
April	43	0	44	11	53	4	51	3	41	0	48	1	44	6	46	11
May	42	3	45	1	65	10	51	11	41	0	45	2	44	5	47	0
June	42	3	47	5	64	6	48	0	41	9	45	1	44	6	47	5
July	46	5	48	3	62	9	44	11	44	6	43	9	46	5	49	2
August	52	10	46	0	64	11	44	9	49	1	43	11	48	6	50	5
September	48	4	46	8	59	1	43	8	47	6	41	2	52	3	42	1
October	46	4	46	6	53	7	39	7	48	10	41	9	47	1	40	3
November	47	2	47	11	52	3	40	4	48	9	43	9	45	11	40	11
December	46	3	49	9	51	6	40	3	46	7	44	1	44	7	41	6
The Year...	45	2	46	2	56	9	46	5	43	11	44	4	45	4	45	2

* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1867 to 1881.

Value of
agricultural
produce.

809. The value of agricultural produce in the year ended 31st March, 1883, may be estimated at nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1882-3.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.		
		£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat	8,751,454 bushels	@	0 4 9	2,078,470	6	6
Oats	4,446,027 "	@	0 3 1	685,429	3	3
Barley	758,477 "	@	0 4 1	154,855	14	5
Other cereals	844,371 "	@	0 4 0	168,874	4	0
Potatoes	129,605 tons	@	3 15 4	488,178	16	8
Other root crops	29,118 "	@	5 0 0	145,590	0	0
Hay	327,385 "	@	4 1 0	1,325,909	5	0
Green forage	290,438 acres	@	3 0 0	871,314	0	0
Tobacco	1,313 "	@	2 16 0	3,676	8	0
Grapes, not made into wine	15,543 cwt.	@	1 0 0	15,543	0	0
Wine	516,763 gallons	@	0 4 0	103,352	12	0
Brandy	3,377 "	@	0 10 0	1,688	10	0
Other crops	518 acres	@	5 0 0	2,590	0	0
Garden and orchard produce	19,725 "	@	20 0 0	394,500	0	0
	Total			6,439,971	19	10

Specific
weight of
crops.

810. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus wheat, during 1882-3, ranged from 57 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 50 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 59 lbs.; and maize, 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 55 lbs.

Rates of
agricul-
tural labour.

811. The following figures will show that the average rates of labour on farms were generally higher in 1882-3 than in 1881-2. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,* 1882 AND 1883.

Description of Labour.	1881-2.		1882-3.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	19	7	20	2
Farm laborers, "	17	0	18	3
Married couples, "	24	10	25	6
Females, "	10	0	10	6
Mowers, "	30	5	37	4
" per acre	5	10	5	8
Reapers, per week	29	10	34	0
" per acre	10	8	12	8
Threshers, per bushel	0	6	0	7

* See also table of Wages in Part Interchange post.

812. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follows for the year under review and the previous one :—

Plant and improvements on farms.

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1882 AND 1883.

	1881-2.	1882-3.
Steam engines, number	367	417
„ horse-power	3,008	3,217
Value of farming implements and machines...	£2,197,768	£2,304,735
„ improvements on farms ...	£14,167,644	£13,849,370

813. 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 labour in the last two years :—

Machine labour.

MACHINE LABOUR, 1882 AND 1883.

Average Rates Paid for—	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre *	0 4 11	0 5 6
„ mowing, „	0 4 6	0 4 11
„ threshing, per 100 bushels †	1 2 5	1 2 10

814. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the census of 1881, and since that time the figures have been brought on by estimates furnished by the municipal authorities. The following are the census numbers, and the numbers at the end of 1882, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :—

Live stock, 1881 and 1882.

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1882.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
3rd April, 1881 (enumerated)	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
31st December, 1882 (estimated)	280,874	330,192	956,896	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917
Increase ...	5,358	994	...	821	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	173	...	186,039	4,019

815. The estimates for 1882, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase of horses and milch cows, and a falling-off of other cattle, sheep, and pigs. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed on any statement of the numbers of live stock, except such as is derived from the returns of a general census.

Increase or contrary, 1882.

816. 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.

* Without binding; the average price, with binding, was 10s. 1d. in 1882-3.

† Including winnowing; without winnowing, the average price in 1882-3 was 17s. 9d

Goats, asses,
and mules.

817. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

Poultry.

818. Information respecting the numbers of poultry kept is not obtained 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.

819. It is seen that in ten years 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.

820. 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 ...	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,722,
Belgium ...	1866	283,	1,242,	586,	632,
Denmark ...	1876	352,	1,348,	1,719,	504,
France ...	1879	2,818,	11,576,	22,891,	5,563,
Holland ...	1880	278,	1,470,	848,	335,
Italy ...	1881	...	4,783,	8,596,	1,164,
Hungary ...	1880	1,820,	4,598,	9,252,	...
Norway ...	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Russia ...	1870	16,160,	22,770,	48,132,	9,800,
Sweden ...	1880	465,	2,228,	1,457,	419,
United States ...	1880	11,430,	33,306,	43,577,	36,248,

Live stock
slaughtered.

821. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the

For live stock in each Australasian colony. see third folding sheet *ante*, also Appendix A *post*.

figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1881 and 1882, those for the latter year being in every case larger than those for the former:—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1881	236,965	1,884,374	106,796
1882	296,562	2,082,845	120,124
Increase ...	59,597	198,471	13,328

822. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1882 were returned as follow:—

Purposes for which stock was slaughtered.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1882.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow.	Total.
Cattle and Calves ...	295,622	620	320	296,562
Sheep and Lambs ...	1,900,461	142,095	40,289	2,082,845
Pigs	67,233	52,863	28	120,124
Total	2,263,316	195,578	40,637	2,499,531

823. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1882-3:—

Value of pastoral produce.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1882-3.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 330,192 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	£ 2,806,632
Estimated value of stock produced in 1882:—	
Cattle, 330,192, viz., 220,128, @ £8, and 110,064 (calves), @ 30s.	1,926,120
Sheep, 2,543,560, @ 7s. 6d.	953,835
Pigs, 71,375, @ £2 10s.	178,438
Horses, 14,044, @ £8	112,352
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	3,167,836
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 2,034,654 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	152,599
Total	9,297,812

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows:—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.

Flour mills. 824. In 1883, as compared with 1882, an increase of 5 occurred in the number of flour mills returned; the wheat operated upon also increased by 377,000 bushels, and the other grain operated upon by nearly 400,000 bushels. A falling-off of 22 took place in the number of hands employed, but an increase of over £4,000 in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1882 AND 1883.

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.			
1882 ...	138	130	8	2,605	449	814
1883 ...	143	140	3	2,695	457	836
Increase	5	10	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	5	90	8	22

Year ended 31st March.	Grain operated upon.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	bushels.	bushels.	£	£	£
1882 ...	6,021,043	229,872	231,930	56,396	173,905
1883 ...	6,397,738	628,116	223,125	61,757	181,445
Increase ...	376,695	398,244	...	5,361	7,540
Decrease ...	...	...	8,805	...	...

**Value of
materials
used and
produced.**

825. 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, 1880-81.

Value of materials operated upon	...	£1,412,099
Value of articles produced	...	1,651,351
Increased value	...	<u>£239,252, or 17 per cent.</u>

Breweries.

826. The breweries returned in the year under review were fewer by 10 than those in the former one. More materials, however, were used and more beer was produced in 1883 than in 1882, and the value of plant, lands, and buildings also increased. In the past year, as compared with the previous one, 2 more breweries employed steam-power, and 12 fewer were worked by manual labour only, which resulted in the hands employed being fewer by 12. The closed breweries were all small, and

* 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.

were situated at Collingwood, Daylesford, Geelong, Hamilton, Melbourne (2), Richmond, Sale, Sandhurst, Williamstown, and Wood's Point. On the other hand, a new brewery was opened at Echuca.

BREWERIES, 1882 AND 1883.

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 Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1882... ..	88	53	2	33	476	941	lbs. 11,330,928	bushels. 511,340	lbs. 685,390
1883... ..	78	55	2	21	505	927	12,048,400	594,534	695,938
Increase ...	...	2	...	...	29	...	717,472	83,192	10,548
Decrease ...	10	...	...	12	...	14	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	gallons.	£	£	£
1882	12,250,807	129,073	74,405	223,240
1883	13,594,214	142,725	80,815	241,120
Increase ...	1,343,407	13,652	6,410	17,880

827. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the census year, but not since. The following are the figures given :—

Value of materials used and produced.

BREWERIES, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	...	...	...	£ 442,885
„ of beer made	...	...	...	780,501
Increased value	...	...	...	<u>337,616, or 76 per cent.</u>

828. The large amount of building carried on in 1881-2, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, and the great demand for bricks resulting therefrom, led to the opening of a number of new brick-making works in that year. Three of these were closed in 1882-3, but the remainder appear to have done a larger business, as increases occurred in the power of steam engines used, in the number of hands employed, in the out-put of bricks, and in the value of pottery manufactured. Moreover, the valuation placed upon plant, lands, and buildings was higher by £45,090

Brickyards and potteries.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. One of the breweries in 1882 was on Crown lands, and two were on Crown lands in 1883.

than in the previous year. The following are the comparative figures of the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1882 AND 1883.

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 Labour.		
1882 ...	198	162	79	17	83	98	318	1,346
1883 ...	195	160	83	24	76	95	407	1,442
Increase	...	...	4	7	...	...	89	96
Decrease	3	2	...	...	7	3	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	94,398,225	185,000	62,689	63,662	59,786	51,731
1883 ...	95,476,350	187,112	77,094	81,602	79,415	59,252
Increase	1,078,125	2,112	14,405	17,940	19,629	7,521

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.

829. Six new establishments for tanning and wool-washing were opened in 1882-3, and the returns show an increase of £5,571 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The business done, however, was less than in the previous year; the hides and skins tanned being fewer in number by 51,610, the skins stripped by 52,419, and the wool obtained and washed by 847,551 lbs. The following are the particulars of the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1882 AND 1883.

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 Labour only.			
1882 ...	160	47	2	1	31	79	530	1,969	3,515
1883 ...	166	58	1	1	15	91	653	1,786	3,920
Increase	6	11	...	...	...	12	123	...	405
Decrease	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	183	...

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-one of the brickyards in 1882 and thirty in 1883 were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1882 AND 1883—continued.

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.
1882 ...	1,725,718	2,593,664	lbs. 4,237,870	lbs. 8,618,119	£ 111,740	£ 56,664	£ 149,083
1883 ...	1,674,108	2,068,745	4,975,225	7,033,213	114,198	64,249	144,611
Increase	...	...	737,355	...	2,458	7,585	...
Decrease	51,610	524,919	...	1,584,906	...	...	4,472

830. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained at the census of 1881, but no later information exists respecting these values. The following are the figures :—

Value of materials used and produced.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	£1,008,531
„ articles produced	1,406,274
Increased value	£397,743, or 39 per cent.

831. The number of woollen mills has not been changed in the last two years. A trifling decrease, however, occurred in the amount of horse-power employed; also a falling-off of 73,000 yards in the out-put of tweed, cloth, flannel, &c., but an increase in the other items, except shawls, of which only three were made 1882 and none in 1883. Forty-five more hands were employed in 1883 than in 1882, and an additional value of £4,049 was placed on the machinery, lands, and buildings :—

Woollen mills.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1882 AND 1883.

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.
1882 ...	9	505	lbs. 1,866,828	yards. 1,128,636	pairs. 1,788	number. 3
1883 ...	9	495	2,034,654	1,055,015	5,974	...
Increase ...	...	...	167,826	...	4,186	...
Decrease ...	...	10	...	73,621	...	3

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Eleven of the establishments in 1882 and nine in 1883 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1882 AND 1883—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1882 ...	442	326	158,563	6,682	63,631
1883 ...	477	336	159,449	7,082	66,394
Increase ...	35	10	886	400	2,763

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

832. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned for the census year, but not since, the difference in favour of the manufactured articles being £79,298. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	...	...	£89,412
„ articles produced	...	...	168,710
Increased value	...	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.

Soap and
candle
works.

833. The soap and candle works returned in 1883 were fewer by 3 than those in 1882, but the closed factories were all small, and employed manual labour only. The weight of candles made was less by over 6,000 cwt. than that in 1882, but the soap manufactured exceeded the quantity in that year by 8,000 cwt., and a higher valuation by £30,000 was placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1882 AND 1883.

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 Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
						cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1882 ...	34	23	11	332	471	127,675	68,483	109,312	11,865	39,553
1883 ...	31	23	8	327	472	135,576	62,158	121,490	19,954	49,015
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1	7,901	...	12,178	8,089	9,462
Decrease ...	3	...	3	5	...	...	6,325	...	...	...

* 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.

834. 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. No later information exists on these points:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

Value of raw materials used	...	...	£288,340
„ articles produced	...	...	450,924
Increased value			£162,584, or 56 per cent.

835. In 1883 the same number of tobacco manufactories were returned as in the previous year; there was, however, an increase of 40 in the hands employed, and a considerable increase in the number of cigars made, but a falling-off in the quantity of tobacco and snuff manufactured. The value of plant, lands, and buildings increased by £8,088:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1882 AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars and Cigar- ettes Manu- factured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Water- power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1882 ..	14	5	..	9	50	590	225	1,539,900	10,300	6,172,980	44,895	28,775	23,165
1883 ..	14	5	1	8	61	592	263	1,345,151	2,605	6,263,200	42,295	36,313	26,315
Increase ..	..	..	1	..	11	2	38	..	..	90,220	..	7,538	3,150
Decrease ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	194,749	7,695	..	2,600	..	..

836. According to the census returns, the value of the articles produced in tobacco manufactories in 1880-81 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, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	...	...	£126,450
„ articles produced	...	...	199,320
Increased value			£72,870, or 58 per cent.

837. Seven distilleries were returned both in 1882 and 1883. A slight decrease occurred in the valuation placed on machinery and plant, but an increase under all the other heads. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1882 AND 1883.

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 Improve- ments.
1882 ...	7	115	70	gallons. 226,457	£ 25,500	£ 12,900	£ 22,200
1883 ...	7	150	74	227,788	24,850	17,900	22,500
Increase ...	...	35	4	1,331	...	5,000	300
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...

Other manu-
factories,
works, &c.

838. 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 more numerous by 129 than those returned in 1882. It will be observed that all the increases took place in items respecting which the following table affords information, except the amount of horse-power employed, in which there was a trifling decrease; the hands employed were more numerous by 2,478; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings being greater by over £340,000 than in that year. The returns are subjoined:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1882 AND 1883.

(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 Labour only	
1882 ...	1,840	749	14	76	29	972	10,067
1883 ...	1,969	829	14	98	24	1,004	11,319
Increase ...	129	80	...	22	...	32	1,252
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1882 ...	28,856	7,159	£ 2,624,348	£ 1,301,045	£ 2,184,397
1883 ...	30,781	7,712	2,846,154	1,405,195	2,200,266
Increase ...	1,925	553	221,806	104,150	15,869

* All these establishments employ machinery worked by steam-power.

839. 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 1882–3 the establishments increased by 124, the number of establishments using steam or gas by 102, the amount of horse-power by 1,579, the hands employed by 2,489, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £475,000. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1882 AND 1883.

(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 Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	£ 8,044,296
1883 ...	2,612	1,248	16,612	45,698	8,519,486
Increase ...	124	102	1,579	2,489	475,190

840. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880–81 and 1882–3. For the former, which was 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 neighbouring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments which in Victoria would not be considered worthy of notice find place in their returns :—

* 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 207 in 1882, and 238 in 1883.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1883.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1882-3.		
	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	5	645	126,652
Printing establishments	85	172,155	522,097	100	2,770	474,394
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	2	3,500	8,050	2	26	3,650
Pianoforte manufactories ...	5	1,700	4,150	5	24	4,400
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.						
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders	13	5,627	11,550	10	51	13,050
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ...	2	350	1,700	2	16	4,450
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c., works	11	3,584	8,900	8	40	6,310
Statuary works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wood carving, turnery—works ...	10	4,965	10,800	14	225	30,680
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	4	68	12,300
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	...	...	4	12	6,210
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	4	21	5,950
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	5	69	28,140
Fuse manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Gunmakers ... ..	...	...	...	4	11	3,250
Shot manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	2	9	5,100
MACHINE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	58	1,147	121,115
Bellows manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	3	800	2,400	6	26	9,810
Engine, machine—manufactories ...	74	115,069	282,025	61	2,472	401,650
Washing-machine manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	3	900	2,950	2	21	2,550
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	156	1,819	219,063
Perambulator manufactories ...	3	1,750	5,000	2	17	2,200
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	47	35,792	81,130	45	491	66,073
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ...	4	2,400	6,860	3	34	2,450
Whip manufactories	3	940	2,950	4	15	3,960

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.		1882-3.			
	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	11	130	12,980
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	3	505	1,100	3	10	2,213
Floating-dock	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks	3	...	...	3	138	429,368
Patent slips	2	...	...	2	31	4,200
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Lime works	21	6,560	17,216	23	187	9,645
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1,600	2	13	4,850
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2,180	...	...	...
FURNITURE.						
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	11	9,000	18,980	12	65	17,155
Bedstead manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	59	1,209	160,687
Earth-closet manufactories	1	...	...	2	15	3,550
Iron-safe manufactories	2	670	970	2	12	1,690
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1,300	4	18	8,950
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works	6	25,160	43,600	5	52	15,200
Dye works	6	1,130	7,150	12	65	19,815
Essential oil manufactories	4	1,825	3,900	5	33	5,410
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	12	37,280	58,560	5	104	5,555
Paint, varnish—manufactories	1	...	...	3	12	4,100
Salt works	8	4,882	10,810	7	66	19,163
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works*	8	10,640	27,783	...	...	...
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills	10	89,412	168,710	9	813	232,925
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories	105	355,418	686,922	90	3,672	167,424
Clothing factories	63	370,181	761,401	83	6,155	292,496
Fur manufactories	3	4,300	6,900	2	28	2,326
Hat, cap—manufactories	22	34,753	66,264	24	714	73,875
Hosiery manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	900	5,700	5	62	3,450
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	8	96	13,705
Wig manufactory	1	...	...	...	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories	18	66,975	102,280	14	503	77,482

* In returns for 1882-3, included with stonebreaking works, *post.*

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.		1882-3.			
	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	22	84	35,021
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	192,150	258,790	23	599	86,492
Milk condensing works ... ..	...	...	...	2	24	11,250
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch —manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	3	31	16,175
Biscuit manufactories	13	106,110	181,840	12	416	21,315
Confectionery works	8	61,600	88,800	12	255	49,140
Flour mills	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	143	836	466,327
Jam manufactories	9	67,480	99,230	15	463	42,439
Macaroni works	2	125	230	2	4	525
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	121	737	155,843
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	78	927	464,660
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice —works	12	235,355	322,786	11	279	133,840
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	7	74	65,250
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	18	106	64,523
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ...	11	8,450	18,340	10	78	17,360
Sugar, treacle—refineries	1	...	...	2	180	134,200
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	14	855	104,923
Vinegar works	5	8,500	14,600	2	12	2,520
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Anti-friction grease manufactory ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	15	28,303	77,000	22	145	27,214
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	15	50,225	70,845	19	142	40,399
Brush manufactories	8	15,700	27,800	10	183	16,150
Comb manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Catgut manufactories	2	800	2,000	2	14	1,250
Curled hair manufactories	3	1,700	2,565	2	9	880
Flock manufactories	4	4,350	7,900	5	31	8,475
Glue, oil—manufactories	7	8,200	12,700	7	46	12,740
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	3	23	6,395
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	6	59	7,775
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340	450,924	31	472	190,459
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool- washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	166	1,786	323,058
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	9	66	6,135
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	10	52	8,317
Blind (window) manufactories ...	12	5,500	11,750	9	93	8,760
Broom manufactory	2	6,200	13,000	...	...	...
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works*	165	357,232	516,623	186	844	198,951
Churn manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	2	21	3,725

* 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 15,251 in 1882-3.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1882-3.		
	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	27	185	£ 21,628
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	3	13	3,525
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	4	87	4,485
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	47,370	2	182	87,850
Paper-bag manufactories	4	30,320	47,700	4	192	26,700
Paper-pattern cutting works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	210	3,758	382,224
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	12	28,860	47,250	16	112	20,087
COAL.						
Gasworks	19	97,392	226,116	19	536	1,147,058
Patent fuel factory	1	...	...	...	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Artificial stone manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	2	37	10,700
Brickyards and potteries	165	...	137,834	195	1,442	220,269
Filter manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	5	153	20,740
Marble and monumental works	31	30,709	62,964	16	163	19,480
Stone-breaking, tar-pavement—works*	1	...	...	12	369	16,705
Stone sawing, polishing—works	12	19,874	41,650	18	314	52,145
WATER.†						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	3	54	29,000
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	5	1,100	4,300	5	25	7,200
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	23	60,920	105,350	25	357	73,120
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Antimony-smelting works	3	27,000	41,000	1	...	...
Bell foundry	1	...	...	1	...	...
Copper-smelting works	1	...	...	3	40	16,150
Iron and tin works	61	143,000	247,299	65	1,009	130,120
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	73	214,326	441,894	61	2,135	280,603
Lead works	5	17,850	23,800	3	35	16,000
Nut and bolt works ... ..	...	..	...	1	...	...
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Tin-smelting works	3	5,396	7,610	2	8	990
Type foundry	1	...	...	1	...	...
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	8	62	12,650
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions ‡	...	257,910	400,080	...	252	45,950
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,612	45,698	8,519,486

* In 1880-81, tar-pavement works were not included, but were grouped under chemicals.—See page 377 *ante*.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of water-works follows paragraph 843 *post*.

‡ The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Value of materials used and produced.

841. The difference between the value of materials used and articles produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over $5\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures:—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

		£
Value of materials operated upon	...	7,997,745
„ articles produced	... ..	13,370,836
Increased value		5,373,091, or 67 per cent.

Summary of manufactures at three periods.

842. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1883 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 34 per cent. between 1873 and 1878, and by 10 per cent. between 1878 and 1883; the hands employed increased by 51 per cent. and 43 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 28 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to:—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1873 ...	1,770	750	10,100	21,493	£ 3,944,900
1878 ...	2,370	929	12,698	32,688	6,665,540
1883 ...	2,612	1,248	16,612	45,698	8,519,486

Waterworks.

843. 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, Preston, and Essendon, 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 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 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 over thirteen thousand million gallons, and the cost three and four-fifth 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	1,739,000
	Morang (pipe head)	2,800,000	
	Preston (storage)	15,000,000	
	Essendon (storage)	1,000,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at—	Malmsbury	2,841,000,000	917,174
	Expedition Pass	128,000,000	
	Old Post Office Hill	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	
	Red Hill	1,250,000	
	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	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at—	Big Hill, Pipe Head Reservoir	300,000	327,178
	Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	
	Stony Creek (Old)	166,000,000	
	Stony Creek (New)	143,000,000	
Creswick	Lovely Banks	6,000,000	14,692
	Anakie (pipe head)	900,000	
	Newtown	500,000	
Tarnagulla	Bullarook	45,000,000	232
	Ashwell's Gully	8,500,000	
Inglewood { (Old) (New)	Adekate Creek	18,000,000	245
	Tarnagulla	6,000,000	
Maryborough	Inglewood	5,670,000	1,401
	Inglewood	13,792,000	
Maldon	Maryborough	21,000,000	1,112
	Maldon	17,500,000	
Beechworth	Maldon	17,500,000	4,037
	Lake Kerferd	110,000,000	
Chiltern	Lake Kerferd	110,000,000	41,385
	Barrambogie Springs	4,753,869	
Wangaratta	Railway Tank	6,000	7,282
	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	
Rutherglen	Rutherglen	27,000,000	345
	Oliver's Gully	19,615,554	
Ararat	Rutherglen	27,000,000	4,669
	Langi-Giran	15,200,000	
Beaufort	Opossum Gully	24,621,547	3,516
	Beaufort	85,881,110	
Ballarat	Beaufort	85,881,110	5,000
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	
	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	632,960,000	40,152
			1,831
			1,991
			7,253
			360,000

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
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 No. 1) ...	68,000	7,578
	Echuca (tank No. 2) ...	70,000	4,053
Dunolly Old Lead ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	1,912
Dunolly ...	Dunolly Township ...	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	42,000,000	13,471
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	2,353
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	1,066
	Happy Valley ...	2,350,995	593
	Piggoreet ...	600,000	79
Shire of Grenville ...	Kangaroo (Berringa) ...	1,000,000	171
	Cape Clear ...	400,000	68
	Staffordshire Reef ...	375,000	163
	Illabarook ...	3,069,000	396
	Rokewood Junction ...	480,000	198
	Lucky Woman's ...	125,000	43
Shire of Leigh ...	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	385
	Break-of-Day ...	4,500,000	424
	Teesdale ...	4,000,000	216
Shire of Tullaroop ...	Chinaman's Flat ...	2,500,000	2,251
Rushworth ...	Rushworth ...	7,000,000	1,640
Homebush ...	Homebush ...	5,000,000	308
Hamilton ...	Hamilton ...	30,000,000	13,202
Melton ...	Melton ...	2,290,000	800
Barry's Reef ...	Barry's Reef ...	120,000	358
	Total ...	13,000,623,932	3,800,007

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

844. The stone quarries returned in 1883 were fewer by 4 than in 1882, and a falling-off of £2,273 took place in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. Moreover, the quantity of stone raised fell off by 38,988 cubic yards, and its value by £843. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES, 1882 AND 1883.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Limestone.	Number.	Horse-power.
1882	121	361,380	1,500	5,708	3,211	370	4	69
1883	117	323,071	2,479	5,078	1,510	1,043	5	79
Increase	...	...	979	...	...	673	1	10
Decrease	4	38,309	...	630	1,701	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1882	570	66,416	13,187	13,815	2,653
1883	610	65,573	12,856	11,983	2,543
Increase	40	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	843	331	1,832	110

845. According to the estimates of the mining registrars, supplemented by returns of gold purchased in Melbourne from private holders, the gold raised in Victoria in 1882 was 894,487 oz.; but this evidently does not represent the entire quantity, as, by means of returns made to the Mining Department by the managers of banks and others, it has been ascertained that gold was purchased amounting to 4,049 oz. more, or to 898,536 oz. in all, which may be held to be a tolerably close approximation to the whole quantity raised during the year.

846. This quantity exceeds that obtained in 1881 by nearly 40,000 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a value of nearly £160,000. The following are the exact figures for the two years :—

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Forty-one of the stone quarries in 1882 and twenty-eight in 1883 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1881	858,850	3,435,400
1882	898,536	3,594,144
Increase ...	39,686	158,744

Gold raised,
1871 to
1882.

847. From 1871 to 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 the last three years having been above that in any other year since 1876. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1882.

1871	oz.	1,355,477	1877	oz.	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		
1876	963,760	1882	898,536		

Gold raised,
1851 to
1882.

848. Carrying on to the end of 1882 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 1,632,000 oz., which is nearly twice the quantity raised in 1882 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1882.*

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1882 ...	50,505,567	202,022,268
During 1882 ...	898,536	3,594,144
Total ...	51,404,103	205,616,412

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

849. 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 1881, is estimated to have amounted to nearly 73½ million oz., valued at 289 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 period. Western Australia is absent from the list, since little, if any, gold has yet been discovered there :—

Gold raised in Australasian colonies.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1881.		During 1881.		Total.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ...	49,646,717	198,586,868	858,850	3,435,400	50,505,567	202,022,268
New South Wales	9,035,737	33,477,003	145,532	550,111	9,181,269	34,027,114
Queensland ...	3,386,388	12,486,499	259,782	925,012	3,646,170	13,411,511
South Australia	84,600	337,405	16,975	66,973	101,575	404,378
Total of Australia	62,153,442	244,887,775	1,281,139	4,977,496	63,434,581	249,865,271
Tasmania ...	181,739	711,504	54,348	211,253	236,087	922,757
New Zealand ...	9,552,194	37,380,633	270,561	1,080,790	9,822,755	38,461,423
Total of Australasia	71,887,375	282,979,912	1,606,048	6,269,539	73,493,423	289,249,451

850. The returns of the mining surveyors and registrars give any account of 864,610 oz. of the gold which was raised in 1882. Of this 512,532 oz., or 59 per cent., was obtained from quartz reefs, and 352,078 oz., or 41 per cent., from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show an increase of 38,250 oz. in the yield of alluvial workings, but a decrease of 7,018 oz. in that of quartz reefs. The tendency of the yield of alluvial gold to increase has been apparent for the last three years, which is no doubt due in a great measure to the use of the diamond drills imported and worked by the Government, whereby rich deposits, which had previously been hidden beneath deep flows of volcanic rock, have been brought to light.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

* 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 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.

This has especially been the case in the Smeaton and Kingston districts, referring to which the Hon. J. F. Levien, Minister of Mines, states—
 “There is reason to believe that the further opening up of the basaltic areas at those places will for a long time continue to operate favorably upon the annual returns of gold.”*

Value of gold
per miner.

851. The value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work † fell to its lowest point in 1879, but since then it has been increasing, and in 1882 was higher than in any year since 1875. During the 12 years ended with 1882 the average per miner was highest in 1875, when it exceeded that in 1882 by £8 4s. 8½d., and was lowest in 1879, when it was less than that in 1882 by £19 18s. 5½d. 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, † 1871 TO 1882.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1871	93	6	1½	1877	82	6	1¾
1872	93	17	1½	1878	82	12	11½
1873	93	16	2½	1879	76	1	2¾
1874	99	8	3	1880	81	18	11¾
1875	104	4	4	1881	95	11	9½
1876	89	19	6¾	1882	95	19	7¾

Value of gold
per alluvial
and quartz
miner.

852. The same reports show that, in proportion to the number of miners, the yield of gold from quartz is much greater than that from alluvial workings. The following are the figures for the last six years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1877 TO 1882.

	Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877	47	8	0¼	139	12	0¼
1878	47	3	6¾	138	7	7¼
1879	48	10	1½	118	8	7
1880	49	14	2	129	11	7¾
1881	62	0	9¾	141	19	2½
1882	68	14	1½	131	19	5½

Diamond
drills.

853. Up to the end of June, 1882, £39,106 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; £6,858 in 1880-81; and £20,000 in 1881-2.

* See memorandum by the Hon. J. F. Levien, dated 21st March, 1883, page 5, of the *Mineral Statistics of Victoria* 1882, Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 3, Session 1883.

† For the number of gold miners at work in 1882, see paragraph 92 *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.

854. Of the steam engines employed in connexion 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 nine years :—

Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1882.

	Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.
1874	... 1,141	... 24,866	1879	... 1,024	... 22,509
1875	... 1,101	... 24,224	1880	... 1,030	... 22,499
1876	... 1,081	... 23,947	1881	... 1,034	... 23,379
1877	... 1,067	... 23,416	1882	... 1,074	... 24,692
1878	... 1,036	... 22,711			

855. The number of mining machines of all descriptions decreased from 4,415 in 1881 to 4,149 in 1882; but the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,860,577 in 1881 to £1,953,466 in 1882.

Mining machinery

856. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,645 in 1881, and 3,683 in 1882. 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.

857. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be 1,279 square miles in 1881, and 1,305 in 1882. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluvia 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.

Extent of auriferous ground.

858. 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 1,041,212 tons in 1881, and 1,027,826 tons in 1882. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 8 dwt. 18·2 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 0·44 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 19,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 15·35 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Average yield of quartz.

Deep quartz
mining.

859. 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, 1,815, 1,770, 1,565, and 1,220 feet from the surface; at Sandhurst there are shafts 1,800, 1,601, and 1,563 feet deep respectively; at Maldon, there is one 1,220 feet deep; and at Clunes, there is one shaft 1,193 and another 1,214 feet deep.

Yield from
deep mines.

860. The yield of gold from 14,202 tons of quartz, obtained at Ballarat at depths varying from 220 to 1,105 feet, averaged from 5 dwt. 18 gr. to 12 dwt. 6 gr. per ton; 35,166 tons at Sandhurst, at various depths between 500 and 1,140 feet, averaged from 7 dwt. 10 gr. to 1 oz. 16 dwt. 5 gr. per ton; 18,256 tons at Castlemaine, at depths varying from 250 to 600 feet, gave a yield of from 4 dwt. 3 gr. to 12 oz. 3 dwt. 1 gr. per ton; 36,016 tons at Maryborough, at depths varying from 200 to 754 feet, gave a yield of from 4 dwt. 3 gr. to 1 oz. 2 dwt. 15 gr. per ton; 734 tons at Stawell, at depths varying from 800 to 1,120 feet, yielded from 19 dwt. 14 gr. to 6 oz. 13 dwt. 19 gr. per ton; 22,727 tons at Stringer's Creek, in Gippsland, at depths varying from 300 to 723 feet, yielded from 17 dwt. 23 gr. to 1 oz. 17 dwt. 7 gr. per ton; and 3,576 tons at Beechworth, at depths varying from 200 to 500 feet, yielded from 4 dwt. 11 gr. to 1 oz. 18 dwt. 20 gr. per ton.*

Gold-mining
leases.

861. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 13,027, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 240,162 acres. Of these leases, 679, for 14,044 acres, were granted in 1882, and 1,836, for 33,909 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining
companies.

862. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1882 was 254, the nominal capital of which was £3,016,142, and the number of shares 5,561,765. These figures are smaller than those for 1881 by 194 in the number of companies registered, by over 3½ million pounds in the nominal capital, and by about 3¾ million in the number of shares. In the six years prior to 1882 there were, altogether, 1,240 mining companies registered, with a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £14,240,216, distributed amongst 21,755,087 shares.

Leases for
other
minerals.

863. At the end of 1882, 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 83, and the area comprised therein was larger by 11,335 acres than in 1881:—

* See Report of the Secretary for Mines on *Mineral Statistics*, 1882; Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 3, Session 1883.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1882.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1882.	
	Number.	Area.
Antimony	22	444
Coal	14	8,577
Copper and the ores of copper	9	722
Gypsum	1	18
Lignite	1	476
Silver	1	15
Slate	2	30
Slate and flagging	2	28
Ironstone	1	320
Tin and the ores of tin	76	8,373
Lead	1	154
Lead and silver	2	440
Red ochreous clay	1	2
Marble	2	21
Total	135	19,620

864. 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 1882. Of these productions, the value in 1882 amounted to £21,528 :—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1882.

Silver	£ 53,954	Slates	£ 940
Tin	355,498	Gypsum... ..	7
Copper	100,915	Magnesite	12
Antimony	167,247	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	10,901
Lead	4,922	Diamonds	108
Iron	8,636	Sapphires, &c.	630
Coal	13,520	Total	784,653
Lignite	2,813		
Kaolin	7,444		
Flagging	57,106		

865. 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 1882 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

Tin	Number of Miners. 77	Slate and flag	Number of Miners. 35
Antimony	64	Lignite	11
Ironstone	60	Total	287
Limestone	30		
Lead	6		
Coal	4		

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 92 ante.

Value of
mining
lands.

866. The value of lands held under the by-laws of the various mining districts, and under lease from the Crown, is estimated by the Mining Department to have been £7,080,780 in 1881, and £7,394,167 in 1882.

Revenue
from gold-
fields.

867. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £20,261 in 1881 and £23,543 in 1882. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1882.

	£
Miners' rights	5,711
Business licences	470
Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands	15,689
Water-right and searching licences	673
Total	<u>22,543</u>

State aid to
mining.

868. A statement is subjoined of the amounts advanced from the revenue to companies and individuals in order to assist in the development of the mining industry in the years named; also, of the amount repaid in the last two financial years :—

	£
Amount advanced, 1875-6	1,500
" " 1877-8	250
" " 1878-9	18,800
" " 1879-80	500
Total	<u>21,050</u>
Amount repaid, 1880-81	£737
" " 1881-2	240
Balance outstanding	<u>20,073</u>

ages of
miners, &c.

869. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labour in the year 1882 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

RATES OF MINING LABOUR,* 1882.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager ...	£2 10s. to £12	Carpenter ...	£1 5s. to £4
Legal manager ...	10s. to £5	Foreman of shift ...	£2 2s. to £3
Mining manager ...	£2 5s. to £7	Miner ...	£2 to £3
Engineer ..	£2 10s. to £6	Surface man (labourer)	£1 5s. to £2 10s
Engine-driver ...	£2 to £3 10s.	Boy ...	15s. to £2
Pitman ..	£1 10s. to £4	Chinese ...	12s. to £1 16s.
Blacksmith ...	£1 15s. to £4		

Value of
mining
produce.

870. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1882 is summarized as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1882.

	£
Gold	3,594,144
Other metals and minerals	21,528
Stone from quarries	65,573
Total	<u>£3,681,245</u>

* See also table of Wages in Part Interchange post.

871. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last nine 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:—

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1882.

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
1882 ...	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029

872. 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 £5,373,091.‡ If, on the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce would be about the same in 1882 as in the census year, this amount be added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1882, amounting in the aggregate to £24,792,120.

Agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce.

873. The patents for inventions applied for in 1882 numbered 242, as against 197 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 3,401.

Patents.

874. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered:—

Copyrights.

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 806 ante.
 † The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.
 ‡ See paragraph 841 ante.

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1881.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	188	14	202
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	44	...	44
Glass	7	1	8
Earthenware	3	...	3
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	25	3	28
Woven fabrics	10	2	12
Miscellaneous	15	...	15
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	967	140	1,107
Dramatic „	56	8	64
Musical „	76	4	80
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	4	...	4
Drawings	20	...	20
Engravings	706	47	753
Photographs	868	33	901
Sculpture	2	...	2
Total	2,991	252	3,243

Trade-marks.

875. 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 connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1882, 599 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 448 were registered. During the year 1882, the number submitted was 136, and the number registered 112.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of Land Statute.

876. 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.

877. 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.

878. 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, 1882, was £73,447, of which £50,000 had been invested in Government stock. Four claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £1,164 16s. 9d. has been paid to claimants. Assurance fund.

879. A considerable increase took place in the business under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) in 1882 as compared with 1881. The following were the transactions in the two years:— Transactions under the Land Statute, 1881 and 1882.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1881 AND 1882.

	1881.	1882.
Applications to bring land under the Act ... number	1,256	1,534
Extent of land included ... acres	64,990	54,065
Value of land included ... £	1,451,193	1,793,274
Certificates of title issued ... number	13,977	16,752
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c. ,,	23,993	25,931
Registering proprietors ... ,,	36	43
Other transactions* ... ,,	22,310	24,905
Forms sold ... ,,	369	349
Fees received ... £	34,570	39,017

880. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1882 was 9,048,934 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £24,337,092. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1882 was 13,056,499 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.

881. The business in Equity was generally lighter in 1882 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:— Transactions in Equity.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1881 AND 1882.

	1881.	1882.
Suits by bill ... number	93	65
Petitions filed ... ,,	4	10
Commissions issued ... ,,	6	4
Decrees issued ... ,,	44	47
Orders issued ... ,,	107	112
Reports issued ... ,,	27	14
Writs of injunction issued ... ,,	7	4
Writs of <i>ne exeat coloniâ</i> issued ... ,,	—	1
Conveyances settled by Master ... ,,	—	1
Recognizances entered into ... ,,	—	4
Rolls filed ... ,,	54	43

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

Probates and letters of administration.

882. In 1882, as compared with 1881, 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 1881 was £1,896, and in 1882, £2,051. The following are the figures for those years :—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under— £	Number.	Property sworn under— £	Number.	Property sworn under— £
1881 ...	940	2,243,205	608	691,865	1,548	2,935,070
1882 ...	1,018	2,799,695	680	683,243	1,698	3,482,938
Increase	78	556,490	72	...	150	547,868
Decrease	...	...	...	8,622	...	...

Value of property bequeathed.

883. During the eighteen years ended with 1882, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly thirty-five millions sterling (£34,880,177).

Scale of probate, &c., duties.

884. 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.

885. The amount realized by the State in 1882 from duties on estates of deceased persons differed from that in 1881, by less than £400. The amounts, however, generally fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twelve years :—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1882.

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	1882	...	78,547

* 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.

886. The intestate estates, respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1881, numbered 186, those in 1882 numbered 220. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £77,588 in the former and to £30,179 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £62,519 in 1881 and £37,206 in 1882. In the twelve years ended with 1882 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,650, and their estimated value £501,545. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twelve years was £488,831.

Intestate estates.

887. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 9 decrees for dissolution of marriage both in 1881 and in 1882. No decree for judicial separation was made in the former, but 3 such decrees were made in the latter, year. The following was the business done in the two years :—

Divorce and matrimonial.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1881 AND 1882.

	1881.	1882.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage number	18	29
„ judicial separation „	10	9
„ alimony „	7	6
Decrees for dissolution of marriage „	9	9
„ judicial separation „	—	3
„ alimony „	—	2

888. 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, 152 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 38 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in nineteen years.

889. 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.

890. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £798 in 1881, and to £1,284 in 1882; those on Probates amounted to £1,325 in 1881, and to £1,412 in 1882; those in Divorce amounted to £120 in 1881, and to £134 in 1882.

Fees in Equity, &c.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 882 ante.

Collections in Lunacy. 891. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £12,133 in 1881 to £13,683 in 1882.

Insolvencies. 892. In the fifteen years ended with 1882, over eleven thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 9 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 1882.

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
1882	500	536,194	311,186	225,008
Total	11,436	9,120,268	4,736,435	4,383,833

Proportion of liabilities to assets. 893. 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 58 per cent. of the latter, in 1881 to 53 per cent., 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 fifteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 52 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Registrar-General. 894. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale ; births, deaths, and marriages ; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. The business under most of these heads is increasing, as will be seen by the following table, which

shows the number of transactions and the amount of fees received in the last two years:—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1881 AND 1882.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Registry	16,330	20,089	£ 5,370	£ 5,713
Companies Statute	5,120	6,060	1,357	1,463
Bills and contracts of sale	7,777	7,018	389	351
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates	1,520	1,565	377	390
Patents	430	572	1,584	1,760
Copyrights	276	265	35	36
Trade-marks	256	387	282	403
Searches in connexion with the above	22,637	22,820	1,580	1,606
Miscellaneous fees ... ..	...	...	30	182
Total	54,346	58,776	11,004	11,904

895. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1881 and 1882 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. An increase will be observed under all the heads, the total number of offences being nearly 6 per cent. more in 1882 than in 1881:—

OFFENCES, 1881 AND 1882.

Offences in respect to which—	1881.	1882.	Increase.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	19,384	20,811	1,427
2. „ „ apprehended by the police ...	25,346	26,423	1,077
3. The offenders were still at large †	4,631	4,985	354
Total	49,361	52,219	2,858

896. About two-fifths of the total number of offences in 1881 and 1882 consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody. These must

* 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.

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 by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statute, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1881 and 1882:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,* 1881 AND 1882.

	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	2,468	2,213	...	255
" " property	998	1,402	404	...
Other offences	15,918	17,196	1,278	...
Total	19,384	20,811	1,427	...
Cases dismissed by magistrates	6,701	6,330	...	371
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	12,683	14,481	1,798	...

Charges
counted as
persons.

897. 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.

Arrests, 1872,
1877, and
1882.

898. The persons † who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1882, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials, were as follow:—

PERSONS † ARRESTED, 1872, 1877, AND 1882. ‡

Number of Persons—	1872.	1877.	1882.
Taken into custody	23,705	26,532	26,423
Discharged by magistrates... ..	7,473	8,106	8,746
Summarily convicted or held to bail	15,544	17,832	17,061
Committed for trial	688	594	616

* 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*.

899. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were slightly less numerous than at the middle period; and, if the numbers of the population be taken into account, they were less numerous than at either of the other periods. The estimated average population in 1872 was 753,198; in 1877, 808,605; and in 1882, 890,470. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 32 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 30 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period. In considering the arrests in connexion with the numbers of the population, it should, however, be remembered that persons, and especially males, at an age to commit crime now bear a much smaller proportion to the inhabitants of the colony than they did formerly.

Arrests, proportion to population.

900. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 69 per cent. at the first and second periods, and of 67 per cent. at the third period.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

901. The diminution in the number of serious offences is strikingly shown by the decreased number of commitments for trial at the last two periods as compared with the first period. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 34 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 45 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 43 arrests at the third period.

Diminution of serious offences.

902. 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, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

	1872.		1877.		1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,031	4,674	20,652	5,880	20,903	5,520
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,956	1,517	6,131	1,975	6,860	1,886
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,442	3,102	13,985	3,847	13,502	3,559
Committed for trial ...	633	55	536	58	541	75

903. 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 69 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1872; of 70 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1877; and of 67 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1881.

Cases in which charge was sustained.

904. 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.

* See paragraph 897 ante.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED,
1872, 1877, AND 1882.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1872.	1877.	1882.
Taken into custody	24·56	28·47	26·41
Discharged by magistrates	25·47	32·21	27·50
Summarily convicted or held to bail	24·93	27·51	26·35
Committed for trial	8·69	10·82	13·86

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

905. 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 was also higher at the last than at the middle period, as well as very much higher than at the first 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 84, and at the second of 89, and at the third of 90, to every 100 males.

Causes of arrest.

906. 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, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Offence.	1872.	1877.	1882.
Murder and attempt at murder	34	20	22
Manslaughter	29	30	11
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	67	53	81
Assault	1,460	1,614	1,913
Rape and indecent assault on females	75	48	66
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	23	14	9
Other offences against the person	93	95	124
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	175	157	206
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	150	195	219
Other offences against property	3,650	3,492	3,401
Forgery and offences against the currency	57	120	63
Drunkenness	10,566	12,447	11,749
Other offences against good order	5,329	6,272	6,709
Offences relating to carrying out laws	647	442	303
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	62	74	41
Offences against public welfare	1,288	1,459	1,506
Total	23,705	26,532	26,423

907. 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; miscellaneous offences against the person; robbery with violence, and burglary; horse, sheep, and cattle stealing; miscellaneous offences against good order; and offences against public welfare. But, for manslaughter, unnatural offence, miscellaneous offences against property, offences relating to carrying out laws, and smuggling, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. Most arrests for forgery and drunkenness occurred at the middle period, and most arrests for murder and rape at the first period.

Offences at last period.

908. Drunkenness, if not accompanied with disorderly conduct, is seldom taken cognizance of by the police; therefore, the arrests for this offence do not nearly represent the full extent to which it prevails in the community. Notwithstanding this, the number of arrests for drunkenness afford ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. 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—

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	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„

909. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” “other offences against good order,” and “offences against public welfare,” may be considered as, comparatively speaking, minor offences, not amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 20,833 in 1872, 23,670 in 1877, and 23,365 in 1882; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, 89 per cent. at the second, and 88 per cent. at the third. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first and last periods, and 11 per cent. at the middle period, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

Minor offences.

910. It is worthy of remark that, 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 41 persons were taken into custody for smuggling in 1882, which is little more than half the number in 1877, and a third less than the number in 1872.

Smuggling.

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

911. The ages of those taken into custody in 1882, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1882.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	1	80	416	497
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	34	415	108	557
15 „ 20 „ ...	3	456	1,416	124	1,999
20 „ 25 „ ...	15	1,067	2,450	248	3,780
25 „ 30 „ ...	31	883	2,150	215	3,279
30 „ 40 „ ...	59	1,270	3,346	556	5,231
40 „ 50 „ ...	55	1,042	3,656	804	5,557
50 „ 60 „ ...	44	557	2,337	489	3,427
60 years and upwards	17	262	1,445	369	2,093
Unknown age ...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	224	5,572	17,295	3,332	26,423

Education of
children
arrested.

912. 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 1882, according to the table, was 1,054, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction ; only 35, or 1 in 30, could read and write well ; and 524, or about half, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 14, viz., 11 males and 3 females, all of whom could read, but only two could also write.

Education of
adults.

913. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 25,369, and of these, 5,761, or less than a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,808, or about a ninth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 602, of whom 186, or 31 per cent., could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 55, or an eleventh, 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 reli-
gions of
criminals.

914. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1882, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :—

* See paragraph 897 ante.

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1882.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria ‡	6,674	12·95	226	·44
Other Australian colonies ‡	1,349	32·78	50	1·22
Australian Aborigines ...	52	...	5	...
England and Wales ...	6,648	43·64	127	·83
Scotland	2,322	46·69	39	·78
Ireland	7,449	83·20	89	·99
China	221	18·07	9	·74
Other countries	1,708	...	71	...
Total	26,423	29·67	616	·69
RELIGION.				
Protestants	14,471	22·66	363	·57
Roman Catholics ...	11,280	53·70	223	1·06
Jews	99	22·14	1	·22
Pagans	226	19·55	8	·69
Others	347	...	21	...

915. 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 1872, only 2,312 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 6,674. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1882, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 801, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 62,795, or 70 per cent. Moreover, the offences with which the Irish were charged must have been of a more serious nature than those in respect to which the members of any other nationality were arrested, except natives of Australasian colonies outside Victoria, as, with this exception, the number of the former committed for trial was, in proportion to population, higher than that of any other birthplace. Proportionately to the numbers in the population, the Scotch arrested were slightly above the English, but those committed for trial were below any others except Victorians and Chinese. The Chinese arrested and committed for trial were below

Relative
numbers of
each birth-
place.

* See paragraph 897 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 53 and 59 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

persons of any other 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 for trial were more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

Relative numbers of each religion.

916. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly two and a half times as many arrested persons as the Protestants or Jews, and about two and three-quarter times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were nearly twice as numerous as the Protestants, nearly five times as numerous as the Jews, and more than one and a half times as numerous as the Pagans. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Religions of persons convicted and sentenced.

917. 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 or awaiting trial and the number convicted during 1882, together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that of those whose religious belief is stated, a larger proportion of Jews were unjustly committed than of Protestants, that more of the latter were unjustly committed than Roman Catholics, and that Pagans were the most 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, 1882.

Religions.	Commitments for Trial.*	Convictions and Sentences.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Commitments.
Protestants	376	222	59·05
Roman Catholics	257	163	63·43
Jews	2	1	50·00
Pagans	8	3	37·50
Others	19	13	...
Total	662	402	60·73

* This column includes the numbers committed for trial in 1882 added to the numbers who had been committed, but who had not been tried, in the previous year; but less the numbers who were awaiting trial at the end of 1882.

918. The religions of the persons taken into custody in 1882 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

Causes of arrest and religions.

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1882.

Offence.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempt at murder	11	9	...	2	...	22
Manslaughter	9	2	...	...	...	11
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	47	21	...	10	3	81
Assault	981	884	6	21	21	1,913
Rape and indecent assault on females	36	23	...	2	5	66
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	7	1	...	1	...	9
Other offences against the person	75	42	3	2	2	124
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	107	95	1	3	...	206
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	138	75	...	...	6	219
Other offences against property	1,869	1,409	26	66	31	3,401
Forgery and offences against the currency	41	20	...	...	2	63
Drunkenness	6,448	5,121	13	18	149	11,749
Other offences against good order	3,589	2,912	40	80	88	6,709
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	185	107	3	4	4	303
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	16	10	1	9	5	41
Offences against public welfare	912	549	6	8	31	1,506
Total	14,471	11,280	99	226	347	26,423

919. It will be observed that 11 Protestants and 9 Roman Catholics were arrested for murder and attempts at murder; 56 Protestants, 23 Roman Catholics, and 10 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 43 Protestants, 24 Roman Catholics, and 3 Pagans were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 6,500 Protestants, over 5,000 Roman Catholics, 13 Jews, and 18 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.

920. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 69 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 71 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 54 per cent. of those of Jews, of 44 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 68 per cent. of those of

Religions of drunkards.

persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

921. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1882 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1882.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		
Ministering to government, defence, or protection ...	19	...
Clergy, church officers ...	5	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists ...	71	...
Lawyers, law-court officers ...	40	...
Authors, editors, reporters ...	52	...
Ministering to science ...	7	...
Teachers ...	39	...
Artists ...	11	1
Photographers ...	13	...
Musicians, teachers of music ...	40	...
Actors and others connected with exhibitions ...	36	...
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		
Hotel, boarding-house keepers, servants, &c. ...	114	3
Domestic servants ...	250	463
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		
Merchants, agents, auctioneers, brokers, &c. ...	90	...
Commercial clerks, accountants, travellers, salesmen ...	429	...
Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, general dealers ...	280	...
Hawkers, pedlers ...	233	...
Railway service ...	18	...
Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers ...	230	...
Draymen, carriers, carters ...	260	...
Ship—masters, officers, seamen, stokers ...	1,592	...
Boatmen, watermen ...	3	...
Messengers, porters ...	24	...
Telegraph service ...	2	...
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.		
Farmers, market gardeners, farm servants ...	839	1
Squatters, station labourers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	92	...
Land surveyors and assistants ...	26	...
Veterinary surgeons, farriers ...	8	...
Horsebreakers, grooms, jockeys ...	289	...
Fishermen ...	36	...
Drovers and cattle dealers ...	23	...
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.		
Booksellers, bookbinders, printers, news agents ...	120	...
Musical instrument makers, dealers, &c. ...	2	...
Watch, clock, philosophical instrument makers, dealers...	37	...

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1882—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>continued.</i>		
Mechanical engineers, enginedrivers (not railway or ship), toolmakers, cutlers	254	...
Coachmakers, dealers, wheelwrights	65	...
Saddlers, harnessmakers, dealers	92	...
Shipwrights, riggers, boatbuilders	52	...
Builders, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, building contractors	1,225	...
Cabinetmakers, furniture dealers, undertakers ...	81	...
Drapers and assistants	67	...
Wool staplers, classers	29	...
Hairdressers, hatters, tailors, milliners, shoemakers, &c.	918	96
Washerwomen, charwomen, manglers ... ..	...	65
Rope, tent, tarpaulin makers, and dealers	14	...
Butchers, bakers, grocers, millers, brewers, dairymen, and others dealing in food	548	...
Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists	42	...
Soapboilers, fellmongers, tanners, &c....	44	...
Brush and broom makers	3	...
Firewood dealers, coopers, sawyers, and others working or dealing in vegetable matters	160	...
Miners	785	...
Brickmakers, potters, glass workers	74	...
Rag and bottle gatherers, sweeps, nightmen, &c. ...	118	...
Goldsmiths, jewellers, &c.,	11	...
Blacksmiths, ironfounders, &c.	553	...
Ironmongers, &c.	7	...
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Laborers	8,713	...
Independent means	10	...
Criminal and pauper classes	14	1,574
No occupation, unspecified (adults)	970	3,008
" " (children under 15)... ..	724	309
Total	20,903	5,520

922. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, about two-fifths were labourers, and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were sailors, persons engaged in houses and buildings, persons engaged in dress, farmers, miners, blacksmiths, and dealers in food and drinks; but that only 14 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 nearly three-fourths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, and washerwomen.

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

Results of
summary
disposal.

923. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1882 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1882.

Sentence.					Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	...	...	...	...	28	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	180	74
„ 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	275	161
„ 4 months	...	...	...	...	16	9
„ 3 months	...	...	...	...	762	316
„ 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	225	57
„ 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	...	896	291
„ 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	...	39	2
„ 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	...	588	220
„ 7 days and under	...	...	...	...	3,720	1,241
Fined	...	...	...	...	5,909	776
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	...	253	42
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	...	218	142
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	...	321	224
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	...	72	4
Total sentenced					13,502	3,559
Discharged					6,860	1,886
Total summarily disposed of					20,362	5,445

Sentences by
magistrates.

924. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1882, 44 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 32 per cent. of the former, and 41 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 16 and 23 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; about 1½ per cent. of the males, and 2 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment ; the balance, or 6½ per cent. of the males, and 13 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, or were otherwise disposed of.

Whipping
ordered by
magistrates.

925. 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, has been so sentenced during the last three years. In the previous six years there was an average of 4 per annum.

Results of
commitments
for trial.

926. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

* See paragraph 897 *ante*.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

	1872.	1877.	1882.
Number for trial	688	675*	718*
Convicted and sentenced... ..	407	340	402
Acquitted	203	131	184
Not prosecuted	78	98	76
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	106	56

927. Of those committed for trial in 1872, 610 were eventually tried. Including those remaining for trial from the previous year, 471 were tried in 1877, and 586 in 1882. At the first period 67 per cent., at the second 72 per cent., and at the third period 69 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

928. 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, 1882.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	1	...
Death recorded	2	...
Hard labour on roads or public works for 7 years and under 10 years	3	...
" " " 4 years and under 7 years	28	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	116	3
" 1 year and under 2 years	91	3
" 6 months and under 1 year	58	9
" 1 month and under 6 months	49	16
" under 1 month	12	...
Fined	4	...
Sent to lunatic asylum	1	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	4	1
Total tried and convicted	369	33

929. Of males convicted in superior courts, 3 were sentenced to death, and 97 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 11 to more than four years. Of the females, 7 were sentenced to over one and 25 to under one year's imprisonment. No male was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years, and no female to a longer period than seven years.

Length of sentences in superior courts.

* The figures for 1877 include 81, and those for 1882 include 102, 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.

Whippings
ordered by
superior
courts.

930. 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 8 were ordered to be whipped. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of five of these, for three of whom 2 whippings, and for two 1 whipping, were ordered. Of the three first mentioned, one was to receive 25, one 15, and the other 12 lashes on each occasion; of the others, one was to receive 25 and the other 15 lashes. Unnatural offence was the crime of two, one of whom was ordered two whippings of 10 lashes each, and the other, a youth 16 years old, was ordered to receive 16 strokes of a cane. Robbery with violence was the crime of the remaining offender, who was sentenced to receive two whippings of 20 lashes on each occasion. 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 three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1882.

931. 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, in 1881, 17, and in 1882, 8—all by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the nine years was 151, of which 25 were ordered by magistrates and 126 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1882 was thus smaller than in any other year of the previous octenniad, except 1875 and 1880. The average number of whippings per individual in the nine years was 2.

Executions.

932. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 133 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. No execution took place during the year under review, or in 1878, 1874, 1850, 1849, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, or any year prior to 1842, but one or more executions took place in all the other years. The following table shows the birthplace of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1882.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								133
Birthplace—Victoria								4
" Other Australian colonies								5
" England								56
" Wales								2
" Ireland								38
" Scotland								7
" West Indies								2
" Belgium								1
" France								1
" Switzerland								1
" Germany								1
" Sweden								1
" Sicily								1
" United States of America								4
" China								8
" At sea								1
Religion—Church of England...								28
" Presbyterian								4
" Wesleyan								7
" Baptist								1
" Lutheran								2
" Protestant undefined								30
" Roman Catholic								50
" Pagan								6
" No Religion								5*
Offence—Murder								98
" Attempt to murder								16
" Rape								9
" Unnatural offence on a child								1
" Robbery with violence								9

933. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended numbered 4,985 in 1882, or 354 more than in the previous year. Those against the person increased by 111, those against property by 210, and other offences by 33. The following are the undetected offences in the last eight years. It will be noticed that the total number in 1882 was exceeded in 1877, but in no other year:—

Undetected crime.

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1882.

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
1882	572	3,980	433	4,985

* Aborigines.

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

934. 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.

935. 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 six years 1876 to 1881, 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 1881.

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
			1881	44,730	29,131	591	332
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
			1881	66,600	51,130	1,636	1,058
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
			1881	10,063	7,253	264	126

* 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, 879 during 1880, and 867 during 1881; and in the latter, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, 317 during 1879, 387 during 1880, and 357 during 1881, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1881—*continued.*

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.	
South Australia ...	1876	9,375	7,929	239	129
	1877	10,314	8,696	240	156
	1878	13,682	11,685	369	229
	1879	12,843	10,970	384	223
	1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
	1881	15,347	13,258	342	213
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
	1881	5,460	4,134	109	61
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
	1881	7,566	5,950	90	51
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
	1881	19,796	14,079	474	235
Australasia ...	1876	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,814
	1877	150,253	105,328	3,253	1,828
	1878	157,576	112,396	3,804	2,234
	1879	157,379	111,828	4,061	2,311
	1880	158,852	113,951	3,790	2,383
	1881	169,562	124,935	3,506	2,076

936. 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 1881, the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by 49 per cent., and the summary convictions by 75 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 1881, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 499—in 284 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 150 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 65 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.

937. 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 six 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 1881.

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
	1881	51·48	33·52	6·80	3·82	65·13	56·18
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
	1881	87·29	67·01	21·44	13·87	76·77	64·67
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
	1881	45·53	32·82	11·95	5·70	72·08	47·73
South Australia	1876	42·99	36·36	10·96	5·92	84·58	53·97
	1877	44·60	37·60	10·38	6·75	84·31	65·00
	1878	56·34	48·12	15·20	9·43	85·40	62·06
	1879	50·50	43·17	15·11	8·77	85·48	58·07
	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1881	53·18	45·94	11·81	7·38	86·39	62·28
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
	1881	182·93	138·50	36·52	20·44	75·71	55·96
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
	1881	64·49	50·72	7·67	4·35	78·64	56·67

* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1881 —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
	1881	40.11	28.52	9.60	4.76	71.12	49.58
Total Australasia	1876	61.52	42.66	13.50	7.77	69.35	56.70
	1877	60.97	42.74	13.20	7.54	70.10	56.19
	1878	61.67	43.98	14.89	8.91	71.32	58.73
	1879	59.19	42.06	15.28	8.93	71.06	56.91
	1880	59.41	42.62	16.04	8.91	71.73	62.88
	1881	60.94	44.90	12.60	7.46	73.68	59.21

938. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the six 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 generally the least criminal of any in the group, and next to Queensland, New Zealand. The positions of these were, however, reversed in 1881, the returns showing the latter to have been the colony in which, relatively to population, the fewest arrests were made. Over the six years Victoria occupied the fourth place, showing a larger proportion of arrests than South Australia, but improved in 1881, so as to fall below that colony. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1881, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last: —

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1881.

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

* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (§) on page 413 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.

939. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, the position of the colonies have usually differed somewhat from those they assumed in reference to the apprehensions and summonses as just shown, but in 1881 the order was precisely the same in both these respects, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania being the colonies in which summary convictions were most frequent, and Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand those in which they were least so.

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

940. 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 comparatively small. Western Australia and New South Wales are still at the top of the list, the commitments for trial being proportionately more numerous in them than in any of the other colonies. Queensland rises to the next place below these, but Tasmania, in consequence of the low ratio of commitments, occupies a position just above Victoria :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1881.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

941. 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 bottom of the list. South Australia rises above 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, 1881.

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

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

942. 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, 1881.

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

943. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, New South Wales was, in 1881, at the top of the list; South Australia stood next, and Tasmania and Victoria, where the proportions were nearly equal, followed. This will be seen by the subjoined statement, in which the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions bore 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, 1881.

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

944. 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.

945. 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 1881, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 68 against only 32 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 104 against 71; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,031 against 4,526; arrests for offences against property numbered 6,237 against 4,553; and arrests for drunkenness numbered 22,560 against 11,065. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the six years 1876 to 1881, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1881.

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
	1881	32	71	4,526	195	183	4,553	11,065	24,305
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
	1881	68	104	9,031	231	465	6,237	22,560	27,904
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
	1881	1,304			1,146			3,275	4,338
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
	1881	7	33	862	45	23	1,009	5,298	8,070
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	
	1881	418			354			4,688	
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
	1881	5	8	528	35	17	691	1,446	4,836
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
	1881	13	59	1,937	73	85	2,146	5,770	9,713

946. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same six years :—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1881.

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
	1881	5.33	5.67	12.73	27.97
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
	1881	11.99	9.09	29.57	36.57
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
	1881	5.90	5.19	14.82	19.63
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
	1881	3.12	3.66	18.36	27.97
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	
	1881	14.00	11.86	157.06	
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
	1881	4.61	6.33	12.32	41.21
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
	1881	4.07	4.67	11.68	19.68

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

947. 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 1881 more than twice, and in the latter more than two and three-quarter times as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1881, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1881.

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

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

948. In 1881, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than twice as numerous and in New South Wales more than half as numerous again in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest 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, 1881.

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

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

949. 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 1881 having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In South Australia, a remarkable increase during the last four 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. In the following list, the colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was smallest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1881.

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

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

950. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by

summons. In 1881, they were relatively to population most numerous in Tasmania, and were also much more numerous in New South Wales 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 in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
“OTHER OFFENCES,” 1881.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. Tasmania. | \| | 3. { South Australia. | \| | 4. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | | Victoria. | | 5. Queensland. |

951. 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 six years ended with 1881:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1881.

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
	1881	26,055,406	14,786	11,353	5·67	4·36	76·78
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	2,700	2,091	7·44	5·76	77·44
	1880	3,661,292	2,583	2,046	7·05	5·59	79·21
	1881	3,744,323	2,444	1,832	6·53	4·89	74·96
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	4,183	2,293	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
	1881	5,129,950	5,311	2,698	10·35	5·26	50·80
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	23,477	17,039	6·95	5·04	72·57
	1879	34,155,126	23,451	16,823	6·87	4·93	71·74
	1880	34,468,552	22,069	15,643	6·40	4·54	70·88
	1881	34,929,679	22,541	15,883	6·45	4·55	70·46

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

952. Taking the mean of the six 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 England and Scotland, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in the latter; but in Ireland the proportion has of late been much higher than in Victoria. Convictions after commitment are relatively to population generally somewhat less numerous in Victoria than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

953. 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 1881 in every colony of the group, except Queensland.

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sessions.

954. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1882, was 323, of which 227 were for felonies, and 96 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 159, and for misdemeanors 66. The number of places where courts were held was 18, the number of courts held was 41, and the total duration of courts was 139 days.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

955. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 226. The number of causes tried was 147, of which 122 were tried by juries of six, and 25 by juries of twelve. All these but 19 were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £282,900. Verdicts were returned in 145 instances, and there were 2 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 115, or about 79 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £57,014, or 20 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1881 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,718,804, and the sums awarded by juries to £391,807, or to about 23 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

956. 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 1882 numbered 31, and the number of courts held, 86, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 106 days. The number of cases tried was 211, in 146 of which, or 69 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 48. In the ten years prior to 1882, 2,755 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,826

convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

957. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1882 was 65, and the number of courts held was 214, extending over 461 days. The total number of causes tried was 8,548, the amount sued for was £885,353, and the amount recovered, £93,443, or only 11 per cent. of the amount sued for. Whilst the number of causes was smaller than in any of the previous 10 years, the amount sued for was unusually large, being nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount in 1881 and much more than 3 times the amount in any year of the previous decenniad. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £27,663, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £4,272. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,305,088, and the aggregate amount awarded was £906,564, or 39 per cent. of the amount sued for.

958. 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 1882 numbered 21, and the courts held numbered 65, occupying 39 days. The total number of suits was 20, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £6,997. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £309, and to the defendant, £121. 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 gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1882 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £362,484. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

959. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1882 numbered 1,489, which resulted in 687 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 46 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 45,745, in 31,542 of which, or 69 per cent., the offender was convicted.

960. 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 217 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 14,672, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £69,085, and the total amount awarded was £41,910, or 61 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1881 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,015,781, and the sums awarded to £629,742, or to 62 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued
for and
awarded.

961. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1882 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 1882 and the previous decenniad. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly one and a quarter million sterling, and that not quite a sixth was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions was about the average, that in County Courts was less than a third of the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1882.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1882.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	282,900	57,014	20	23
County Courts	885,353	93,443	11	39
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	69,085	41,910	61	62
Total	1,237,338	192,367	16	38

Writs.

962. Writs were issued during 1882 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,137, of which 31 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 46 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,060 were subjects' writs against property alone. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, the writs issued were unusually numerous, but in the last two years they were less so than in any of the previous ten years.

Gaols and
penal estab-
lishments.

963. 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.

964. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1882 will be found in the following table:—

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1882.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners detained during the Year.					
		Total Number.*			Average at One Time.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols	9	4,387	2,049	6,436	597	296	893
Police gaols	12	440	54	494	17	2	19
Penal establishments	2	1,262	...	1,262	583	...	583
Total	23	6,089	2,103	8,192	1,197	298	1,495

965. The total number of prisoners detained during the whole or any portion of 1882, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, viz., 8,192, as shown in the table, was less by 124, and the average number of prisoners constantly detained during the same year was also less by 104 than the corresponding numbers in 1881. Prisoners, 1881 and 1882.

966. The mean population of the colony during 1882 was 890,470, consisting of 468,468 males and 422,002 females, which figures being compared with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person in every 596 persons living was constantly in prison during the year; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male in every 391 males living, and 1 female in every 1,416 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures, and those for the six previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that the proportion of both males and females constantly in prison in 1882 was much lower than in any previous year shown:— Proportion of prisoners to population.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1882.

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
1882	391	1,416	596

967. From the returns supplied by the Penal Department, it is not possible to determine accurately from year to year the number of distinct prisoners under detention, as those imprisoned more than once during Number of distinct prisoners.

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another.

the year are not distinguished. The information is, however, available for a previous year, viz., 1879, when it was ascertained that 21 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were re-admissions. If a similar proportion for those imprisoned two or more times during the year be uniformly deducted from the total number detained in all kinds of prisons during 1882—already shown to have been 8,192, or 6,089 males and 2,103 females—the remainder would be 6,472, or 4,810 males and 1,662 females, which may be considered to express approximately the number of distinct persons incarcerated during the whole or some part of the year.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

968. Comparing these figures with those showing the mean population, it appears that 1 person in every 138 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 97 males, and 1 female in every 254 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.

Prisoners previously convicted.

969. Out of a total of 8,551 male prisoners (including transfers) under detention in 1882, 4,601, or 54 per cent., had been previously convicted—viz., 1,152, or 14 per cent. of the whole, once; 634, or 7 per cent., twice; and as many as 2,815, or 33 per cent., three times or oftener. Similarly, out of a total of 2,699 female prisoners, 1,948, or 72 per cent., had been previously convicted—viz., 254, or 9 per cent. of the whole, once; 194, or 7 per cent., twice; and no fewer than 1,500, or 56 per cent., three times or oftener.

Grounds of imprisonment.

970. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1882, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 52 were untried; also 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 1882.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	169	47	1	...	444	614	47	661
„ untried ...	22	2	5	1	...	27	3	30
Misdemeanors, tried ...	138	35	3	...	108	249	35	284
„ untried ...	8	...	1	...	...	9	...	9
Other offences, tried ...	183	206	5	4	33	221	210	431
„ untried ...	10	2	1	...	...	11	2	13
Total ...	530	292	16	5	585	1,131	297	1,428

971. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 778,* were in the proportion of 1 case to every 8 individual prisoners, or to 1·9 of the average number constantly detained. Sickness in prisons.

972. Forty-three deaths in prison occurred in 1881, and 31 in 1882. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 174 in the former year, and 1 to every 209 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 37 in the former year, and 1 to every 48 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. Deaths in prisons.

973. Two prisoners, both males, absconded successfully in 1881 from the Castlemaine gaol. In 1882, three prisoners, all males, made good their escape—1 from the Geelong, 1 from the Maryborough, and 1 from the Melbourne gaol. Prisoners absconding.

974. An abstract of the estimated 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, 1882.

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years ...	446,422	203	4·55
20 to 30 „ ...	142,868	447	31·29
30 „ 40 „ ...	92,505	296	32·00
40 „ 50 „ ...	98,118	266	27·11
50 „ 60 „ ...	69,056	159	23·02
60 years and upwards...	41,501	124	29·88
Total ...	890,470	1,495	16·79

975. It appears from this table that, in 1882, 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 344; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 317; and of those over 40, 1 in every 380, were constantly in prison throughout the year. Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

976. 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 estimated totals of the same nationality and religion are compared in the following table:— Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

* The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 741 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 612, ante. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1882.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies ...	556,517	551	9·90
England and Wales ...	152,324	364	23·90
Scotland ...	49,730	97	19·50
Ireland ...	89,529	356	39·76
China ...	12,227	22	17·99
Other countries ...	30,143	105	...
Total ...	890,470	1,495	16·79
RELIGION.			
Protestants ...	638,541	838	13·12
Roman Catholics ...	210,070	621	29·56
Jews ...	4,472	8	17·89
Pagans ...	11,563	21	18·16
Others ...	25,824	7	...

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

977. 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 42 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 137 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed much less than their share, but Jews 6 per cent., Pagans 8 per cent., and Roman Catholics 76 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Gaol punishments.

978. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1882. It will be observed that hard labour was prescribed in 66 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, 1882.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labour ...	9	1	10	23	32	1	33
Solitary confinement ...	176	168	344	474	650	168	818
Other punishments ...	34	30	64	480	514	30	544
Total ...	219	199	418	977	1,196	199	1,395

979. 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 8 individual female prisoners. The average number of prisoners exceeded the total number of punishments by 100; the average number of male prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of males by only 1; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 99.

Proportion of
prisoners
punished.

980. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1882 was 361, viz., 260 males and 101 females. Of these, 176, all boys, were in the reformatory at Ballarat; 38, all girls, were in the reformatory at Jika; and 30, also all girls, were in the assistant reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Abbotsford. Of the total number of inmates, 117, of whom 85 were new committals, were admitted, and 138 left during the year. Of the latter, 1 was discharged at the request of relatives, 40 were discharged on expiration of sentence, 61 were sent to employment, 12 were licensed to parents, 1 died, and 23 were discharged otherwise.

Inmates of
reforma-
tories.

981. At the end of 1882, the inmates of reformatories numbered 223, of whom all but 9 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 4 were natives of England, 2 of Ireland, and of 3 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 129, or about 58 per cent., were Protestants—viz., 83 members of the Church of England, 14 Presbyterians, 14 Wesleyans, 3 Independents, and 15 members of other Protestant sects; 1 was a Jew, and the remainder—viz., 93, or about 41 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions in re-
formatories.

982. Five of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1882 were between 10 and 11 years of age, thirteen were aged 11, twenty aged 12, forty-six aged 13, sixty-two aged 14, forty-one aged 15, and thirty-six aged 16 and upwards.

Ages in re-
formatories.

983. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of reformatory school children amounted in 1882 to £6,811, as against which £98 was received from parents, and £136 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £234 in all, which leaves £6,577 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 233; the average cost of each to the State was thus £28 4s. 7d.

Cost of main-
tenance of
reformatory
children.

984. The inquests held in 1882 numbered 1,553, as against 1,536 in 1881. In 821 instances the death was found to have resulted from

Inquests.

disease or natural causes ; in 21 cases, from intemperance ; in 663 cases, from violence ; in 47 cases, from doubtful causes ; and in 1 case a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 489 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident ; in 7, from homicide ; in 88, from suicide ; and in 79, 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, 50 per cent. ; in 1880, 52 per cent. ; in 1881, 51 per cent. ; and in 1882, 53 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).

Fire inquests. 985. Five fire inquests were held during 1882 as against 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, 10 in 1879, and 3 in 1878. 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 267 in the succeeding fourteen 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.

PART VIII.—INTERCHANGE.

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

987. 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 year under review is the seventh 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 up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports classified.

988. The customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per centum added.† Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Mode of valuing imports and exports.

989. The tariffs of all the Australasian colonies and the tariff of the United Kingdom were published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2. It has not been thought necessary to repeat the former upon the present occasion, but the changes which have been made since the last volume was issued are given in Appendix C. The tariff of the United Kingdom is again published in full, and will be found in Appendix D. Tariffs of Australasian colonies and United Kingdom.

990. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1882, is placed against each dutiable article named in the subjoined table showing the imports and exports during the same year. Import duties.

991. 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 tables in the Appendix which show the alterations in the Customs tariffs :— Classification and index of 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.

† 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.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

<p>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</p> <p>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</p> <p>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</p> <p>Order 21. Animal food „ 22. Vegetable food „ 23. Drinks and stimulants</p> <p>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</p> <p>Order 24. Animal substances „ 25. Vegetable „ „ 26. Oils.*</p> <p>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</p> <p>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</p> <p>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</p> <p>Order 33. Animals and birds „ 34. Plants</p> <p>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</p> <p>Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c. „ 36. Indefinite articles.</p>
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sporting 8	Shale	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Precious stones	... 31	Sheep	... 33	" wire	... 32
Preserved fish, meats	21	" skins	... 24	Tents, linen...	... 17
" milk	... 23	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds	... 25
" vegetables...	22	Shellfish	... 21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserves	... 22	Ships, boats, &c.	... 11	plates, ware	... 32
Printing ink	... 14	Shoes	... 19	Tobacco	... 23
" materials	... 35	Shot	... 8	" pipes	... 4
" paper	... 25	Silk—manufactures,		Tools	... 9
Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3	mixtures; silks	... 16	Tortoise shell	... 24
Provisions, preserved		Silver—plate, specie...	31	Toys	... 5
and salted	... 21	Skins	... 24	Travellers' samples	... 35
Pulse	... 22	Slate slabs	... 29	Turnery	... 4
Pulu	... 25	Slates, roofing	... 12	Turpentine	... 14
Pumice stone	... 29	Slops	... 19	Turtles	... 33
Putty	... 29	Snuff	... 23	Tweeds	... 15
Quartz	... 31	Soap	... 24	Twine	... 20
Quicksilver	... 32	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas	... 19
Rabbits' skins	... 24	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rags	... 25	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery	... 13
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specie	... 31	Utensils	... 9
Raisins	... 22	Specimens of natural		Varnish	... 25
Rape oil	... 26	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Rattans	... 25	Spelter	... 32	" oil	... 26
Raw cotton	... 25	Sperm oil	... 26	" substances	25
" sugar	... 22	Spices	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Refined sugar	... 22	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Regulus	... 32	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli	... 22
Resin	... 25	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas	... 14
Ribbons	... 16	" other	... 23	Vinegar	... 23
Rice	... 22	Split peas	... 22	Waggons	... 10
Rock salt	... 23	Sponges	... 24	Walnuts	... 22
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Starch	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Rope	... 20	Stationery	... 1	Watches	... 6
Rugs	... 15	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rum	... 23	Stearine	... 24	Weaving and spinning	
Rye	... 22	Steel, cordage	... 32	machinery	... 9
Sacks, bags	... 20	Stimulants	... 23	Whalebone	... 24
Saddlery	... 10	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat	... 22
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey	... 23
Saddle-trees...	... 10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiting	... 29
Sago	... 22	&c.	... 29	Wicker and basket ware	25
Salad oil	... 26	Stoves	... 32	Wine	... 23
Salt	... 23	Straw	... 25	" spirits of	... 23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	" hats	... 19	Wire netting	... 32
Saltpetre	... 23	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Sashes	... 12	fined	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Sauces	... 23	Sulphur	... 14	Wool	... 24
Sausage skins	... 24	Surgical instruments...	7	" and worsted manu-	
Scientific instruments	6	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	games	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Screws	... 32	Tallow	... 24	Woolpacks	... 20
Seal oil	... 26	" oil	... 26	Works of art	... 3
" skins	... 24	Tanks, iron	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tapioca	... 22	Yarn	... 15
grass	... 25	Tar	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
Seed oil	... 26	Tares	... 25	perforated	... 32
		Tarpaulins, linen	... 17		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882.

*** 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	199,784	80,934
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,075	512
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	92,653	44,039
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums	654	206
" ...	Organs	14,328	4,022
" ...	Pianofortes	84,767	18,187
Free ...	Others, undescribed	15,543	3,478
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	36,032	15,716
" ...	Works of art... ..	7,857	1,081
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	817	...
Free ...	" picture frame	5,205	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated ... ..	...	681
" ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	1,392	409
" ...	" " meerschaum	2,512	1,834
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c.	16,123	3,996
25 per cent. ...	Turnery	293	1,216
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	822	19
Free ...	Toys	17,401	691
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks	23,369	4,085
Free ...	Instruments, optical	6,259	775
" ...	" scientific	21,552	5,381
20 per cent. ...	Watches	57,690	18,154
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	3,717	125
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	7,466	127
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military, pistols, &c.	1,277	502
" ...	" sporting	11,749	3,019
" ...	" cannons	315	...
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	3,131	179
" ...	" cartridges	1,545	486
" ...	" cartridge cases	2,725	...
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	13,044	12,793
1½d. coil ...	" fuse	7,422	1,029
5d. per lb. ...	" gelatine, blasting	1,390	...
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,654
" ...	" powder, blasting	27,359	1,150
3d. per lb. ...	" " sporting	5,587	1,697
Free ...	" " fine	553	...
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	5,651	785

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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 ...	16,325	19,144
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam	406	6,879
Free ...	Cutlery	26,501	1,619
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	22,953	14,049
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural ...	12,651	15,601
" ...	" weaving and spinning ...	18,472	...
25 per cent. and free	" ... undescribed	96,919	132,084
Free ...	Sewing machines	119,161	48,270
" ...	Tools and utensils	56,150	5,622
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. ₤ arm	Axles and arms	11,447	1,927
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes	564	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ...	6,003	11,109
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials	5,363	1,688
" ...	Saddlery and harness	3,286	24,137
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery	11,055	352
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	1,705	1,093
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	407	128
25 per cent. ...	Boats	55	957
Free ...	Chain cables	4,857	585
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars	850	45
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	45	4
Free ...	" clay	348	58
20s. per 1000	" fire	1,348	107
Free ...	Cement	37,134	2,585
5s. each ...	Doors	2,989	1,612
Free ...	Lime	56	534
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	5	1,310
Free ...	Slates, roofing	48,508	439
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	76,990	49,817
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	863	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	6,146	...
" ...	Lamps and lampware	2,734	1,166
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	4,184	745
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	" carbolic	630	...
2d. per lb. ...	" oxalic	834	...
3d. per lb. ...	" picric	32	...
5s. per cwt. and free	" undescribed	11,280	4,197

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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>			
Order 14.—<i>Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	162
" ...	" soda ash	6,400	265
" ...	" " bicarbonate	4,652	167
" ...	" " caustic	7,088	1,431
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals	598	383
Free ...	" " nitrate	4,752	90
" ...	" " silicate	2,266	648
" ...	Alum	1,924	35
" ...	Arsenic	75	29
" ...	Asphalte	5	41
" ...	Borax	69	...
Various ...	Drugs and chemicals	84,365	23,476
Free ...	Dyes	17,928	774
" ...	Essences and essential oils	6,973	2,683
Crude ld., pure 3d. lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	2,298
Free ...	Guano	1,433	677
" ...	Ink, printing	4,156	947
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored	1,166	...
Free ...	" writing	3,007	5
" ...	Manures, undescribed	734	16,111
Various ...	Matches and vestas	43,724	7,077
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent	31,999	9,271
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c.	55	270
" ...	Naphtha	662	15
20s. per lb. ...	Opium	77,089	11,079
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	79,636	7,009
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	1,627	255
Free ...	Sulphur	7,463	718
" ...	Turpentine	14,335	781
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—<i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets	60,118	11,100
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting	88,463	7,137
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece	87,289	6,774
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	413,477	58,755
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods	296,907	30,065
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings	17,162	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated	22,542	...
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated	16,166	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs, woollen	11,244	2,348
Free ...	Yarn	6,391	657
Order 16.—<i>Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress	181,761	25,731
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	2,985	186
10 per cent. ...	" pongees	14,470	1,413
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons	14,707	137
" ...	" velvets and crapes	6,343	135
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of	38,443	2,582

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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) ...	996,594	85,543
" ...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	51,712	16,028
" ...	" waste ...	10,165	413
" ...	" wick ...	4,966	1,447
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	30,010	2,273
" ...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	1,732	...
20 per cent. ...	" tents and tarpaulins ...	75	...
<i>Order 18.—Draperies and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	337,812	66,096
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	313,699	334,688
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	40	...
25 per cent. ...	" fancy and trimmed ...	3,684	453
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	121,818	73,037
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	17,246	1,665
" ...	Flowers, artificial ...	15,717	245
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	13,129	8,463
" ...	Furs, dressed ...	1,060	2,800
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	90,145	11,359
Free ...	Hats and caps, straw, untrimmed ...	51,128	1,097
48s. per dozen	" dress ...	2,037	...
30s. per dozen	" covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	521	...
15s. per dozen	" felt (men's and women's), also pith ...	34,720	2,065
8s. per doz. ...	" " (boys' and youths') ...	21,076	...
5s. per doz. ...	" " hoods ...	801	...
25 per cent. ...	" others unenumerated ...	15,157	22,969
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	2,764	222
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	134,955	8,205
" ...	Millinery ...	...	55
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	1,738	2,932
2s. 6d. each ...	" " silk ...	8,420	
1s. each ...	" " fancy ...	2	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	837
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	22,588	1,531
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	187,553	22,528
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	46,891	2,782
" ...	" " ore (Victorian) ...	...	160
7s. per doz. ...	" " woolpacks ...	34,732	32,637
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	26,853	2,421
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	6,899	8
" ...	Canvas ...	19,812	2,537
5s. to 28s. ♂ cwt.	Cordage ...	6,820	28,102
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	1,262	...
11s. 3d. per cwt. and free	Engine packing ...	932	52

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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 ...	1,447	194
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods ...	28,265	2,073
25 per cent. ...	Mats ...	4,098	534
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ...	8,512	371
" ...	" coir and other ...		685
Free ...	Nets and netting ...	1,120	...
20 per cent ...	Oil and other floor cloths ...	33,208	3,134
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ...	10,948	3,014
Free ...	" sewing or seaming ...	12,073	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
Free ...	Bêche de mer ...	128	...
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	21,357	67,517
" ...	Cheese ...	4,696	46,335
Free ...	Eggs ...	8,464	505
" ...	Fish, fresh ...	3,757	25
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	76,468	11,877
Free ...	" salted ...	26,997	938
" ...	" shell ...	24,450	1,105
2d. per lb. ...	Honey ...	47	219
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	3,943	1,444
Free ...	Lard ...	19	1,150
" ...	Meats, fresh ...	4,839	* 19,905
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	1,867	74,061
" ...	" bacon ...	256	9,071
5s. per cwt. ...	" beef, salted ...	158	10,765
2d. per lb. ...	" hams ...	4,933	2,074
5s. per cwt. ...	" pork, salted ...	546	13,832
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	1,652	444
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ...	86	32,031
Free ...	Cocoanuts ...	1,068	189
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	17,300	22,440
2s. per cental	Flour ...	16,090	307,427
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	3,346	755
" ...	" dried ...	18,266	3,840
" ...	" " currants ...	71,178	10,224
" ...	" " raisins ...	35,766	10,708
9d. per bushel	" fresh ...	75,594	13,319
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	9,452	6,419
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ...	79	808
2s. per cental	" " beans and pease ...	1,695	4,928
" ...	" " gram ...	9,781	344
1s. per cental	" " maize ...	32,705	326
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ...	15,861	41,728

* Of this amount, £19,444 represented the value of frozen meats. The quantity exported was 19,388 cwt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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, oats	58,171	28,550
"	" " pease, split	579	219
"	" " peanuts	612	...
6s. per cental	" " rice	104,351	48,760
2s. per cental	" " " paddy	255	...
1s. per cental	" " rye ... ..	...	11
2s. per cental	" " wheat	18,805	627,029
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	13,786	10,999
"	Liquorice	2,889	376
"	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,668	277
"	Maizena and corn flour	7,031	1,933
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses	24,509	11,004
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	2,217	321
"	" almonds... ..	5,267	636
"	" walnuts	195	...
6s. per cental	Oatmeal	1,690	19,673
20s. per ton ...	Onions	19	35,398
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	16,028	110,544
Free	Sago	4,739	2,462
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	18	...
3s. per cwt. ...	" glucose	11,274	5,529
"	" raw	663,343	...
"	" refined... ..	616,258	262,031
Free	Tapioca	13,312	1,838
"	Vegetables, fresh	250	4,565
2d. lb. ; 5s. cwt.	" preserved, salted, &c.	1,164	1,245
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	1,962	3,873
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	207,535	20,223
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	647	476
"	Chocolate and cocoa	18,872	3,322
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	295	39
Free	Cocoa beans	3,975	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	50,442	25,578
Free	Ginger	2,472	1,422
6d. per lb. ...	Hops	57,866	26,227
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	753	1,053
Free	Milk, preserved	6,569	2,416
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	16,987	1,948
Free	Pepper	14,982	5,636
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	38	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery	4,669	643
Qts. 2s. 9d., pts.	Pickles	9,985	2,614
1s. 9d., per doz. btls.			
20s. per ton ...	Salt	29,042	2,252
Free	" rock	1,404	1,165
"	Saltpetre	4,007	615
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	8,079	1,317
Free	Spices	12,165	2,589
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	431	...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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.—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	144,709	45,688
"	" cordials and bitters	6,254	2,539
"	" gin	27,570	9,023
"	" of wine	1,025	1,443
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	6,155	558
10s. per gallon	" rum	28,620	6,134
"	" whiskey	158,052	39,747
"	" other, undescribed	24,825	5,602
3d. per lb. ...	Tea	745,226	331,916
3s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured)	134,309	91,373
1s. per lb. ...	" (unmanufactured)	21,444	9,633
6s. per lb. ...	" cigars	95,640	54,872
3s. per lb. ...	" snuff	822	131
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	10,862	1,560
6s. per gallon	Wine	95,089	44,789
8s. per gallon	" sparkling	57,442	8,530
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax	1,399	337
"	Bones	206	2,319
"	Bonedust	25	12,503
"	Bristles	4,391	175
2d. per lb. ...	Candles	39,903	10,847
10 per cent. ...	Combs	7,577	805
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	...	96
"	Flock	223	2,205
2d. per lb. ...	Glue	2,982	933
Free ...	" pieces ... ..	...	1,819
10 per cent. ...	Grease	2,724	379
Free ...	Hair	1,940	1,663
2d. per lb. ...	" curled	4,705	434
Free ...	" seating	5,217	79
"	Hides	70,984	6,838
"	Horns and hoofs	27	2,586
"	Ivory	131	...
7½ per cent. ...	Leather, calf and kid	62,223	...
20 per cent. ...	" cut into shapes	1,806	1,174
Free ...	" imitation	4,668	306
10 per cent. ...	" patent and colored fancy	24,364	3,318
20 per c. & free	" undescribed	24,289	348,291
25 per cent. ...	Leatherware	34,295	8,220
Free ...	Sausage skins	9,040	7,719
"	Shell, pearl ... ..	...	20
"	Skins, bird ... ..	...	5
"	" kangaroo	3,315	1,426
"	" opossum	1,487	7,212
"	" rabbit	8,489	37,538
"	" seal ... ..	...	145
"	" sheep, with wool	21,736	74,702
"	" " without wool	151	8,239

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, undescribed	4,406	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	284	14,337
4d. per lb.	... „ fancy	3,865	1,410
Free	... Sponges	2,231	133
...	... Stearine	...	32,213
Free	... Tallow	40,565	189,304
„	... Whalebone	101	...
„	... Wool, greasy*	2,314,175	3,730,154
„	... „ scoured	274,716	1,247,302
„	... „ washed	145,847	925,118
„	... „ Angora	...	50
„	... „ other...	20	...
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	16,980	23,845
„	... Bass	895	74
2d. per lb.	... Blue	2,514	1,323
2s. per cental	... Bran	2,420	9,307
Free	... Canes and rattans	3,404	321
25 p. c. and free	... Casks, empty...	4,049	6,943
Free	... Copra	...	15
„	... Cork	1,397	...
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	26,206	4,709
Free	... Cotton, raw	2,362	493
„	... Fibre, cocoanut	481	441
„	... „ undescribed	6,961	1,431
„	... Flax	654	...
„	... „ “Phormium,” N. Z.	9,809	44
„	... Gum	10,687	2,337
„	... Gutta-percha goods	3	...
„	... Hay and chaff	887	146,199
„	... Hemp	55,926	3,176
„	... Indiarubber goods	31,769	1,357
„	... Jute	16,030	...
„	... Meal, linseed	186	82
„	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	6,567	216
„	... Oakum	2	14
„	... Oilcake	...	41
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	385	7,272
Free	... „ printing	143,201	8,849
4s. per cwt.	... „ wrapping	14,140	7,343
Free	... „ writing, uncut	41,893	3,384
2d. per lb.	... „ writing, cut	526	...
4s. per cwt.	... „ undescribed	13,165	...
2d. per lb.	... „ „ cut	1,031	...
25 per cent.	... „ and cardboard boxes	413	...
Free	... Paperhangings	31,634	4,231
„	... Pitch and tar	5,323	1,050

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 53,838,995 lbs., valued at £2,734,738, of which all but 9,625,959 lbs., valued at £510,246, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 108,028,601 lbs., valued at £5,902,574, of which 23,316,810 lbs., valued at £1,110,490, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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	367	1,847
Free	Rags	2,121	6,409
"	Resin	5,446	162
10 per cent.	Seeds, canary	1,174	111
Free	" clover	250	...
"	" grass	10,272	962
"	" undescribed	16,286	14,146
2d. per lb.	Starch	5,626	1,569
2s. per cental	Tares	161	...
Various	Timber	715,420	49,306
2s. per gallon	Varnish	15,877	4,566
25 per cent.	Wicker and basket ware	2,476	1,181
"	Woodenware	65,537	20,999
Free	Wood, fire	1,930	...
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>			
6d. per gal.	Almond	66	...
Free	Black	2,351	25
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Castor	23,171	18,612
6d. per gal.	Chinese	2,613	2,479
Free	Cocanut	545	918
"	Cod	6,849	593
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Codliver	1,582	19
6d. per gallon	Colza	5,751	714
"	Cotton-seed ... ..	...	...
"	Dugong ... ..	...	...
"	Kerosene	70,986	12,089
"	Lard	1,331	173
"	Linseed	34,411	4,125
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Lubricating	2,436	...
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Medicinal	12	...
6d. per gallon	Mineral	2	...
Free	" unrefined	4,358	...
6d. per gallon	Mutton Bird	6	...
"	Neatsfoot	75	957
"	Niger seed	96	...
6d. gal. and free	Nut	46	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	8,100	311
Free	Palm	2,986	518
"	Paraffin	63	...
6d. per gal.	Pine	51	...
" and free	Rape	918	...
6d. per gal.	Resin	150	...
1s. per doz. pts.	Salad	11,373	1,593

* 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, 1882—*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 ... ..	...	...
6d. per gal. ..	Seed	1,038	...
” ...	Sesame	46	...
” ...	Sperm	805	231
” ...	Tallow ... ..	...	17,611
” ...	Vegetable	153	...
Free ...	Oils undescribed	1,163	...
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	341,666	99
” ...	Coke, charcoal	5,462	478
” ...	Kerosene shale	9,889	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	283	3
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	5,312	1,503
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Chinaware and porcelain	32,625	6,923
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware	76,717	11,079
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles	28,825	1,605
Free ...	” plate	16,001	3,190
” ...	” window	33,738	3,114
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware	38,275	14,724
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	7,085	5,300
Free ...	” unwrought	4,166	127
” ...	Plaster of paris	978	114
” ...	” American	5,386	...
” ...	Pumice stone	1	...
” ...	Putty	2,086	88
” ...	Slate slabs	629	...
” ...	Stones, grind	830	181
” ...	” mill	635	150
” ...	” unwrought	2,505	981
20 per cent. ...	” wrought	2,676	31,911
” ...	Stoneware	3	129
Free ...	Whiting	4,208	331
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	677,075	1,497,116
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	3,201	133
20 per cent. and 1s. to 4s. dwt.	Jewellery	75,021	18,780

* See footnote on previous page.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish 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 connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—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>			
8s. per oz. ...	Plate, gold ...	188	...
2s. per oz. ...	„ silver ...	7,384	2,297
Free ...	Precious stones, cameos, &c. ...	7,646	10
„ ...	Silver ...	3,654	15,495
„ ...	„ ore ...	186	...
„ ...	Specie, copper ...	1,003	382
„ ...	„ gold ...	82,587	2,208,221
„ ...	„ silver ...	68,421	8,007
„ ...	Quartz ...	438	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free ...	Antimony, crude ...	...	2,600
„ ...	„ ore ...	110	4,272
„ ...	„ regulus ...	...	5,200
25 per c. & free	Brassware ...	24,790	665
Free ...	Copper ...	7,807	1,303
„ ...	„ ore and regulus ...	...	815
„ ...	„ sheet ...	10,241	736
„ ...	„ wire ...	1,427	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware ...	2,552	985
20 per cent. ...	Electro-plated ware ...	24,893	...
25 per cent. ...	Grates and stoves ...	2,020	1,339
Free ...	Iron, bar and rod ...	186,289	10,791
25 per cent. ...	„ bolts and nuts ...	13,724	172
„ ...	„ castings ...	9,300	2,434
„ ...	„ galvanized buckets and tubs ...	190	1,076
Free ...	„ „ cordage ...	1,340	161
„ ...	„ „ guttering, &c. ...	...	3,924
„ ...	„ „ sheet ...	228,927	20,408
„ ...	„ hoop ...	21,153	2,333
„ ...	„ ore ...	35	...
„ ...	„ pig ...	54,389	726
40s. per ton ...	„ pipes, cast ...	79,233	5,215
Free ...	„ pipes, wrought ...	52,233	4,679
„ ...	„ plate ...	58,877	1,743
„ ...	„ railway rails, &c. ...	165,413	2,531
„ ...	„ scrap ...	891	4
„ ...	„ sheet ...	18,427	969
„ ...	„ tanks ...	11,814	4,719
„ ...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed ...	153,948	38,137
„ ...	„ „ telegraphic ...	643	687
25 per cent. ...	Ironware, galvanized ...	738	...
Free ...	Lead, ore ...	1,911	...
„ ...	„ pig ...	10,359	1,558
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe ...	4	439
„ ...	„ sheet ...	5,269	3,774
„ ...	„ other ...	...	273
25 per cent. ...	Metal, manufactures of ...	114,760	44,918
Free ...	„ yellow ...	7,773	2,590
„ ...	Metals, undescribed ...	304	...
20 per cent. ...	Metalware, mixed ...	6,676	3,213

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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	43,314	8,325
12s. per cwt....	„ horseshoe	10,823	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	4,881	3,806
20 per cent. ...	Platedware	24,707	6,183
Free ...	Plumbago	77	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	6,325	385
„ ...	Screws	9,823	205
„ ...	Spelter	58	5,281
„ ...	Steel	35,621	1,795
„ ...	„ cordage	1,050	391
„ ...	Tin, block	14,044	4,539
„ ...	„ foil	2,410	410
„ ...	„ ore	3,424	46
„ ...	„ „ black sand	19	820
„ ...	„ plates	39,482	2,735
25 per cent. ...	Tinware	4,103	2,801
„ ...	Wire netting	2,428	88
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	736	44
25 per cent. ...	„ perforated	4,970	5
Free ...	„ sheet	1,163	420
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Birds	817	68
„ ...	Deer ... ..	...	...
„ ...	Dogs	265	151
„ ...	Donkey	4	...
„ ...	Goats ... ..	...	462
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	169
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	319,294	132,611
„ ...	Horses*	105,891	306,046
Free ...	Leeches ... ..	...	83
„ ...	Mules	10	...
2s. each ...	Pigs	3,400	4,659
Free ...	Poultry	22	286
6d. each ...	Sheep*	365,887	165,983
Free ...	Other	11	...
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,647	7,261
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	10,723	4,987
„ ...	„ undescrbed	2,214	3,991

* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see final paragraphs of this Part.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*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	68,641	20,005
"	Grindery	20,792	10,223
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	168,636	63,849
"	Holloware	14,141	1,527
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	15,957	21,207
Free	Ordnance stores, undescribed	46,103	87
"	Photographic goods	5,457	2,505
"	Printing materials	23,093	15,830
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	13,695	3,882
"	Travellers' samples	54,989	67,089
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	588	157
10 p. c. and free	Goods, manufactured	33,591	3,959
Free	Personal effects	29,806	24,908
"	Specimens of natural history	1,426	1,082
	Total	18,748,081	16,193,579

NOTE.—The value of the overland traffic included in this table was as follows:—Imports, £3,073,399; exports, £1,071,977. The former consisted chiefly of wool and live stock. The exports also include goods exported for drawback valued at £784,806.

Imports,
exports,
and trade,
1882.

992. In 1882, the total declared value of the imports having been £18,748,081, and that of the exports £16,193,579, the excess of imports over exports was £2,554,502, and the whole value of the external trade of the colony was £34,941,660.

Imports and
exports,
1881 and
1882, com-
pared.

993. The value of imports was greater in 1882 than in 1881 by £2,029,560; but the value of exports was less than in that year by £58,524. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by nearly two millions sterling.

Imports and
exports
1882 and
former
years.

994. The imports in 1882, as indicated by their values, were the highest in any year of the colony's history—being higher than in 1854 by over one million sterling, and higher than in 1857 by over one and a half million sterling; the exports were slightly exceeded in 1881, which was the only other year, besides the year under review, in which the exports exceeded sixteen millions sterling.

Imports and
exports per
head.

995. The value of imports per head of the population was higher in 1882 than in any other year since 1875, and was also higher than in the

six years 1867 to 1872, but was below that in any other year since that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales (1851). The value of exports per head was above that in 1879, 1878, 1876, and 1870, but below that in any other year since 1851. The value per head of external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, was less in 1882 than in all but ten of the years since 1857, viz., the six years 1876 to 1881, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-two years ended with 1882 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1882.

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
1882	21	0	1	18	3	8	39	4	9

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table following paragraph 788 *ante*.

Imports and
exports of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

996. 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 nine years ended with 1881:—

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
	1881	16,718,521	19	4	10	16,252,103	18	14	0
Mean of 9 years	...	16,079,356	19	16	11	14,939,028	18	8	4
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
	1881	17,409,326	22	16	4	16,049,503	21	0	8
Mean of 9 years	...	13,830,980	21	4	8	13,510,012	20	15	4
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
	1881	4,063,625	18	7	9	3,540,366	16	0	4
Mean of 9 years	...	3,337,675	17	15	10	3,706,265	20	1	2
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
	1881	5,244,064	18	3	5	4,407,757	15	5	6
Mean of 9 years	...	4,754,356	20	7	5	4,815,386	20	17	5

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

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.
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
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	Mean of 9 years	...	367,225	13	6	8	420,138	15	3	11
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
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	Mean of 9 years	...	1,265,025	11	13	7	1,237,457	11	7	9
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
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	Mean of 9 years	...	7,471,507	19	3	11	5,873,714	15	0	2

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1882, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

997. It will be remarked that in 1881 both gross imports and gross exports were above the average in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and that the gross imports were above, but the gross exports below, the average in Queensland and South Australia. In Victoria and Western Australia, moreover, the exports, and in New South Wales and Tasmania, both imports and exports, were larger in the last than in any previous year.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

998. Per head of the population, the exports were above and the imports below the average in Victoria; the imports were above and the exports below it in Queensland; both imports and exports were above it in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and both were below it in South Australia and New Zealand.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

999. In 1879, the total value of exports, and in 1881 the total value of imports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighbouring 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 usually stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

1000. The value of imports and exports per head in 1881 was greatest in New South Wales, and next in Victoria. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports per head, and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst New South Wales and South Australia were at the head of the list—the former being first as regards imports and the latter as regards exports. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head over a series of years, and as regards the former in 1881 also; but as regards exports per head in 1881, New Zealand stood below Tasmania. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1881, and in the nine years 1873 to 1881:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

- | Order in 1881. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 1. New South Wales. |
| 2. Victoria. | 2. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 3. Victoria. |
| 4. South Australia. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 5. New Zealand. | 5. Queensland. |
| 6. Western Australia. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Tasmania. |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

- Order in 1881.
1. New South Wales.
 2. Victoria.
 3. Western Australia.
 4. Queensland.
 5. South Australia.
 6. Tasmania.
 7. New Zealand.

- Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.
 2. New South Wales.
 3. Queensland.
 4. Victoria.
 5. Western Australia.
 6. New Zealand.
 7. Tasmania.

1001. 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 nine years ended with 1881 :—

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1881.

(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
	1881	43,840,367	20 3 9	40,752,499	18 15 4
Mean of 9 years	...	38,369,592	19 16 4	37,390,830	19 6 9
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
	1881	52,728,556	18 19 0	48,368,941	17 7 8
Mean of 9 years	...	47,106,124	19 16 4	44,501,999	18 5 5

1002. It will be observed that in 1881 the total imports and exports of the Australian continent were considerably above the average, as also were the imports per head, but the exports per head were below

Australian and Australasian trade in 1881.

the average. In regard to the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the total imports and exports were above, but the imports and exports per head were much below, the average.

Intercolonial trade.

1003. It must be borne in mind that in the foregoing table the 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. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during the year 1881 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1881.

Colony.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Victoria	5,949,730	4,736,442
New South Wales...	6,052,230	6,723,154
Queensland	2,571,320	2,240,304
South Australia ...	1,692,569	1,263,017
Western Australia ...	196,088	145,068
Total	16,461,937	15,107,985
Tasmania	985,568	1,042,213
New Zealand	1,952,767	1,037,289
Grand Total	19,400,272	17,187,487

Proportion of inter-colonial to total trade.

1004. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounts to 38 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their inter-colonial export trade amounts to 37 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced to 37 and 36 per cent. respectively.

External trade of British dominions.

1005. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1880 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 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1880.
(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 ...	427,483,448	12	5	2	305,303,969	8	15	1
Malta* ...	11,459,019†	73	19	7	10,703,921‡	69	2	2
ASIA.								
India ...	52,821,398	0	5	2	69,247,511	0	6	10
Ceylon ...	5,013,480	1	18	0	4,742,614	1	15	11
Straits Settlements §	15,620,959	36	18	7	14,837,849	35	1	7
Labuan ...	167,364	26	11	3	164,873	26	3	7
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,210,114	5	17	1	3,656,656	9	13	9
Natal* ...	2,336,584	5	13	1	890,869	2	3	1
Cape of Good Hope ...	8,078,048	6	9	3	4,488,872	3	11	10
St. Helena... ..	105,002	20	15	6	54,215	10	14	4
Lagos ...	407,370	5	8	3	576,510	7	13	2
Gold Coast ...	337,248	0	16	6	482,058	1	3	7
Sierra Leone ...	491,993	8	2	5	375,985	6	4	2
Gambia ...	191,580	13	10	10	138,983	9	16	5
AMERICA.								
Canada ...	18,018,697	4	3	4	18,314,887	4	4	8
Newfoundland ...	1,451,300	8	1	8	1,174,124	6	10	10
Bermudas* ...	248,864	17	16	8	84,037	6	0	6
Honduras* ...	237,204	8	13	6	252,855	9	4	2
British Guiana ...	2,002,696	7	18	3	2,617,625	10	6	10
West Indies—								
Bahamas ...	180,815	4	3	1	121,429	2	15	9
Turk's Island* ...	26,206	5	10	9	27,609	6	16	8
Jamaica ...	1,475,197||	2	10	9	1,512,979	2	12	1
St. Lucia* ...	127,362	3	6	0	194,694	5	1	0
St. Vincent* ...	150,950	3	14	5	158,947	3	18	4
Barbadoes* ...	1,170,736	6	16	3	1,166,389	6	15	9
Grenada* ...	138,619	3	5	5	171,728	4	0	11
Tobago* ...	45,138	2	10	0	77,615	4	5	3
Virgin Islands* ...	4,268	0	16	2	5,147	0	19	5
St. Christopher* ...	168,027	5	15	6	186,012	6	7	7
Nevis* ...	30,546	2	11	7	37,212	3	2	10
Antigua* ...	160,767	4	1	3	263,551	7	9	5
Montserrat* ...	25,364	2	10	3	29,121	2	17	9
Dominica* ...	69,941	2	9	6	64,671	2	5	10
Trinidad ...	2,382,632	15	11	2	2,185,512	14	5	5
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	45,060,665	16	17	0	48,866,168	18	5	6
Fiji ...	185,741	1	9	8	229,528	1	16	9
Falkland Islands* ...	33,505	21	11	6	88,564	57	0	7
Total ...	600,118,847	2	7	7	493,495,289	1	19	2

* 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 paragraphs 996 and 1003 ante.

Revival of
external
trade of
British
possessions.

1006. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over forty millions sterling, or about 7 per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of over thirty-eight millions sterling, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The increase in the import trade, however, was entirely confined to the United Kingdom, where it was equivalent to 10 per cent., for in possessions outside the United Kingdom the figures differed but slightly from those of the previous year; whilst the increase in the export trade was the result of an increase of twenty-eight millions, or 10 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of nearly eleven millions, or 6 per cent., in that of other British possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of five years, it appears that whilst the total trade of the United Kingdom had fallen off in the years 1878 and 1879, in 1880 it revived considerably, and as regards the exports reached a higher level by thirteen millions than prevailed prior to the first of those years. In other British possessions, however, the depression in the import trade observed in 1879 continued in 1880, but the export trade was much larger in the last than in any other year of the quinquenniad. The following is a summary for the five years referred to 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 1880 (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,
1880 ...	427,483,	172,636,	600,119,	305,304,	188,191,	493,495,

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1007. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1008. 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.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1009. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as great, as in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transhipments are included), 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 Australasia except the Straits Settlements.

1010. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1880 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, 1880.

(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.								
Austria-Hungary ...	£ 98,130,	£	s. 10	d. 1	£ 100,782,	£	s. 11	d. 5
Belgium ...	114,991,	20	15	4	95,191,	17	3	10
Denmark ...	13,355,	6	15	7	11,366,	5	15	5
France ...	259,734,	6	17	11	206,661,	5	9	8
German Empire ...	222,151,	4	18	2	221,580,	4	18	0
Greece ...	5,196,	2	12	6	3,177,	1	12	1
Holland ...	69,979,†	17	0	2	52,479,†	12	15	2
Italy ...	53,703,	1	17	9	49,969,	1	15	1
Portugal ...	9,047,	2	3	6	6,744,	1	12	5
Russia ...	100,574,	1	4	0§	83,513,	1	0	0§
Spain ...	24,198,	1	9	1	21,128,	1	5	5
Sweden and Norway ...	24,230,	3	16	1	18,229,	2	17	3
ASIA.								
China * ...	23,641,||	0	1	4	23,233,||	0	1	2
Japan ...	7,237,	0	4	0	5,482,	0	3	2
Persia ...	1,000,	0	4	7	500,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt * ...	6,823,	1	4	4	13,525,	2	8	5
Morocco ...	764,	0	5	7	587,	0	4	3
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation ...	9,180,‡	3	12	3	11,770,‡	4	12	8
Brazil ...	17,361,	1	11	3	22,235,	2	0	0
Chili ...	6,289,	2	16	7	10,859,	4	15	3
Mexico ...	5,697,	0	12	2	5,087,	0	10	2
United States ...	158,539,	3	2	10	177,662,	3	10	5
Uruguay ...	4,054,‡	9	5	0	4,115,‡	9	7	9
Total ...	1,235,873,	1	12	8	1,145,874,	1	10	3

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Spain and Morocco for 1879; all the rest are for 1880. 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 0s. 5d. and the exports of 17s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels. The original values are given in Haikwan Taels, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 5s. 9½d., which was the average value during 1880. The value of a tael fluctuates, however, from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 11d.

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

1011. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1880* 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, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Russia, 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 much greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway, or Spain; it is, however, larger than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

1012. 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, whilst that of Victoria and Queensland is as large as, and that of New South Wales and South Australia is even larger than, that of Belgium.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

1013. 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 1882, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT
COUNTRIES, 1882.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	12,570,788	77·63
The United Kingdom ...	8,654,772	46·16	1,304,155	8·05
Other British possessions ...	7,253,546	38·69	1,579,887	9·76
Foreign States	2,839,763	15·15	738,749	4·56
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

* See table following paragraph 1005 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 996 *ante*.

1014. It will be observed that 78 per cent. of the exports of 1882 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in any other year since 1867, 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 sixteen years ended with 1882 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1882.

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
1882	12,570,788	14 2 4	77·63

1015. 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 improvement took place in 1881 and 1882, when the total value thereof was much greater than in any of the other years shown in the table. The value per head in 1882, although not quite so high as in the previous year, was greater than in any other year since 1874.

1016. 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 1882, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

Exports of Victorian produce.

Increase of exports of Victorian products, 1881 and 1882.

Exports of Victorian products, 1876 to 1882.

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1876 TO 1882.**

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441	21,891
9	Agricultural implements	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198	15,592
„	Machinery ...	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166	123,180
10	Saddlery and harness	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383	22,883
13	Furniture and upholstery	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282	37,651
14	Manure ...	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206	16,111
„	Drugs and chemicals	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212	7,725
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947	15,692
19	Apparel & slops	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203	258,393
„	Boots and shoes	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856	47,250
20	Cordage ...	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879	26,721
21	Butter, cheese	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987	113,852
„	Hams, bacon, lard	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155	12,195
„	Beef and pork, salted	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073	24,509
„	Preserved meats	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306	49,674
22	Biscuit... ..	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237	32,031
„	Confectionery	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749	20,621
„	Flour	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932	286,627
„	Grain and pulse	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234	631,473
„	Fruit	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804	12,724
„	Jams and preserves	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778	7,328
„	Oatmeal	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368	19,673
„	Onions... ..	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364	35,398
„	Potatoes	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091	110,544
„	Sugar, refined, and molasses	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782	214,777
„	Vegetables ...	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258	4,565
23	Wine	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388	11,894
24	Bones	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630	2,319
„	Bone-dust ...	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144	12,503
„	Candles	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090	1,331	480
„	Glue pieces ...	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524	1,112	1,819
„	Hides	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239	6,838
„	Horns and hoofs	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118	2,586
„	Leather	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427	329,146
„	Skins — sheep, &c.	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352	129,267
„	Soap	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596	15,229
„	Stearine ... ..	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626	32,213
„	Tallow... ..	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372	186,484
„	Wool*... ..	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084
25	Bark and timber	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917	43,471
„	Bran and pollard	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426	4,182
„	Hay and chaff	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196	146,199
„	Seeds	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097	13,894
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575	18,568

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, 1876 TO 1882—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31	Gold—bullion	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088
”	” specie	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847	45,280
33	Horned cattle	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110	131,035
”	Horses	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295	299,874
”	Sheep	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126	163,458
34	Plants	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170	7,261
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292	69,415
”	Oilmen's stores	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497	12,795
...	All other articles	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467	334,105
	Total ...	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

1017. It will be observed that in 1882 the value of exports of Victorian-produced biscuit, flour, and grain amounted to £950,131, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,792,084, which was also greater than in any of the previous years named, except 1876; that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £3,589,309, or to over a million sterling less than in 1881, and less also than in any of the previous years shown, except 1879; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 74 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1882, as compared with 1881, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced hams and bacon, preserved meats (which decreased by over 50 per cent.), candles, stearine, tallow (which decreased by a fifth), bran and pollard, seeds, minerals other than gold, and sheep; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one—especially in the case of machinery, apparel and slops, potatoes, wine, leather, skins, hay and chaff, cattle, horses, hardware, and “all other articles,” the values of which were far higher in 1882 than in any of the previous years.

1018. 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 five years 1876 to 1881, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Increase or decrease of certain articles exported.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1881.

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
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
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
	1881	12,895,493	16 18 0	80·35
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
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
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
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
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
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
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
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
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
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07

Improved
export trade
of home
produce.

1019. It will be remarked that the depression apparent in some of the colonies in 1879 has been since succeeded, in most cases, by a marked increase in the exports of home produce. In Victoria, New South

Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, indeed, such exports were highest in the last year named; but in South Australia they were lowest in that year, and in Queensland and New Zealand they were low in that year as compared with some of the previous ones. 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.

1020. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold raised in 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, but in 1881 the difference was very slight, although in the two previous years the excess in favour of New South Wales had been 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 1881:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1881.

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

1021. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1881, Victoria stood fourth on the list, at the top of which stood New South Wales, and at the bottom New Zealand. South Australia, which was at the head of the list in 1880, had fallen to as low as the sixth place. 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, 1881.

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

1022. 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, which is probably owing to the total exports of Victoria

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports

* See paragraph 1015 *ante*.

being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1881.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

1023. 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 and 1881 to about 40 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., in the next two years to 81 per cent., and in the last year to nearly 83 per cent., of the total exports.

Trade with various countries, 1882.

1024. In 1882, 48 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and a similar proportion of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Nearly 32 per cent. of the former, and over 32 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 16 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, by the steamers of the P. and O. Company, 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, 1882.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
New South Wales	4,313,262	23·01	3,089,255	19·08
Queensland	10,051	·05	18,652	·11
South Australia	412,925	2·20	703,893	4·35
Western Australia	8,590	·05	95,382	·59
Tasmania	429,026	2·29	570,597	3·52
New Zealand	740,473	3·95	748,060	4·62
Total Australasia	5,914,327	31·55	5,225,839	32·27
The United Kingdom	8,980,420	47·90	7,763,065	47·94
Other British possessions	1,729,804	9·23	2,529,533	15·62
The United States	680,863	3·63	38,744	·24
Other Foreign States	1,442,667	7·69	636,398	3·93
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

1025. With the exception of Ceylon, to which, as has been just explained, the greater portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers 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 1882, the value of imports from Hong Kong amounted to £204,562, and that of exports thereto to only £2,552; the value of imports from the Mauritius amounted to £824,507, and that of exports thereto to only £26,701; the value of imports from British India amounted to £470,352, and that of exports thereto to only £124,744. The same circumstance occurs in the case of several of the countries classed under the head of "Other Foreign States." Thus, in 1882, China sent to Victoria goods to the value of £628,405, but received in return goods to the value of only £7,285; and Java sent goods to the value of £296,585, but received in return goods only to the value of £4,277.

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

1026. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinqueniads:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1872.	1877.	1882.	1872.	1877.	1882.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,754,717*	3,982,162	4,313,262	962,702*	2,183,717	3,089,255
Queensland ...	8,380	20,599	10,051	89,730	64,545	18,652
South Australia ...	295,727*	290,361	412,925	354,757*	550,415	703,893
Western Australia ...	9,151	17,120	8,590	48,165	59,250	95,382
Tasmania ...	247,451	304,861	429,026	278,043	486,952	570,597
New Zealand ...	1,161,509	599,261	740,473	962,846	884,691	748,060
Total Australasia	4,476,935	5,214,364	5,914,327	2,696,243	4,229,570	5,225,839
The United Kingdom	6,622,136	8,300,411	8,980,420	8,216,074	6,574,848	7,763,065
Other British possessions	1,286,823	1,166,915	1,729,804	2,707,041	4,198,603	2,529,533
The United States ...	339,680	647,090	680,863	216,447	123,189	38,744
Other Foreign States	965,748	1,033,524	1,442,667	35,390	31,477	636,398
Total ...	13,691,322	16,362,304	18,748,081	13,871,195	15,157,687	16,193,579

1027. 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 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 export returns do not give an accurate statement of the goods sent to the United Kingdom,

Trade at three periods compared.

* Exclusive of Border traffic.

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 these 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 Wales and South Australia for 1872 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; but a large increase will be observed between the second and third periods in the total trade with New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and in the exports to Western Australia. It will, however, be noticed that the whole trade with Queensland and the export trade to New Zealand has fallen off, whilst the imports from Western Australia were lower at the last than at either of the former periods. A considerable improvement will, moreover, be observed in the exports to "Other Foreign States."

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1882.

1028. During the five years ended with 1880, the value of imports from the neighbouring colonies generally increased, but a falling-off took place in 1881, and a still further falling-off in 1882, when it was less than in any year since 1878. The value of the exports, which had steadily increased until 1878, underwent a marked diminution in 1879, but has since been gradually recovering itself, and was far higher in 1882 than in any previous year. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the third and last years than in the other five. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1882.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour 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
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488

Imports and
exports at
each port.

1029. In 1882, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 86 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a sixteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief

of these ports is Echuca, at which $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1882, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1882.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	15,443,709	82·37	13,904,167	85·86
Geelong	207,501	1·11	1,050,824	6·47
Portland	2,380	·01	130,120	·80
Belfast	1,464	·01	3,003	·02
Warrnambool	19,623	·10	33,488	·22
Port Albert	5	·00	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	1,689	·01	40,598	·25
Echuca	2,170,233	11·58	227,195	1·40
Narung	25,598	·14	1,251	·01
Swan Hill	26,452	·14	20,320	·13
Tocumwall	23,507	·13	14,900	·09
Wahgunyah	315,311	1·68	24,059	·16
Wodonga	395,964	2·11	237,773	1·46
Howlong	12,482	·07	5,953	·04
Yarrawonga	4,467	·02	5,014	·03
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	471,898*	2·92
Stations, Border, &c.	97,696	·52	23,016	·14
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

1030. 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 on 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 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 :—

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

* 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.

Chief articles
exported
coastwise.

1031. 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 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.

1032. The values of sixty-four of the principal articles imported in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
1	Books	94,473	170,918	199,784
	Stationery	58,094	61,461	92,653
2	Musical instruments	40,148	101,073	115,292
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	32,033	85,225	84,776
9	Cutlery	44,741	43,557	26,501
	Machinery	46,902	100,467	151,401
	Sewing machines	55,651	68,917	119,161
	Tools and utensils	76,785	41,495	56,150
12	Building materials	64,046	78,944	90,433
13	Furniture and upholstery	25,223	42,028	76,990
14	Drugs and chemicals	69,175	54,191	84,365
	Matches and vestas	41,642	45,544	43,724
	Opium	87,851	79,149	77,089
	Paints and colours	37,049	60,486	79,636
15	Carpeting and druggeting	36,725	57,351	88,463
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	805,130	917,793	924,905
16	Silks	273,378	258,969	258,709
17	Cottons	636,441	766,222	1,048,306
	Linen piece goods, &c.	43,245	37,493	31,817
18	Drapery	109,586	... *	... *
	Haberdashery	201,854	239,156	337,812
19	Apparel and slops	289,189	346,682	313,699
	Boots and shoes	245,838	217,503	121,818
	Gloves	48,220	67,332	90,145
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	99,325	138,222	129,164
	Hosiery	109,421	164,779	134,955
	Millinery	36,431	12,197	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	115,370	92,735	318,617
21	Butter and cheese	6,855	5,793	26,053
	Fish	78,652	158,924	131,672
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	7,882	12,700	12,599
22	Flour and biscuit	21,395	3,509	16,176
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	117,305	184,043	204,150

* In 1877 and 1882 articles formerly comprised under the head of Drapery, and in 1882 those under the head of Millinery, were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
22	Grain—oats	119,220	129,876	58,171
	„ wheat	157,647	20,861	18,805
	„ other (including malt and rice)	377,215	354,501	175,370
	Sugar and molasses	1,065,275	769,032	1,315,402
23	Beer, cider, and perry	136,869	201,189	207,830
	Coffee	43,655	74,804	50,442
	Hops	72,408	65,021	57,866
	Spirits	365,865	579,984	397,210
	Tea	534,648	599,725	745,226
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	280,473	384,219	252,215
	Wine	111,058	168,985	152,531
24	Candles	75,797	48,198	39,903
	Hides, skins, and pelts	69,553	129,045	110,568
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	85,433	141,933	151,645
	Wool*	1,215,094	2,030,129	2,734,738
25	Paper (including paper bags)	159,609	175,083	214,341
	Timber	301,831	536,761	715,420
26	Oil of all kinds	207,939	241,001	183,553
28	Coal	184,374	325,367	341,666
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	45,682	73,104	114,654
	Glass and glassware	50,135	104,673	116,839
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	986,494	433,961	677,075
	Specie—gold †	255,035	41,300	82,587
	„ other	13,830	12,410	69,424
	Jewellery... ..	50,291	48,702	75,021
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	413,362	885,615	761,084
	Nails and screws	56,475	64,574	63,960
33	Live stock	758,858	1,024,390	794,486
35	Fancy goods	27,494	51,435	68,641
	Hardware and ironmongery	61,337	115,635	169,374
	Oilmen's stores	17,431	18,101	15,957
	Total	12,356,442	14,564,472	16,419,019

1033. The value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1882 than in 1877 by nearly two millions, and greater than in 1872 by four millions. The only articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, tools and utensils, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, grain of all kinds, hops, spirits, tobacco, candles, gold and specie, iron and steel, and live stock; 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, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, furniture, paints and colours, carpeting and druggeting,

Imports of three periods compared.

* 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.

cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fruit, sugar—which, next to wool is, according to value, the most important article of import—tea, wool, paper &c., timber, earthenware &c., and hardware and ironmongery.

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

1034. The exports of forty-two of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
1	Books	16,119	38,325	80,934
	Stationery	38,070	29,458	44,039
9	Machinery	41,694	90,262	168,613
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	53,792	110,286	109,042
18	Drapery *	177,031	... *	... *
19	Apparel and slops	127,366	216,482	334,688
	Boots and shoes	50,618	104,207	73,037
21	Butter and cheese	10,373	36,977	113,852
	Meats—fresh and preserved	257,855	123,782	93,966
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	13,788	10,035	35,742
22	Flour and biscuit	31,596	141,142	339,458
	Grain—oats	1,410	34,805	28,550
	„ wheat	30,374	24,600	627,029
	„ other (including malt and rice)	59,084	86,694	175,390
	Potatoes	43,526	77,840	110,544
	Sugar and molasses	208,833	292,060	278,564
23	Coffee	21,972	25,112	25,578
	Spirits	103,665	138,969	110,734
	Tea	190,872	282,571	331,916
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	153,929	235,531	156,009
	Wine	48,038	68,192	53,319
24	Bones and bone-dust	21,232	29,535	14,822
	Candles	18,406	31,889	10,847
	Hides	4,951	2,997	6,838
	Horns and hoofs	2,397	2,651	2,586
	Leather and leatherware	218,101	212,066	361,309
	Skins and pelts	44,218	32,564	129,267
	Soap	5,910	7,852	15,747
	Tallow	353,358	90,455	189,304
	Wool †	4,651,665	5,670,871	5,902,624
25	Bark	20,559	51,394	23,845
	Hay, straw, and chaff	7,987	38,838	146,199
	Timber	8,966	42,181	49,306
26	Oil of all kinds	67,927	98,944	60,968
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ‡ ...	5,197,340	2,090,112	1,497,116
	Specie—gold ‡	668,191	2,814,907	2,208,221
	„ silver	18,480	5,500	8,007
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	13,883	47,042	12,072
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	3,173	8,460	2,854
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	27,693	8,538	5,405
33	Live stock	75,635	317,660	609,761
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	71,332	45,853	63,849
	Total	13,181,409	13,817,639	14,611,951

* See footnote to table following paragraph 1032 *ante*.

† Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

‡ The exports of these items were affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

1035. It will be observed that the figures for 1882 in the majority of cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. One important exception, however, is gold (including specie), of which the value in 1882 was less than in 1877 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, and less than in 1872 by over 2 millions. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and flour, and leather and skins—the exports in 1882 of the former being about £800,000 above those at either of the former periods, and the exports of the latter having increased since 1877 by about £246,000. Some of the articles, however, show a considerable decrease at the last period, such as boots and shoes and fresh and preserved meats—both of which have gradually fallen off since 1880, also tobacco, wine, candles, tallow, bark, and oils.

1036. In twenty-seven out of the forty-six years ended with 1882 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 favour 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:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1882.

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	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1841 ...	164,094	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1842 ...	78,644	...	1869 ...	444,636	...
1843 ...	...	66,446	1870 ...	...	14,256
1844 ...	...	105,785	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1845 ...	...	215,304	1872 ...	...	179,873
1846 ...	...	109,640	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1881 ...	466,418	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1856 ...	...	527,491			
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Total ...	37,397,391	14,790,656
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Deduct	} 14,790,656	...
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	excess of		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	exports		
1861 ...	...	296,154			
1862 ...	448,365	...	Net excess	} 22,606,735	...
1863 ...	552,431	...	of imports		

Balance of trade in forty-six years.

1037. It will be observed that in the forty-six years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £23,000,000, or an average of £490,000 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.

1038. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1879, and the next in the year under review. 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.

1039. In 1881 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. 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 and New South Wales with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but one, in Queensland in all but two, and in South Australia in all but four, the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 9 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1873	1,231,402	...	} 10,262,956	...}
	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		
	1881	466,418	...		
New South Wales	1873	...	727,441	} 2,888,707	...}
	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		
	1881	1,359,823	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 9 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	}	3,317,311
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	549,268
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1881	836,307	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	476,220
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	248,108
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	14,380,151
	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		
	1881	1,396,179	...		
Total	35,573,422	12,136,299	27,779,922	4,342,799
Deduct excess of exports	12,136,299	...	4,342,799	...
Net excess of imports	23,437,123	...	23,437,123	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

1040. It will be observed that during the nine years to which the table relates goods to the value of over $10\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, of nearly 3 millions by New South Wales, of nearly a quarter of a million by Tasmania, and of nearly $14\frac{2}{5}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over half a million by South Australia, and of nearly half a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

1041. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £8,808,864 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £23,437,123.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom

1042. 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 1,200 millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was 98 millions; in 1876 it was 126 millions; in 1877, 140 millions; in 1878, 129 millions; in 1879, 110 millions; and in 1880, 122 millions.

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1880.

1043. The following are the British possessions in which in 1880 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary †:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1880, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Sierra Leone,	India,	Grenada,
Malta,	Gambia,	Mauritius,	Tobago,
Ceylon,	Newfoundland,	Lagos,	Virgin Islands,
Straits Settlements,	Bermudas,	Gold Coast,	St. Christopher,
Labuan,	Bahamas,	Canada,	Nevis,
Natal,	Barbadoes	Honduras,	Antigua,
Cape of Good Hope,	Dominica,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
St. Helena,	Trinidad.	Turk's Island,	Australasia,
		Jamaica,	Fiji,
		St. Lucia,	Falkland Islands.
		St. Vincent,	

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

1044. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1880 exceeded the exports in the same year by £106,624,000; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favour of the exports by £15,555,000.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

1045. During 1880, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded 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 1005 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 1010 ante.

exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, but in six of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 90 millions sterling, or by 8 per cent.

1046. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the thirteen years ended with 1882. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1882.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1877	...	3,398,207
1871	...	1,191,169	1878	...	3,318,219
1872	...	1,292,656	1879	...	1,914,884
1873	...	1,827,842	1880	...	1,432,327
1874	...	3,527,461	1881	...	1,946,804
1875	...	4,280,798	1882	...	1,334,137
1876	...	3,193,644			

1047. It will be observed that 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.

1048. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1882, 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,* 1882.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	457,163	356,406
Australasia—		
New South Wales	137,396	284,599
New Zealand	81,897	263,637
Queensland	275	5,202
South Australia	247,552†	208,769
Tasmania	161,292†	187,559
Western Australia	802	16,337
Fiji ...	2,172	2,396
Other British Possessions—		
Canada		320
Cape Town		137
Mauritius	19,099	135
Ceylon	93	40
India	102,587	3,901

* In addition to the goods referred to in this table, 46,509 packages, the values of which were not declared, were transhipped during the year.

† Includes copper, £58,761; wool, £145,576.

‡ Includes tin, £54,836; wool, £39,308.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1882—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
<i>Other British Possessions—continued.</i>		
Hong Kong	£ 3,204	£ ...
Malden Island ... ..	...	243
Burrard's Inlet	203	...
<i>Foreign States—</i>		
France	8,379	4
Germany	11,582	43
Italy	80	...
Norway	3,397	...
United States... ..	23,389	2,012
China	71,021	302
Guam ... ..	...	2,085
Siam ... ..	...	10
Java	1,151	...
South Sea Islands	1,400	...
Total	1,334,137	1,334,137

Customs re-
venue.

1049. The Customs revenue in 1882 exceeded that in 1881 by £171,446. This excess, moreover, would probably have amounted to over £200,000, but for the expiration on the 31st August, 1882, by effluxion of time, of the beer duty, which item naturally shows a decrease by about a third, or £34,000. The principal increases were £180,000, under the head of Import duties, and of £19,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on tobacco. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1881 AND 1882.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1881.	1882.
	£	£
Import duties	1,643,988	1,823,924
Export duty ... ..	...	3
Wharfage and harbour rates*	23,759	29,476
<i>Excise duties on—</i>		
Spirits	53,361	52,204
Beer	96,048	61,841†
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	51,223	70,619
Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco	1,686	1,445
Ports and harbours‡	23,064	29,044
Fees	7,498	6,946
Fines and forfeitures	1,190	59
Miscellaneous	6,882	4,584
Total	1,908,699	2,080,145

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £20,762 in 1881, and £26,524 in 1882.

† For eight 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 £22,777 in 1881, and to £28,800 in 1882; and the latter to £287 in 1881, and to £244 in 1882.

1050. The import duties received amounted to 10 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1881, and to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1882.* Taxation on imports.

1051. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1881 to £26,678, and in 1882 to £31,780. Pilotage rates.

1052. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1882 the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year, but the value of the goods was not so great as in the years 1875 to 1877. This will be seen by the following figures:— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1882.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1878 ...	573,454	69,168
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1877 ...	854,509	87,021			

1053. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1882, goods to the value of £190,065, or 24 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £12,292, or about 13 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:— Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1882.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	103,922	7,409
Boots and shoes ...	3,150	48
Confectionery ...	19,224	944
Jams and preserves ...	6,781	187
Meats, preserved ...	43,125	1,913
Paper bags ...	3,588	301
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	4,884	1,197
Saddles ...	5,391	293
Total ...	190,065	12,292

* See also paragraphs 225 and 253 ante.

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

1054. 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 1882 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was the smallest with one exception during the last fifteen years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the fifteen years ended with 1882:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1882.

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
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884

Nationality
of vessels.

1055. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1882, 75 per cent., embracing 49 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 42 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 7 per cent., embracing 9 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 57 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 39 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, 1882.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,565	661,880	31,101	1,582	671,983	31,372
British ...	377	567,856	22,215	355	554,175	21,109
Foreign ...	147	119,357	2,498	142	115,633	2,374
Total ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855

1056. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1882 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was German, the next American, and the next Norwegian. In the previous year the American vessels were more numerous than the German, and the French vessels were more numerous than the Norwegian:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	45	43	88
United States	35	32	67
Norway	29	28	57
France	17	17	34
Sweden	18	16	34
Russia	1	3	4
Holland	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	2
Austria ... ..	...	1	1
Total	147	142	289

1057. 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:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	21 tons
British " "	26 "	25 "	22 "	24 "	26 "
Foreign " "	33 "	31 "	30 "	36 "	48 "
All " "	22 tons	22 tons	21 tons	23 tons	24 tons

1058. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1882, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,372	952,568	46,576
Sailing vessels	717	396,525	9,238
Total	2,089	1,349,093	55,814
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,362	945,951	46,217
Sailing Vessels	717	395,840	8,638
Total	2,079	1,341,791	54,855

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

1059. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 20 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 44 tons.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

1060. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1882 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 77 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, 1882.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,986	95·07	1,318,744	97·75
In ballast	103	4·93	30,349	2·25
Total	2,089	100·00	1,349,093	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,616	77·73	1,038,870	77·42
In ballast	463	22·27	302,921	22·58
Total	2,079	100·00	1,341,791	100·00

Vessels at each port

1061. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 77 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 90 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 was that of vessels entered and cleared 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, 1882.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,625	1,222,352	1,601	1,202,761
Geelong	66	37,897	79	51,248
Portland	25	12,390	16	6,680
Belfast	11	1,788	14	2,141
Warrnambool	40	13,594	44	16,811
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	1	200	1	200
Echuca	151	29,897	154	30,975
Swan Hill	117	25,827	117	25,827
Cowana	50	4,555	50	4,555
Yarrawonga... ..	3	593	3	593
Total	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791

1062. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 647 vessels, or not quite a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 123,222 tons, or less than a twentieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared. Shipping at
Murray
ports.

1063. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the nine years ended with 1881 :— Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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
	1881	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671	4,248	2,411,902
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
	1881	2,254	1,456,239	2,103	1,330,261	4,357	2,786,500

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
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
	1881	1,312	761,899	1,351	771,909	2,663	1,533,808
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
	1881	1,072	640,885	1,081	628,606	2,153	1,269,491
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
	1881	185	145,048	183	139,998	368	285,046
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
	1881	694	192,024	689	191,738	1,383	383,762
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
	1881	765	420,134	762	413,487	1,527	833,621

Shipping in colonies in 1881 and former years.

1064. It will be noticed that in the last of the years named in the table the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies, except Tasmania and New Zealand, was greater than in any of the former years; but only in two of those colonies—Queensland and Western Australia—was 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 four, and in New South Wales in all the years but one. The number of vessels trading to Tasmanian ports in the same year was exceeded in only one previous year, but the number trading to New Zealand ports was exceeded in all the years but two; the tonnage of vessels trading to Tasmania was exceeded also in only one year, and the tonnage to New Zealand was exceeded in three of the years.

1065. 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. Of late years the vessels trading to New South Wales have exceeded those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1881.

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

1066. 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 nine years ended with 1881:—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

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
1881	13,789	8,286,747	16,699	9,504,130

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony

Increase in tonnage, decrease in vessels, to Australia and Australasia.

1067. 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 1881 than in 1879 in the case of the Australian continent, and less than in 1878 and 1879 in the case of that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Shipping in British possessions.

1068. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1881. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1881.

(Exclusive of coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	57,949,545	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	7,633,249	Bahamas ...	219,929
Malta ...	7,705,075	Turk's Island ...	157,079
		Jamaica ...	794,336
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	232,828
India ...	6,469,036	St. Vincent ...	122,343
Ceylon ...	3,070,128	Barbadoes ...	464,205
Straits Settlements ...	5,101,386	Grenada ...	175,305
Labuan ...	22,438	Tobago ...	15,881
Hong Kong ...	5,686,488	Virgin Islands ...	6,186
		St. Christopher ...	272,963
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	34,839
Mauritius ...	544,167	Dominica ...	198,284
Natal ...	441,493	Montserrat ...	13,371
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,848,821	Antigua ...	249,964
St. Helena ...	130,129	Trinidad ...	833,879
Lagos ...	332,094		
Gold Coast (1880) ...	340,910	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone ...	325,800	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	9,504,130
Gambia ...	134,821	Fiji ...	70,772
		Falkland Islands (1880)...	53,897
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	8,104,337		
Newfoundland ...	644,375		
Bermudas ...	224,209		
Honduras ...	148,535		
British Guiana ...	519,581		
		Total ...	120,796,808

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

1069. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see paragraph 1063 *ante*.

to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession.

1070. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1880. The information has been derived from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1880.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1,210,457	1,064,778	2,275,235
Austria (exclusive of Hungary) ...	4,820,825	4,812,920	9,633,745
Belgium ...	3,571,182	3,544,964	7,116,146
Denmark ...	2,273,421	2,250,222	4,523,643
France ...	12,366,948	12,665,530	25,032,478
Germany ...	6,525,750	6,540,662	13,066,412
Greece* ...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland ...	3,447,624	3,396,410	6,844,034
Italy ...	4,692,002	5,154,968	9,846,970
Japan* ...	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia* ...	6,640,986	6,613,264	13,254,250
Spain* ...	3,046,021	5,227,855	8,273,876
Sweden and Norway ...	5,404,250	5,475,382	10,879,632
United States ...	15,251,329	15,295,697	30,547,026
Total ...	71,649,759	74,548,297	146,198,056

1071. Seven vessels were built in Victoria during 1882. These were all small, their average burden being a little less than 52 tons. The vessels registered numbered 34, of an average burden of 234 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1882.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barge ...	1	227	Brig ...	1	255	9
Cutter ...	2	16	Barge ...	1	227	1
Schooner ...	1	64	Barque ...	7	2,524	82
Steamer ...	3	55	Ketch ...	5	227	16
			Cutter ...	4	54	8
			Schooner ...	4	282	16
			Ship ...	2	1,167	32
			Steamer ...	10	3,234	114
Total ...	7	362	Total ...	34	7,970	278

* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Russia for 1879, those for Spain for 1878, and those for Japan for 1878-9.

Vessels on the register. 1072. The vessels on the register at the end of 1882 numbered 344, viz., 88 steamers and 256 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 16,473 tons and carried 937 men; and the latter measured 45,843 tons and carried 1,390 men.

Lighters and boats. 1073. The lighters licensed in 1882 numbered 96, and the boats 453. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Melbourne Harbour Trust. 1074. The subject of improved harbour 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 Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877.

Objects of Trust. 1075. Under this Act, Commissioners were appointed, whose principal objects have been—(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 harbour 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 1882 † :—

					Cost to 31st December, 1882.
Wharfs and approaches	...	...	...	...	£72,905
Harbour improvements	...	...	...	...	38,891
Reclamations	...	...	...	...	8,982
Dredging and landing silt	...	...	...	...	174,860
Plant	...	...	...	...	195,562

Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode. 1076. In the general scheme of harbour 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

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 265 *ante*.

the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharfs 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 1882, the Trust possessed nine dredges, four of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively. 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 wharfs at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 16 feet at spring tides, whilst a steamer of 1,700 tons register, and drawing 16 feet 5 inches, and an intercolonial steamer drawing as much as 17 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1882.* The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 3 inches since the formation of the Trust.

1077. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1882 amounted to 946,657 cubic yards, viz., 476,830 cubic yards from the bay, and 469,827 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings exceeded those in the previous year by 86,537 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings by 422,395 cubic yards. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredging has amounted to 1,505,894 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 772,975 cubic yards, together making a total of 2,278,869 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 451,800 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 1,827,069 were landed for roads and reclamation works. Silt raised.

1078. 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 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 Fisherman's Bend cutting.

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1882," page 76.

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. In order to facilitate the cutting of the channel, a steam navy of the newest type—specially adapted for excavating in heavy wet clay, and capable of removing 500 cubic yards per day—was imported from England towards the end of 1882, at a cost of about £2,000.

Postal
returns.

1079. 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. A most satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1881 ...	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	4,213,625	41,962,704
1882 ...	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	4,972,486	46,234,391
Increase...	60	2,569,630	943,196	758,861	4,271,687

Proportion of
letters per
head.

1080. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 30·3 in 1881, and of 32·4 in 1882.

Registered
letters.

1081. On the 1st July, 1881, the fee for registering letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led in 1881 to an increase of 56,000 in the number of letters registered in Victoria, and in 1882 to a further increase of 38,000. The following figures show the number of registered letters in both years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1881 ...	...	...	...	297,299
1882 ...	...	...	...	335,696
Increase	...	...	...	<u>38,397</u>

Dead letters.

1082. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1881, 163,483, or 1 in every 162; and in 1882, 189,165, or 1 in 152, of the total number received. In the former year, 3,469, and in the latter year, 3,834, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1881, £25,783, for £22,822 of which, or 89 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1882, the value of money found in letters was £25,945, for £24,202 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found. In 1881, 2,169, or 1 in every 12,129 letters

* This Act (47 Vict. No. 763) has since been passed.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1882 was 1,618,083, as against 1,280,522 in 1881.

posted, and in 1882, 3,853, or 1 in every 7,494, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1881, 187 of these, and in 1882, 167, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £5,000 and £2,500 respectively. In the former year, 30, but in the latter only 3, bore obscene or libellous addresses; 27 of those, in 1881, were post cards. In 1881, 2,813 letters (including 354 valentines), and in 1882, 2,833 letters, were refused by the persons addressed, chiefly on account of the postage being insufficiently prepaid. Three letters in 1881, and 10 letters in 1882, bore obliterated or defaced stamps.

1083. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years:— Disposal of dead letters.

**DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1881 AND 1882.**

		1881.			1882.
Returned, delivered, &c.	... ..	144,577	... ..		170,119
Destroyed or on hand	... ..	18,906	... ..		19,046
Total	... ..	163,483	... ..		189,165

1084. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication:— Inland and foreign correspondence.

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1882.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	24,500,000	1,383,050	1,875,317	516,453	603,157
Newspapers ...	8,500,000	870,431	939,048	679,414	1,395,035
Packets ...	4,500,000	178,586	59,003	51,241	183,656
Total ...	37,500,000	2,432,067	2,873,368	1,247,108	2,181,848

1085. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1881:— Postal returns of United Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1881 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,037,	338,	1,375,
Scotland ...	110,	43,	153,
Ireland ...	82,	31,	113,
Total United Kingdom	1,229,	412,	1,641, †

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1881, and ended with the first quarter of 1882.

† Exclusive of 135 millions of post cards,

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

1086. Per head of population, 39·93 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 29·46 in Scotland, and 15·89 in Ireland, during 1881. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 35·25 to each inhabitant.

Letters per head in various countries.

1087. 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.

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
Austria-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		

Postal Union.

1088. A conference of representatives of Australasian colonies was held in Sydney in May, 1883, its main object being to decide upon the desirability or otherwise of the colonies joining the Postal Union, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this work. The representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania resolved it was desirable to apply for admission to the Union under the understanding that each colony should be allowed a separate voice in the conduct of its affairs, but the representative of Queensland dissented. Western Australia and New Zealand were not represented at the conference, but have since been communicated with and have agreed to unite in the application. It is probable that

* *Almanach de Gotha*, 1881, page 1052; Gotha, Justus Perthes.

the applying colonies will be admitted in 1884, but it is by no means certain that their wish that each shall be allowed a separate voice will be complied with.

1089. Three ocean services are at present subsidized by the Austral-
asian colonies for the conveyance of mails to and from the United
Kingdom. The following account of these has been supplied for this
work by Mr. T. W. Jackson, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

Subsidized
mail ser-
vices.

“1. The fortnightly service between Melbourne and Ceylon, *viâ* Adelaide and King George’s Sound, carried out by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to which a subsidy of £85,000 per annum is paid by Victoria. This service is arranged to dovetail with that between Ceylon and Brindisi, maintained by the British Government, by which Australian mails to and from Brindisi and Colombo are conveyed free of charge. The mails are carried across the continent of Europe by special train, and the average course of post is—from London to Melbourne 38 days, and from Melbourne to London 40½ days. The time allowed for the conveyance of mails between Melbourne and Ceylon is 19 days, and the company are liable to a penalty of £100 for every complete day of 24 hours consumed on the voyage beyond that period, receiving a premium of £50 for every complete day occupied less than the time mentioned.

“2. The four-weekly service between Sydney and San Francisco, *viâ* Auckland, carried out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which receives a subsidy of £72,500 per annum from New South Wales and New Zealand, the former paying £40,000, and the latter £32,500. The mails are conveyed across the United States, and by Atlantic steamers, under arrangement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The time allowed for the voyage between Sydney and San Francisco is 28 days, and the average course of post from Sydney to London is about 44 days, and from London to Sydney about 40 days.

“3. The four-weekly service *viâ* Torres Straits, performed by the British-India Steam Navigation Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from the Queensland Government. The steamers run from Brisbane to Plymouth, calling at the northern Queensland ports; also at Batavia, whence there is a branch line to Singapore, by which route mails are transmitted with greater expedition than by the through vessels. The time allowed for the voyage between Brisbane and Plymouth is 56 days, and the course of post between Brisbane and London, *viâ* Singapore and Brindisi, is about 48 days. The company is required to carry immigrants to Queensland at a cost of £16 a head.”

1090. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from
Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these three routes
during the past year was as follows:—

Time
occupied
by mail
services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1882.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon.*		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco and New Zealand.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia	39	1½	44	0	48	6¾
To United Kingdom ...	41	3½	43	5½	50	13

* 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.

Time
occupied
1881 and
1882 com-
pared.

1091. On comparing the averages in this table with those in the previous year, it appears that the time occupied in 1882 in the conveyance of Victorian mails from and to the United Kingdom was longer by 28 hours and 13 hours respectively than in 1881; but the time occupied in the conveyance of the New South Wales mails was shorter by 9 hours and 59 hours respectively; and in the case of the Queensland mails (as compared with 1880, the figures for 1881 not being at hand), the time in 1882 was shorter by 39 hours and 30 hours respectively. In regard to the Victorian mails, it should be stated that the course of post was disturbed during the year by the Egyptian war; and that a delay to one of the steamers of 11 days took place owing to a collision at sea. If allowance be made for detention from these causes, the average time occupied in the transmission of the Victorian mails to England would be reduced to 37 days 18 hours, and in those from England to Victoria to 40 days 3 hours, or 31 hours and 24 hours respectively less than in the previous year. The shortest time occupied during 1882 in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 39 days and 5 hours, and from London to Melbourne 36 days and 20 hours.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

1092. During the currency of the last mail 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half-ounce letter, but no portion of the postage on packets and newspapers.*

Money
orders.

1093. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 312 places up to the end of 1882. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour 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:—

* This arrangement has not been considered satisfactory, and the London Post-office authorities have proposed a new scheme. As, however, the colony anticipates joining the Postal Union at an early date, the matter remains in abeyance.

MONEY ORDERS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1881 ...	296	162,202	£ 447,856	179,882	£ 520,979
1882 ...	312	172,812	483,055	194,586	559,980
Increase	16	10,610	35,199	14,704	39,001

1094. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 15s. 7d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 17s. 9d. Average value of money orders.

1095. The number and value of money orders issued in favour 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 neighbouring 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 neighbouring colonies has for years past been largely increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1882 and the first year of the two previous quinquenniads:— Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

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 Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1872 ...	15,271	£ 46,446	7,511	£ 32,618
1877 ...	13,377	41,586	15,911	69,950
1882 ..	14,208	47,417	36,869	127,516

1096. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1881 were of the following number and amount:— Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales ...	12,745,161	£ 19,989,724
Scotland ...	1,301,974	2,215,786
Ireland ...	891,997	1,265,498
Total United Kingdom	14,939,132	23,471,008

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 184,492, of the value of £471,691.

Average
value of
money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

1097. The average value of each money order issued during 1881 in England was £1 11s. 4d., in Scotland £1 14s., and in Ireland £1 8s. 4d., or in the United Kingdom £1 11s. 5d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria* is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

1098. Nineteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1882 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 50 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 35 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 17 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Value of
stamps
issued, 1882.

1099. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1882 amounted to £521,959, or £6,656 less than in 1881. Notwithstanding this, however, an increase occurred under all the heads except that of beer duty, which decreased by £34,000, or about a third, owing to the duty having lapsed at the end of August 1881. Of the increase referred to about £13,000 was from postage stamps, over £6,000 from duty stamps, over £5,000 from railway freight, and over £3,000 from fee stamps. Over two-fifths of the total amount received for stamps in 1882 was for postage stamps, and over a fourth was for duty stamps. The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1882.

Description.							Value.	
							£	
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,509
Fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,401
Railway freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,020
Duty—(a) Adhesive	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,714
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c...							31,147	
Beer Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,168
Total							...	£521,959

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

1100. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office 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:—

* See paragraph 1094 *ante*.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
1881 ...	£ 215,903	£ 69,149	£ 285,052	£ 389,217
1882 ...	232,726	78,373	311,099	408,199
Increase ...	16,823	9,224	26,047	18,982

1101. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £104,165, or 37 per cent., in 1881, and by £97,100, or 31 per cent., in 1882; 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, the amount derived from the sale of which does 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 1882 to £13,457, and the net cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom, amounting in 1882 to £19,052,† which items make a total of £37,509; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £59,591, is more than accounted for by the value of telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £27,200; and the value of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £35,000.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

1102. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £44,387 in 1881, and £41,192 in 1882, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

1103. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1882, £22,140 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £19,052, as against £25,936 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services:—

Net cost of mail services.

Point de Galle Service	...	...	...	...	Net Cost. £15,672
San Francisco	„	...	...	...	3,340
Torres Straits	„	...	...	...	40
Total	...	...	...	...	£19,052

* In addition to the amounts in this column, £15,596 in 1881, and £22,014 in 1882, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly (*i.e.*, prior to the year 1873) been borne by the Public Works Department.

† See following paragraphs.

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

1104. 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, the latter being the first complete year during which the new contract was 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.

1105. 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 four-weekly service.

1106. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1882 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £100,376; of which 38,851 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 3,673,867 by road, and 1,744,971 by rail, or 5,418,838 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was 4d., and by rail 5½d., resulting in a mean of 4¾d. 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 about a halfpenny (·52d.).

1107. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 337 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 1882, the lines were extended by 143 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 296 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of 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, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1881 ...	302	3,350	6,626
1882 ...	337	3,493	6,922
Increase ...	35	143	296

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1881 ...	921,642	360,107	1,281,749
1882 ...	1,008,642	410,127	1,418,769
Increase ...	87,000	50,020	137,020

* These are Government telegrams.

Telephones. 1108. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation at the end of 1882, 398 telephone "exchange" wires, worked by a private company; also 98 private wires for telephone and other purposes. The former yielded a revenue to the State of £1,015, and the latter of £658.

Telegrams to and from Europe. 1109. During 1882, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 12,897, and the cost to the senders was £79,793. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 39,157, and were transmitted at a charge of £225,568.

Course of a telegram to London. 1110. 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 Connexion 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 occupied by telegrams sent to England. 1111. 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.

1112. 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 nine years ended with 1881:—

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
	1881	3,350	6,626
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
	1881	8,515	14,278
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
	1881	6,280	8,585
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
	1880	4,754	6,904
	1881	4,946	7,227
Western Australia ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
	1880	1,555	1,593
	1881	1,585	1,593

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia in all the years prior to 1876, and in New South Wales 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.
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	768
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082
	1880	878	1,096
New Zealand	1881	928	1,157
	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	
1881	3,824	9,653	

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

1113. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1881 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the six previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1881.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

1114. On the continent of Australia there were 24,676 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 29,428 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1881. At the same date at least 38,309 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 49,119 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Telegraphs in British possessions.

1115. The lengths of telegraph line open at the end of 1881 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia were as follows. These are the only British possessions outside the United Kingdom of which the particulars are at hand :—

TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1881.

	Miles of Line Open.
India	19,679
Ceylon	789
Cape of Good Hope	3,260
Australasia	29,428

1116. 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:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom ...	1881	...	121,100
Austria-Hungary ...	1880	30,818	89,386
Belgium ...	1880	3,451	15,148
Denmark *... ..	1880	2,237	5,927
France †	1881	45,912	134,650
Germany	1880	37,236	132,476
Holland	1880	2,373	8,582
Italy ‡	1881	16,800	55,469
Russia	1880	69,854	133,815
Sweden and Norway ...	1880-81	9,863	21,198
Switzerland	1881	4,115	10,044

Telegraphs in European countries.

1117. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1882 was 1,355; consisting of 1,167 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 187 $\frac{1}{4}$ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1882:—

Railways: length, cost, &c.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1882.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December, 1882.			Cost of Construction.§		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Main, Melbourne to Sandhurst	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,241,270 ||	52,023	} 1,457,856
„ Sandhurst to Echuca ...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	663,137 ¶	11,131
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	289,879	6,103
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	260,512	6,130
Maryborough and Avoca ...	15	...	15	60,768	4,051	
Sandhurst and Inglewood ...	30	...	30	151,628	5,054	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud ...	33	...	33	157,482	4,772	
Carlsruhe and Daylesford ...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,846	6,806
Lancefield ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,865	4,198
Ballarat Racecourse ...	2	...	2	6,921	3,461	
St. Arnaud and Donald ...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	83,673	3,523
Inglewood to Charlton ...	20**	...	20	74,500 ††	3,725	
Eaglehawk to Kerang ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ **	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	49,350 ††	3,800	
Total Northern System ...	319$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{3}{4}$	420$\frac{1}{4}$	7,254,831	17,273	

* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 476; wire, 1,261. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 70,315; wire, 213,211; also 3,618 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

§ Exclusive of rolling-stock. || Including the Melbourne station, which cost £571,464.

¶ Including a bridge over Murray at Echuca, which cost the Victorian Government £48,172.

** Completed portion only. For incomplete section of this line, see next table. †† Estimated.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December, 1882.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown	6	6	418,462†	69,744	} 1,432,319
Geelong (including extension to wharf)	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	1,059,912‡	28,454	
Ballarat ... ..	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,732,385	32,381
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	...	57	317,635	5,573	
Ararat and Stawell ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	115,695	6,170
Ararat and Hamilton ...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	312,031	4,692
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse Branch)	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	343,039	6,534
Hamilton and Portland (in- cluding extension to Port- land wharf)	54	...	54	268,477	4,972	
Stawell and Horsham ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,987	4,430
Geelong and Queenscliff ...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	106,870	5,150
Warrenheip and Gordons ...	13	...	13	82,439	6,341	
Horsham and Dimboola ...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,482	2,752
Total Western System ...	394$\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{4}$	455$\frac{3}{4}$	5,052,414	11,086	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon (including Race- course Branch)	...	5	5	94,354	18,871	} 996,598
North-Eastern	182	...	182	1,601,757	8,801	
Wangaratta and Beechworth	23	...	23	155,969	6,781	
Springs and Wahgunyah ...	14	...	14	66,428	4,745	
Mangalore and Shepparton...	45	...	45	231,112	5,136	
Toolamba and Tatura ...	7	...	7	26,633	3,805	
Shepparton and Numurkah	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,141	2,495
Total North-Eastern System	291$\frac{1}{2}$	5	296$\frac{1}{2}$	2,237,394	7,546	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland	118 $\frac{1}{4}$...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	763,793	6,459	} 581,799
South Yarra and Oakleigh ...	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	197,733	29,294	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6,098	8,132
Caulfield and Frankston ...	20	...	20	99,522	4,976	} 600,817
Hawthorn and Lilydale ...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	142,405	7,032
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,338,753	81,137
Total Eastern System ...	162$\frac{1}{4}$	20$\frac{1}{4}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$	2,548,304	13,963	
Grand Total ...	1167$\frac{3}{4}$	187$\frac{1}{4}$	1355	17,092,943§	12,615	5,069,389

Railways
authorized.

1118. 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

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £156,890.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ The total cost of the railways to the end of 1882, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £19,797,975.—See paragraph 1127 post.

and special " lines. The estimated total length of these lines is $481\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1882, $141\frac{1}{2}$ miles of these lines had been completed, 294 miles were in progress, and the remaining $45\frac{3}{4}$ 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 or authorized at the end of 1882, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED AT END OF 1882.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 31st December, 1882.
	Miles.	£	£
<i>Northern System.</i>			
Inglewood to Charlton	$22\frac{1}{2}\dagger$	83,812	17,778†
Charlton to Wycheproof	$16\frac{1}{2}$	61,462	17,402
Borong to Boort	18	67,050	18,963
Eaglehawk to Kerang	$59\frac{3}{4}\dagger$	222,569	9,552†
Castlemaine to Maldon	$10\frac{3}{4}$	40,044	6,580
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh	$22\frac{1}{2}$	83,812	3,128
Total Northern System	150	558,750	73,403
<i>Western System.</i>			
Branxholme to Casterton	33	122,925	16,605
Ballarat to Scarsdale	$13\frac{1}{4}$	49,356	10,278
Colac to Camperdown	28	104,300	50,913
Total Western System	$74\frac{1}{4}$	276,581	77,796
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>			
Benalla to St. James (towards Yarra-wonga)	$20\frac{1}{2}$	76,362	17,652
Everton to Myrtleford	$16\frac{1}{2}$	61,462	13,740
Tallarook to Yea	$23\frac{3}{4}$	88,469	3,696
Wodonga to Murray (Special)	2	18,904	16,064
North Melbourne to Coburg (Suburban)	5	47,260	30,331
Total North-Eastern System...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	292,458	81,483
<i>Eastern System.</i>			
Traralgon to Heyfield	$22\frac{1}{4}$	82,881	30,561
Morwell to Mirboo	20	74,500	3,378
Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	51,986	10,464
Total Eastern System	$47\frac{3}{4}$	209,367	44,403
Grand Total	$339\frac{3}{4}$	1,337,156	277,085

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Incomplete portion only. For particulars of the completed portion, see last table.

‡ Estimated.

Rolling-
stock.

1119. 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 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1881	210	252	146	382	3,005	222	£ 1,758,957
1882	228	308	148	382	3,338	231	1,944,712
Increase ...	18	56	2	...	333	9	185,755

Passenger
rates.

1120. The passenger rates per mile are as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1882.

First class, country lines	... 2	Second class, country lines	... 1½
„ suburban lines	... 1½	„ suburban lines	... 1½

Miles
open and
travelled.

1121. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried, during 1881 and 1882. 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 considerable increase :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1881	1,247	4,633,267	18,973,070	1,421,530
1882	1,355	5,069,389	22,646,489	1,684,213
Increase ...	108	436,122	3,673,419	262,683

* The following lines were opened for traffic in 1882 at the dates named :—26th January, St. Arnaud to Cope Cope, 16½ miles; 3rd April, Hawthorn to Camberwell, 2 miles; 15th April, Inglewood to Korong Vale, 20 miles; 22nd April, Cope Cope to Donald, 7½ miles; 1st July, Horsham to Dimboola, 21½ miles; 1st August, Mordialloc to Frankston, 9½ miles; 1st December, Camberwell to Lilydale, 18½ miles; 15th December, Eaglehawk (Kerang Junction) to Raywood, 13½ 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.

1122. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1881 and 1882 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
1881 ...	£ 654,931	£ 817,979	£ 192,299	£ 1,665,209	£ 913,572	£ 751,637	54·86
1882 ...	713,486	945,368	122,224	1,781,078	1,098,599	682,479	61·68
Increase	58,555	127,389	...	115,869	185,027	...	6·82
Decrease	...	...	70,075	...	...	69,158	...

1123. Whilst a considerable falling-off took place in the receipts from sundries, a large increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, resulting in a total increase to the railway revenue of £116,000. This, however, was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the working expenses, which exceeded those in 1881 by £185,000, so that the net income of railways fell off by £69,000. It should be pointed out, however, that the working expenses in 1882 were unduly swelled by the large sums paid on account of compensation to persons injured in railway accidents, amounting to nearly £132,000, which exceeded the amount so paid in the previous year by nearly £67,000.*

1124. 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 nine years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1882.

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
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525

1125. 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 usually amount to over £4,000 annually. The year 1882, however, was an exceptional one, there having been a loss on the working of the Hobson's Bay lines, owing to the payment of large claims for compensation. In consequence of this, the net average profits on the Victorian Railways, taken as a whole, were less in 1882 than in any previous year.

Railway
debt.

1126. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of 1882 was £17,660,267, which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £17,672,460.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £51,060, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £17,621,400.

Capital
account of
railways.

1127. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,873,790, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £271,100 being the unredeemed balance of debentures issued by the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company,† £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,‡ and £402,690 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of 1882, to £19,797,975, and at the same period the balance at credit was £748,275. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO END OF 1882.

RECEIPTS.			
Gross amount of loans...	...	...	£17,672,460
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	271,100
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
From consolidated revenue	...	...	402,690
Total receipts	...	...	£20,546,250
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£17,092,943§
Rolling-stock and general construction	...	...	2,349,227||
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	277,085§
Preliminary surveys	...	...	78,720
Total expenditure	...	...	£19,797,975
Balance unexpended	...	...	£748,275

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 280 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1131 *post*.

‡ See footnote (*) on page 133 *ante*.

§ For particulars of the expenditure on the completed lines, and on those in progress, see tables following paragraphs 1117 and 1118 *ante*.

|| Including net cost of floating the loans, £51,060; purchase of Exhibition annexes, £28,991; and Kensington Hill works, £17,610.

1128. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £19,442,170, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1882 has already been stated* to have been £682,479. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·511, or £3 10s. 3d. per cent.

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

1129. The amount of interest payable on the debenture capital of railways during 1882 was £932,640, which was at the average rate of 5½ per cent. If from this be deducted the net railway income of the year, amounting to £682,479, also the interest allowed by banks on unexpended balances of the Railway loan remaining at credit, estimated at £50,000, or £732,479 in all, the remainder will be £200,161, 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 1882 would appear to have been no less than £335,500. This is set forth in the following statement:—

Net loss on
working
railways,
1882.

APPARENT NET LOSS ON WORKING RAILWAYS, 1882.

Interest on borrowed capital †	£932,640
Deduct net railway income, 1882	£682,479
„ interest on balances held by banks (about)	50,000
	732,479
Actual net charge to revenue	200,161
Add interest on capital not derived from loans (£2,602,690, ‡ assumed at 5½ per cent.)	135,340
	£335,501
Apparent net loss on working railways, 1882	£335,501

1130. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of 6¾ miles of single and 9¾ of double line—or of 16½ 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 lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 31st December, 1882, including rolling-stock, workshop buildings, &c., was £1,521,945. The amount expended on works since purchase was £184,817.

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

* See table following paragraph 1122 *ante*.

† Including Hobson's Bay debentures.

‡ See table following paragraph 1127 *ante*.

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

1131. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £173,800, were redeemed prior to the 31st December, 1881, and a further number of the value of £20,400 on the 1st May, 1882. Subjoined is a statement of the rates of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1882 and of the amounts outstanding at each rate:—

Rate of Interest.				Amount.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	£87,000
5 per cent.	...	...	...	183,900
3½ per cent.	...	...	...	200
Total				£271,100

Hobson's Bay lines before and after purchase.

1132. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there was a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom; the receipts, however, exceeded the working expenses in every year except 1882, when the latter exceeded the former by nearly £72,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.	Interest payable on Capital Cost.	Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) on working Lines.	
			Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500 *	£ 82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348 *	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·53
1879 (last 6 months)	1,337,128	32,546	34,700	5·18†	+ 2,154	+ ·31†
1880 ...	1,312,316	65,476	61,317	4·67	- 4,159	- ·32
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	-71,828‡	-4·72‡	-139,913	- 9·58

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

* These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital, viz., 5·65 per cent.

† Rate during six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ The minus sign (-) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

1133. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital cost ; and if interest be allowed on the latter at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net profits will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss in working the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879, the loss during the year 1882 amounting to as much as £140,000, or nearly $9\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. upon the capital cost.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines, 1882.

1134. The figures in the fourth column (net income) show that during the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years between the purchase of the lines and the end of 1882 the working expenses exceeded the receipts by £87,331 ; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to as much as £209,529.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

1135. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines has been largely due to the heavy compensation it has been necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which have occurred thereon during the last two years. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines has also increased during the same two years, but not nearly to the same extent as that on the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable in each of the four years ended with 1882, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems :—

Compensation for railway accidents

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS,
1879 TO 1882.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
1879	£ 936	£ 5,310	£ 6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587*	17,141	131,728
Total	160,759	45,296	206,055

1136. The revenue returned in 1882 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic, but varied

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

* This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000. (See Report of the Board of Land and Works for 1882, page 15, Parliamentary Paper, 2 S.—No. 35, Session 1883.)

from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, owing to exceptional circumstances already referred to, showed a deficiency of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1882, as calculated in this department:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1882.

	Per cent.
Northern system	3·27
Western system	3·86
North-Eastern system	8·52
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ..	3·35
Hobson's Bay lines	-4·72
	<hr/>
All lines	3·51
	<hr/>

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1137. 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
	1881	1,247
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
	1881	800

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
	1881	832
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
	1880	72
	1881	92
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172
	1877	172
	1878	172
	1879	172
	1880	172
	1881	172
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171
	1880	1,258
	1881	1,287

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1138. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1881 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 40 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.

1139. 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 1881, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has more than trebled, and in Australasia nearly quadrupled, during the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 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
1881	4,012	5,471

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

1140. 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.

1141. In 1881 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 were in the proportion of 54 per cent. of the receipts, or a slightly lower 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 1122, and paragraph 1128, ante.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,810	616,453,000	557,556,000	54,322,000	29,377,000
Scotland ...	2,930	94,808,000	47,211,000	6,966,000	3,731,000
Ireland ...	2,440	34,258,000	17,656,000	2,585,000	1,481,000
Total United Kingdom }	18,180	745,519,000	622,423,000	63,873,000	34,589,000

1142. 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, 1881.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	9,875	Canada ...	7,260
Ceylon ...	178	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	82	Trinidad ...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Natal ...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	959		

1143. It may be remarked that three years previously Natal had only 5 miles, and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1881, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the former and 959 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

1144. 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.

1145. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over nearly 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.

1146. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. The calculations in the last column,

showing the proportion of net revenue to capital cost, were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. 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.	Proportion of Net Revenue to Cost of Construction.
			£		£	£	Per cent.
EUROPE.							
Austria-Hungary	1880	11,490	252,920,221*	40,455,272	21,074,317	20,968,826	·04
Belgium ...	„	2,554	62,293,853	56,305,953	6,098,951	3,587,677	4·03
Denmark ...	„	828	...	5,863,773	588,980	370,980	...
France ...	„	14,663	407,400,874	165,105,603	41,396,930	21,537,780	4·87
German Empire	1879	20,693	431,060,000	...	43,326,000	25,214,000	4·20
Greece ...	1878	7	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1881	1,526	22,250,000	17,171,828	1,934,492	1,081,263	3·84
Italy ...	1880	5,340	104,669,512	32,491,827	7,124,263	4,345,514	2·66
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	2·18
Switzerland	1880	1,596	29,894,032	21,608,581	2,400,815	1,259,888	3·82
Turkey in Europe	1878	954	...	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.							
Argentine Confederation	1876	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939	2·50
Chili ...	„	1,008	...	...	...	...	...
United States	1880	93,671	969,583,333	...	128,208,750	75,043,333	5·47
Uruguay ...	1878	127	...	...	...	...	...

Railways of the world, 1830 to 1881.

1147. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1881; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1881.

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 ...	221,718	7,981
1872 ...	155,891	9,723	1881 ...	236,613	14,895

* Figures for 1879.

† Page 1083, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to ·621 of an English mile.

1148. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1882 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 labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Description of Labour.	1872.	1877.	1882.
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.			
Farm labourers ... per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 25s.	17/6 to 22/6
Reapers ... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOUR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £45	£25 to £50	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£30 to £50	£35 to £75	£60 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£20 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOUR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 9s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£50 to £80	£50 to £80	£60 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£40 to £60	£50	£30 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £52	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £45	£35 to £50
General servants ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Housemaids ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £36	£30 to £45
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £25	£25 to £35	£25 to £40
MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.			
General labourers... per day, without board	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without board	2s. to 4s.	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£5 to £6	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 to £2 15s.	£1 10s. to £3	£2 to £3

Prices.

1149. 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, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Articles.	187	1877.	1882.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. to 7s. 4d.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.
Barley "	2s. 8d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Oats "	2s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.	3s. to 5s.	3s. to 4s. 4d.
Maize "	2s. 11½d. to 4s.	3s. 10d. to 6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Bran "	10½d. to 1s. 5½d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d.
Hay per ton	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£3 5s. to £7 10s.	£3 5s. to £7
Flour, first quality "	£12 15s. to £16 10s.	£11 2s. 6d. to £16 5s.	£10 to £13 10s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	5½d. to 8d.	6½d. to 9d.	4d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £30	£16 to £49	£21 to £58
Saddle and harness .. "	£6 to £50	£6 to £63	£8 to £42
Cattle—			
Fat each	£4 10s. to £13 10s.	£5 10s. to £19 10s.	£3 10s. to £15
Milch cows "	£4 to £8 5s.	£4 10s. to £13	£4 15s. to £9
Sheep, fat "	5s. 6d. to 21s.	3s. to 28s.	4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	4s. 9d. to 13s.	2s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	3½d. to 7d.	3d. to 9d.	1½d. to 8d.
Mutton, "	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 4½d.
Veal, "	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 7d.
Pork, "	6d. to 9d.	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.	5d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	4d. to 7d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.
Imported "	8¼d. to 1s. 1d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	...
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks "	4s. to 6s.	5s. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.
Fowls "	3s. 6d. to 5s.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons "	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys each	5s. to 10s.	5s. to 11s. 6d.	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	6s. to 12s.	10s. to 16s.	7s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	9d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882—continued.

Articles.	1872.	1877.	1882.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£1 10s. to £7	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 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.	1s. 6d. to 18s.	6s. to 20s.	3s. to 10s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Turnips ...	4d. to 1s. 6d.	4d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ...	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 8s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 3s. 6d.
Cauliflowers ...	9d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 7s.
Lettuces ...	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d. to 4d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	8d. to 2s. 7d.	8d. to 2s. 6d.	7d. to 2s. 4d.
Coffee (in bond) ...	7d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11d. to 1s. 3d.	7d. to 10d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£24 to £52	£30 to £48	£30 to £40
Rice ...	£16 10s. to £27	£14 to £26	£14 to £28
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	8d. to 1s. 8d.	7d. to 3s. 6d.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4s. 3d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29	£20 to £31	£17 to £30
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Salt ... per ton	£3 15s. to £5 10s.	£3 10s. to £8	£3 7s. 6d. to £6
Coals ...	20s. to 50s.	31s. to 38s.	23s. to 42s.
Firewood ...	12s. to 20s.	11s. to 18s.	8s. to 14s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£7 10s. to £10	£5 10s. to £9 10s.	£7 5s. to £8 10s.
" ... per doz.	8s. 6d. to 12s.	7s. to 11s. 6d.	8s. to 13s. 6d.
Porter ... per hhd.	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £7 5s.	£7 5s.
" ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 7s.	4s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.	6s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
Rum ...	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s.	2s. 3d. to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 6d. to 6s.
Whiskey ...	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 9s.	3s. 6d. to 15s.
Hollands ...	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.	3s. 4d. to 4s.
Port wine ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £100	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	...
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £135	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 80s.	28s. to 80s.	...
Claret ...	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. 9d. to 85s.	14s. to 86s.
Champagne ...	30s. to 85s.	25s. to 80s.	25s. to 92s. 6d.

1150. The price of gold in 1882 ranged from £21 6s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1882 the lowest price quoted (£2 16s. 6d. 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. 6d., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 1s. Price of gold.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

1151. 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 1882 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, cattle, and 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, 1882.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,511 ...	68,322 ...	845,400
„ „ Customs	... 3,047 ...	... 65,268 ...	784,306

Imports of
pigs.

1152. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1882 numbered 302. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,217, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

1153. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1881 was £678,686, and in 1882, £718,298.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion,

1154. 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) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in
obtaining
statistics of
religious
bodies.

1155. 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. 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.

1156. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1881.	1882.	Increase.†	1881.	1882.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	174	171	—3	32,369	33,414	1,045
Presbyterians ‡ ...	170	183	13	44,143	44,071	—72
Methodists ...	152	154	2	127,038	131,302	4,264
Bible Christians ...	23	26	3	7,962	8,072	110
Independents ...	48	51	3	10,062	13,156	3,094
Baptists ...	52	53	1	8,060	7,907	—153
Evangelical Lutherans ...	13	14	1	3,670	3,158	—512
Welsh Calvinists ‡ ...	2	1	—1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	12	15	3	3,693	4,073	380
Society of Friends ...	1	1	...	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,460	1,460	...
Protestants unattached ...	6	11	5	1,348	1,381	33
Roman Catholics ...	104	110	6	50,434	51,609	1,175
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	52	52	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	110	162	52
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	3	...	1,372	1,451	79
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	93	52	—41
Jews ...	6	10	4	1,315	1,218	—97
Total ...	773	810	37 Net figures	293,961	303,318	9,357 Net figures

1157. In 1882, as compared with 1881, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; decreases in the case of the Church of England and the Calvinists. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Independents, the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the Swedenborgians, and the Catholic and Apostolic Church; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Spiritualists, and the Jews.

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1158. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of

Churches, attendance, &c.

* 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 authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, which is the largest Presbyterian body, and the authorities of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, furnished no returns for 1882. The figures for 1881 (except in the case of the clergy) have therefore been repeated.

persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Public Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1881.	1882.	Increase*	1881.	1882.	Increase.*	1881.	1882.	Increase.*
Church of England	649	672	23	84,973	86,901	1,928	49,261	52,152	2,891
Presbyterians† ...	858	853	-5	82,780	83,560	780	73,095	73,480	385
Methodists ...	967	998	31	109,653	114,170	4,517	79,059	81,687	2,628
Bible Christians...	147	147	...	12,533	13,806	1,273	5,832	6,628	796
Independents ...	99	86	-13	16,160	16,540	380	8,688	8,716	28
Baptists ...	80	78	-2	15,338	16,875	1,537	9,069	10,974	1,905
Evangelical Lutherans ...	45	53	8	4,800	5,138	338	3,250	2,800	-450
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	950	950	...	550	550	...
Church of Christ	29	44	15	2,700	5,971	3,271	1,262	2,558	1,296
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	50	...
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	315	...	120	115	-5
Protestants unattached ...	16	12	-4	1,805	1,775	-30	1,155	1,092	-63
Roman Catholics	524	551	27	103,916	107,366	3,450	69,954	78,835	8,881
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	60	60	...
Swedenborgians...	3	2	-1	150	230	80	67	91	24
Catholic Apostolic	4	5	1	530	450	-80	180	200	20
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	65	...
Spiritualists ...	2	1	-1	2,100	1,600	-500	1,100	1,200	100
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,799	1,960	161	527	420	-107
Total ...	3,439	3,518	79‡	441,102	458,207	17,105‡	303,344	321,673	18,329‡

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1159. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic returned more, and the Presbyterians,† the Independents, the Baptists, the Protestants unattached, the Swedenborgians, and the Spiritualists returned fewer, church edifices in 1882 than in 1881; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Protestants unattached, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Spiritualists; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Lutherans, Moravians, Protestants unattached, and Jews.

Total increase of clergy, churches &c.

1160. As compared with the number in 1881, the total increase in the number of clergy was 37, the increase in the number of services performed was 13,639, the increase in the number of church buildings was 79, the increase in the church accommodation was 17,105, and the increase in church attendance was 18,329.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

‡ Net increase.

1161. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1881 and 1882:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1881 AND 1882.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1881.	1882.	In-crease*	1881.	1882.	In-crease*	1881.	1882.	In-crease*
Church of England	329	341	12	2,879	2,952	73	24,225	24,805	580
Presbyterians† ...	345	342	-3	2,720	2,711	-9	27,733	27,688	-45
Methodists...	572	593	21	5,445	5,635	190	36,804	38,524	1,720
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	67	67	...	620	620	...
Independents ...	37	80	43	580	751	171	5,142	7,370	2,228
Baptists ...	55	70	15	572	590	18	4,733	6,150	1,417
Bible Christians ...	66	71	5	705	702	-3	2,769	4,082	1,313
Evangelical Lu-therans ...	18	20	2	65	70	5	810	815	5
Church of Christ...	18	28	10	146	221	75	930	1,560	630
Moravians ...	2	2	...	3	5	2	67	56	-11
Protestants unat-tached ...	8	7	-1	79	77	-2	714	755	41
Roman Catholics...	309	313	4	1,367	1,415	48	24,609	25,163	554
Swedenborgians ...	1	2	1	5	6	1	37	43	6
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	5	3	-2	39	36	-3
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	25	27	2	189	230	41
Jews... ...	5	6	1	21	15	-6	386	310	-76
Total ...	1,772	1,882	110‡	14,684	15,247	563‡	129,807	138,207	8,400‡

1162. As compared with the numbers in 1881, the Sabbath schools increased by 110, the teachers by 563, and the scholars by 8,400. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ,† the Roman Catholics, and the Swedenborgians; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Presbyterians;† of the teachers in the case of the Bible Christians; of the scholars in the case of the Moravians; of the schools and teachers in the case of the unattached Protestants; and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Christian Israelites and Jews.

1163. 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 estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 201,615, the proportion would be 68½ per cent.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table following paragraph 1156 ante.

‡ Net figures.

Melbourne
University.

1164. 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 licence 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.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1165. 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.

Date of
founding
University.

1166. 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.

University
thrown open
to females.

1167. 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.

1168. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the University
Melbourne University :-- fees.

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
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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.

For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering	24	0	0
For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	6	6	0
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
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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 matriculation and certificate thereof	1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination	0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor	5	0	0
For any higher degree	10	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i>	3	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	0	0

1169. The memorial stone of the University Hall, 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 Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative

Council, 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.

Affiliated colleges.

1170. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion 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.

Trinity College.

1171. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

“Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, is open to members of all denominations, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney-road. It was founded in 1870, and was for several years the only University College in Victoria. The Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (now Mus. Doc.), was appointed the first Acting Head, and held office till the commencement of February Term 1876, at which date he resigned, and the present warden was elected. 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 Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to begin the new structure. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for 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 two asphalted tennis courts, 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. Nearly 150 have already been entered on the college books, and in 1883 there were 47 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, for which examinations are held annually in the first week in March. 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.

1172. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to

* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1883-4.

members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the principal :—

“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 1883 there were 35 students in residence; 4 of these were theological students, and 31 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

“NOTE.—Special terms are made for the following classes of students :—1. Theological students, £25 per annum; 2. Clergymen’s sons, half fees for residence and commons. 3. University students who intend to study for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, £30 per annum for residence and commons.”

1173. 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, honour 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 honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-
tion exam-
ination.

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar* and *Ormond College Calendar*.

† Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

1174. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour 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.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1175. 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.

Civil Service
examination.

1176. 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 these 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.

Matricula-
tion and
Civil
Service
examina-
tions.

1177. During the year 1882, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,092, viz., 846 males and 246 females. Of these, 723 males and 220 females presented themselves for the matriculation, and 743 males and 231 females for the Civil Service,* examination. Of the males, 296, or 40·9 per cent., and of the females, 93, or 42·3 per cent., passed the former; and 380, or 51 per cent., of the males, and 142, or 61·5 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Out of the 296 males and 93 females who passed the matriculation examination, 48 males and 29 females obtained honours; † viz., 21 males and 21 females in one subject, 7 males and 6 females in two subjects, 9 males in three subjects, 10 males and 2 females in four subjects; and 1 male in six subjects.

Matriculated
students.

1178. 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, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 393 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1882, only 135 matriculated, as against 172 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1882,

* Including most of those who presented themselves for matriculation (see last paragraph).

† See paragraph 1173 *ante*.

the total number who matriculated was 1,783. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,* 4 of the persons who matriculated in 1882 were females.

1179. In 1882, as compared with 1881, an increase of 27 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, 1882.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	91	1	92
Laws	89	...	89
Engineering	38	...	38
Medicine	175	3	178
Total	393†	4	397

Attendance at lectures.

1180. In 1882 the number of graduates was 80, of whom 73 took direct and 7 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 55 in 1881, 49 in 1880, and 56 in 1879. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1881, 2 in 1880, and 9 in 1879. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1881, also those in the year 1882 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1882.

Degrees.	Prior to 1882.			During 1882.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	168	56	224	19	1	20	187	57	244
Master of Arts ...	94	87	181	6	3	9	100	90	190
Bachelor of Medicine	77	8	85	13	...	13	90	8	98
Doctor of Medicine	16	62	78	2	3	5	18	65	83
Bachelor of Surgery	46	1	47	12	...	12	58	1	59
Bachelor of Laws	70	5	75	19	...	19	89	5	94
Master of Laws ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	2	...	2	5	13	18
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	477	233	710	73	7	80	550	240	790

1181. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and

University receipts and expenditure.

* See paragraph 1167 ante

† These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1882, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 383.

‡ The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 546; of these, 344 received 1 degree only, 164 received 2 degrees, 34 received 3 degrees, and 4 received 4 degrees.

expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1881 ...	£ 9,000	£ 9,847	£ 134	£ 18,981	£ 17,233
1882 ...	9,000	10,885	360	20,245	19,611
Increase ...	...	1,038	226	1,264	2,378

State
schools.

1182. 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, 1873 TO 1882.

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
1882 ...	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390

* 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, 41 in 1881, and 35 in 1882.

† 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; 1882, 15·1 per cent. for day schools and 47·14 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.

1183. In 1882, as compared with the previous year, the schools increased by 5; the number of instructors, however, fell off by 141, the number of scholars on the rolls by 8,478, the number in average attendance by 2,971, and the number of distinct children by 8,136.

Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1881 and 1882.

1184. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 5, as just stated, is made up of 11 new day schools opened, less 6 night schools closed.

Net increase of schools.

1185. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers, and work-mistresses. All of these decreased in numbers during the year except the mistresses, which showed a slight increase. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Teachers, 1881 and 1882.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1881	1,321	217	336	1,874	396	657	590	786	2,429
1882	1,311	187	312	1,810	404	636	554	758	2,352
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	10	30	24	64	...	21	36	28	77

1186. The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction states that it is not easy to give any very satisfactory explanation of the decrease of scholars; that it is not confined to any particular district or class of schools, but is distributed indifferently over town and country, and mining and agricultural districts have alike contributed towards it. He suggests the following as causes which operated in varying degrees to bring about the falling-off referred to* :—

Reasons for falling-off in scholars.

- (a) The excessive amount of sickness during the year.
- (b) The discussion that was carried on in the press and elsewhere during the early part of the year as to the propriety of not admitting to the schools children under the school age, or at least of fixing the minimum age for admission higher than that hitherto adopted.
- (c) The greater restriction of Roman Catholic children to schools connected with their own denomination.
- (d) The more general withdrawal of children from school on their passing the standard of education.
- (e) Truancy.

* See Education Report, 1882-3, page iv, Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 380, Session 1883.

Increase in
State
schools,
1872-82.

1187. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1182 *ante*, 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 connexion with the schools supported by the State :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1882.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	713	67·97
Instructors	1,746	72·27
Scholars on the rolls	86,890	63·86
„ in average attendance	49,823	72·78
Distinct children attending (estimated)	74,193	65·54

School at-
tendance in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1188. In the following table, portion of which has been taken from the Education Report 1882-3, 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 † :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Queensland	40,309	21,752	53·96
2. Victoria	222,945	118,279	53·05
3. New Zealand	120,565	61,822	51·27
4. South Australia	43,433	21,984	50·61
5. Tasmania	13,644	6,701	49·11
6. New South Wales	176,969	82,890	46·83

Order of
colonies in
respect to
school
attendance.

1189. 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.

Ages of
State school
scholars.

1190. Of the number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1882, 217,294, or 97½ per cent., were in day, and 5,651, or 2½ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the ages of such children :—

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 14 per cent.

† For a full account of the education systems of the various Australasian colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1882.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 to 4 years	3,350	...	3,350
4 " 5 "	9,862	...	9,862
5 " 6 "	15,119	...	15,119
6 " 7 "	19,548	...	19,548
7 " 8 "	20,736	...	20,736
8 " 9 "	20,707	...	20,707
9 " 10 "	21,213	...	21,213
10 " 11 "	21,460	...	21,460
11 " 12 "	21,562	...	21,562
12 " 13 "	20,605	519	20,124
13 " 14 "	18,090	1,178	19,268
14 " 15 "	14,114	1,315	15,429
15 " 16 "	7,349	1,087	8,436
16 years and upwards	3,175	888	4,063
Unspecified	404	664	1,068
Total	217,294	5,651	222,945

1191. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the estimate of the Education Department to the effect that 15·1 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and 47·14 per cent. of those enrolled in night schools, attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1882.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years	24,087	13·06	...	...	24,087	12·85
6 to 15 "	151,367	82·09	1,805	60·41	153,172	81·74
15 years and upwards... ..	8,948	4·85	1,183	39·59	10,131	5·41
Total	184,402	100·00	2,988	100·00	187,390	100·00

1192. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in the last two years being 94 of the latter to every 100 of the former. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during those years :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1881	62,453	58,797	121,250
1882	61,129	57,150	118,279
Decrease ...	1,324	1,647	2,971

State school attendance

1193. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that in 1882 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from about $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those attending in the March quarter to 80 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter, the mean 30 days' attendance in the four quarters being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1882.

Quarter ended.	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who Completed 30 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	173,933	122,502	70·43
30th June	174,680	125,709	71·96
30th September	174,605	139,708	80·01
31st December	171,334	122,776	71·65

Extra subjects.

1194. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1882 was 218, and the amount paid for instruction in such subjects was £4,482. The following is a list of the subjects and the number of pupils instructed in such subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882.

Advanced English	Pupils. 25	Bookkeeping	Pupils. 2,267
French	876	History	210
German	63	Chemistry	2
Latin	1,202	Mechanics	9
Greek	2	Physiology	33
Euclid	1,022	Physics	106
Algebra	1,391	Physical Geography	112
Trigonometry	3	Shorthand	19
Mensuration	82	Fancy Needlework	113

1195. In 1882, military drill was taught in 188 schools (in 4 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to an average attendance of 11,360; singing was taught in 218 schools, to an average attendance of 34,006; and drawing was taught in 153 schools, to an average attendance of 20,503. All these are free subjects.

Free subjects.

1196. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 5,818 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1882, with the result that 5,178 convictions were obtained. In 222 instances a fine of £1 was inflicted, being the highest penalty allowed by law. To this, in some cases, costs varying in amount from £1 to £2 2s. were added, whilst in others imprisonment for terms ranging from four hours to seven days were ordered in default of payment.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at schools.

1197. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1881 and 1882. 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,* 1881 AND 1882.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1882.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries	322,497	321,877	...	620
Results	101,513	103,386	1,873	...
Bonuses	5,284	5,215	...	69
Training	2,858	3,028	170	...
Books and requisites	4,120	3,409	...	711
Cleaning	30,252	30,706	454	...
Boards of Advice	496	758	262	...
Exhibitions	1,439	1,550	111	...
Singing	5,650	7,623	1,973	...
Drawing	2,749	4,136	1,387	...
Buildings	60,396	85,224	24,828	...
Rent	4,562	4,100	...	462
Extra subjects	4,469	4,482	13	...
Total	546,285	575,494	Net increase. 29,209	...

1198. In 1882, as compared with 1881, payments for salaries, results, and bonuses increased by nearly £1,200; and an increase of nearly £25,000 took place in school buildings, and of over £3,000 under the head of singing and drawing; the total increase being over £29,000. Only a small increase occurred in the amount paid by parents for extra subjects.

Expenditure of two years compared.

* See also table following paragraph 272 ante.

Private
schools, 1873
to 1883.

1199. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the eleven years, 1873 to 1883 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1883.

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
1883 ‡	655	1,551	34,443

Private
schools, 1873
and 1883,
compared.

1200. 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 233 in the number of private schools, and of 290 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 9,662 in the number of scholars.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

1201. For the last seven 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 recognised 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 seven 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.

‡ The Education Report for 1882-3 gives a return of only 647 private schools, but in these there were said to be 41,479 scholars, or 7,036 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. It is probable that the figures in the report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1883.

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
1883 ...	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
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
1883 ...	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
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
1883 ...	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348

1202. By the figures relating to 1883 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 259 private schools or 40 per cent., employing 802 instructors or 52 per cent., and educating 24,095 children or 70 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 20,340 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 84 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

1203. Comparing the returns of the census year with those of the preceding and two 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 greatest in the case of the Roman Catholic schools, the number of scholars attending which on the census day was 6,084 less than that returned

Scholars at private schools in census and other years.

* 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 ; 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 ; and in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars.

in 1880, 3,947 less than that returned in 1882, and 3,910 less than in 1883. 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.

Proportion
of other
children
educated
by each
sect.

1204. 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 will shortly be 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 :—

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

Proportions
educated
by Roman
Catholics,
Jews, and
Lutherans.

1205. 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.

Teachers in
private
schools.

1206. The teachers in private schools returned in 1883 were fewer by only 2 than those in 1882. 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1882	...	...	...	430	1,123	1,553
1883	...	...	...	424	1,127	1,551
Increase	...	...	...	...	4	...
Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	2

* See paragraph 1224 *et seq. post.*

1207. 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 1883 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 14 „

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1208. 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 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 39 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 15 „
 „ Jews ... „ „ 18 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 34 „
 „ Roman Catholics ... „ „ 39 „

1209. 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.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1210. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 109 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.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1211. 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.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1882	16,665	17,397	34,062
1883	16,490	17,953	34,443
Increase ... ..	...	556	381
Decrease	175	...	...

1212. 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 :—

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1882.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,087	4,591	28,678
6 to 15 years (school age)	153,172	26,218	179,390
15 years and upwards ...	10,131	3,634	13,765
Total ...	187,390	34,443	221,833

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1213. In public schools, 82 per cent., and in private schools, 76 per cent., of the scholars, were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 11 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

Scholars,
1882.

1214. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1882 may be stated as follows:—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	187,390
In private schools	...	...	34,443
At home (census figures)	...	...	11,547
Total	...	...	233,380

Scholars at
school age.

1215. Of these children the following were at the school age:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1882.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	153,172
In private schools	...	...	26,218
At home (census figures)	...	...	5,800
Total	...	...	185,190

Children
receiving
and not
receiving
instruction.

1216. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1882 was 201,615. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1882.

Being educated	...	...	Numbers.	...	Per cent.
Not being educated	...	...	185,190	...	91·86
	...	...	16,425	...	8·14
Total at school age	...	...	201,615	...	100·00

Proportion
of children
being
educated.

1217. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 92 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 153,172, or 83 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 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 at the

school age would be reduced to about 97,000,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 129,018, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 72,597.

1218. 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. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 26½ per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1882.†

Proportion of children not attending full time.

1219. 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 connexion 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, grammar schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,‡ 1882.

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	8	134
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	300
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	10	142
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	105
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	104
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	8	115
	Total ...	40,000	53	900

* Eighty-one and three-quarters 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 estimated by the Education Department.

† See paragraph 1193 ante.

‡ 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; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of 30 and 25 guineas respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion 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. To the Geelong Grammar School an exhibition has been given by Mr. F. W. Armytage, the exact amount and tenure of which has not yet been finally decided.

Education at school age, 1881.

1220. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read	92,362	92,489
Could write	82,714	83,708
Could not read	5,360	4,768

Education at school age, 1871 and 1881.

1221. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read	8,955	9,451	9,045	9,510	9,000	9,481
Could write	7,072	8,464	7,124	8,607	7,098	8,535
Could not read	1,045	549	955	490	1,000	519

Improvement in ten years.

1222. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase will be observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Education of boys and girls.

1223. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of children of different denominations, 1881.

1224. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Numbers at the School Age who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500
Presbyterians ...	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386
Methodists ...	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355
Bible Christians ...	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306
Independents ...	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334
Baptists ...	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365
Lutherans ...	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648
Other Protestants ...	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431
Total Protestants ...	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436
Roman Catholics ...	45,630	40,053	3,306	9,325	8,185	675
Jews ...	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334
Residue ...	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720
Grand Total ...	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500

1225. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stand higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read is concerned ; but the children of the Jews stand the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpass those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics appear to be less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England. Denominations compared.

1226. Prior to the passing of the present Education Act, which defined the school age as that between 6 and 15 years, the period between 5 and 15 years was accepted as the school age ; therefore to compare the education of children of adherents of the different sects, as returned in 1881, with similar information obtained from previous censuses, it has been necessary to add the year 5 to 6 to the grouping in the last table ; the degree of education shown, viz., that of children between 5 and 15 being naturally not quite so high as that there indicated. This being done, the result has been embodied in the following Education of children of different denominations, 1861-1881.

* This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow:—Members of the Church of England, 1,664 ; Presbyterians, 495 ; Methodists, 511 ; Bible Christians, 46 ; Independents, 93 ; Baptists, 101 ; Lutherans, 43 ; Other Protestants, 48 ; Roman Catholics, 1,043 ; Jews, 13 ; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

table, the figures being placed side by side with similar figures derived from the census returns of 1871 and 1861 :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Religious Denominations.	Proportion per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—								
	Could Read.			Could Write.			Could not Read.		
	1861.	1871.	1881	1861.	1871.	1881.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Church of England ...	7,703	8,446	9,095	4,751	6,438	8,043	2,297	1,554	905
Presbyterians ...	8,202	8,700	9,245	5,009	6,658	8,142	1,798	1,300	755
Methodists ...	8,777	8,972	9,281	5,697	6,895	8,239	1,223	1,028	719
Bible Christians ...	9,020	9,014	9,297	5,490	6,766	8,224	980	986	703
Independents ...	8,785	9,083	9,253	6,112	7,494	8,379	1,215	917	747
Baptists ...	8,699	9,000	9,234	6,023	7,314	8,353	1,301	1,000	766
Lutherans ...	6,491	7,877	8,922	4,529	6,539	8,131	3,509	2,123	1,078
Other Protestants ...	8,194	8,987	9,143	6,032	7,479	8,323	1,806	1,013	857
Total Protestants...	8,029	8,648	9,174	5,038	6,659	8,130	1,971	1,352	826
Roman Catholics ...	6,923	7,909	8,881	4,124	5,643	7,584	3,077	2,091	1,119
Jews ...	8,285	8,983	9,280	6,303	7,805	8,781	1,715	1,017	720
Residue ...	7,272	8,201	8,595	4,842	5,614	7,302	2,728	1,799	1,405
Grand total ...	7,790	8,464	9,088	4,858	6,398	7,977	2,210	1,536	912

Improve-
ment in all
denomina-
tions.

1227. Every one of the denominations shows a satisfactory improvement from census to census, the advancement of all during the twenty years ended with 1881 being most encouraging. Even the Roman Catholic children, who at the date of the census under review were still less educated than those of the members of any other denomination, showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

Education of
children in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1228. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.* In scarcely one of them, strange to say, have the census returns been compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age can be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, have published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years will be adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

* The prescribed school age is in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia from 7 to 13 years, in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	9,088	7,977	912
2. New Zealand	8,254	6,851	1,746
3. South Australia	8,138	6,956	1,862
4. Queensland	8,082	6,676	1,918
5. New South Wales	7,832	6,495	2,168
6. Western Australia	7,809	6,075	2,191
7. Tasmania	7,632	6,160	2,368

1229. It will be observed that Victoria stands easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia. Colonies compared.

1230. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :— Adult education, 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1881.

	Males.	Females.
Could read	263,830	236,380
Could write	256,315	223,901
Could not read	9,238	8,867

1231. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods :— Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living.					
	Males.		Females.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read	9,537	9,662	9,463	9,638	9,505	9,651
Could write	9,074	9,386	8,514	9,129	8,829	9,265
Could not read	463	338	537	362	495	349

Education of
male and
female
adults.

1232. It will be observed that at both periods the amount of education respecting which the census supplies information was rather more general amongst male than female adults. This is especially the case as regards writing, although the difference between the sexes in this respect is not so marked in 1881 as 1871.

Adult
education in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1233. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group have excluded the Aborigines, but several of them have not separated the Chinese, or distinguished their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population: and as the Chinese have been set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them are able to do, the view which such colonies have given of the state of adult education within their borders is not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, I have in these cases assumed the bulk of the Chinese to be included amongst the adults unable to read, and have deducted them therefrom, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,699	9,390	301
2. Victoria	9,651	9,265	349
3. South Australia	9,619	9,179	381
4. Queensland	9,446	8,918	554
5. New South Wales	9,298	8,747	702
6. Western Australia	9,004	8,362	996
7. Tasmania	8,897	8,153	1,103

Colonies
compared.

1234. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

School of
Mines,
Sandhurst.

1235. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator:—

“The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was formally opened on the 21st April, 1873, in a portion of the large and commodious building belonging to the Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. During the past few years important

additions have been made to the institution. There is now a museum with some thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe, as well as some few valuable examples of the arts of the Aboriginal natives of Australia and the islands of the Pacific. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. On the same floor as the museum are three class-rooms, where classes are taught during the day and evening. The School of Mines has the use of a lecture-room under an arrangement with the Mechanics' Institute, and on the same level; but in a building detached there are the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory and lecture-room, the metallurgical and physical laboratory, the balance-room, and the chemical library. There are adjacent a store-house and gardens, and in the latter are the rain gauge, thermometers, and other instruments connected with the Meteorological Observatory, where observations are made three times a day in accordance with instructions issued by the Government Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, Esq. It is proposed to erect workshops and class-rooms on the ground now held by the School of Mines, and, when these are completed, the means of furnishing technical instruction to a large number of students will be increased. The purposes for which the School of Mines and Industries has been established are the following:—(a) To impart sound instruction in the various branches of science connected with mining operations; to instruct students in the theory and practice of mining, the management and safe conduct of mining works, mine surveying, and mining engineering; and to afford the means of students acquiring such a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, and ethnology as will fit them to pursue independent inquiries in these several branches of science. To teach (b) chemistry and chemical physics, metallurgy and assaying, materia medica, biology, and botany. (c) Arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, conic sections, astronomy, geodesy, mechanics, surveying, drawing and plotting from field books; mechanical and architectural drawing, practical geometry, freehand drawing from the flat and round, and from nature; illuminating and decorative painting, mezzo-tinting, linear perspective, isometrical projection, painting in oil and water colours, lithography, photo-lithography, wood engraving, the use of tools in trade, and modelling and carving. (d) The ancient and modern languages. (e) Shorthand writing, telegraphy, the construction and use of the telephone, and illumination by electricity. (f) Such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable. The methods of imparting instruction, whether by lectures with demonstrations, or by teaching and assisting students, have been found successful, many of those who have been trained in the institution having taken highly creditable positions in Melbourne and elsewhere. Examinations are held from time to time; and the administrative council, on hearing the reports of the examiners, grant certificates to students who have proved their efficiency.

“Popular science lectures are given monthly during the autumn and winter, and the accommodation now provided for the public is far from sufficient; the attendance on some occasions is very large.

“Good progress is being made by the Bendigo School of Mines Science Society. Lectures are delivered monthly, and the annual *conversazione* attracts crowds of visitors. It is designed to promote the study of natural science; and is at once a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

“The number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines is 350, and the number of lecturers and teachers is seven.

“During the year 1882 the receipts were £2,401, of which the sum of £2,106 was received from Government, and the expenditure was £2,160.”

1236. Mr. Andrew Berry, 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 nine lecturers, including two

professors, are formed in Euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering (drawing), metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; 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, F.G.S., 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 1882, 302 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, materia medica, botany, 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 1882 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 302, 243, 377, and 414.* Free science classes in elementary chemistry, physics, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools, teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £3,002 8s. 1d., of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £2,903 16s. 6d."

Schools of
Design.

1237. Schools of Design have been established at 25 places in Victoria in connexion 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, 1882, was 2,172, of whom 1,698, or more than three-fourths, had attended eight 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.

1238. 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 £344,089, of which £15,494 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions,

* During the January and April terms of the current year (1883) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 469 and 481.

consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 178,056, of which 97,397 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £14,779. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1882 was 127,206. 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 251,758 persons.

1239. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1882, 13,228 works of art, viz., 107 oil paintings, 814 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,307 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 connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 6 male and 43 female students, and the school of design by 74 male and 122 female students. National Gallery.

1240. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,462 publications, 42,000 specimens, and 152 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1882, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 48, on engineering by 32, and on telegraphy by 68 students. Industrial Museum.

1241. 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 1882 was visited by 88,499 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £626, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365. National Museum.

1242. There is a free library in connexion 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.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1243. 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 1882 was 14,565. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £18,045, of which £1,109 was spent in 1882.

Free
libraries,
&c.

1244. 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 Library. Two hundred and twelve furnished returns for 1882 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £30,461, of which £7,682 was contributed by Government, and £22,779 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 289,712, and that during the year 1,863,047 visits were paid to 137 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1882 must have amounted to more than 2,800,000.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

1245. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is about 4,400 acres. Of these reserves, 1,750 acres are in Melbourne city, 648 in Kew, 578 in South Melbourne, 413 in Williamstown, 196 in Richmond, 104 in Sandridge, 85 in Brighton, 70 in St. Kilda, 60 in Footscray, 42 in Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 15 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 13 in Prahran, 9 in Hotham, and 370 in the remainder of district.

1246. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1883.

Public
reserves.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra "	157
"	Princes "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	51
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235*
"	Zoological "	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21

* The Botanic Garden contains 83 acres, and the adjoining Domain 152 acres.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1883—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Flagstaff Garden	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
"	Industrial Schools	142
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond "	6
"	Carlton "	5
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Darling Gardens	16
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	42
Prahran City	Recreation	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	5
Richmond City	Richmond Park	152
"	Horticultural Gardens	37
"	Barkly Square	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park	570
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
Hotham Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Essendon Borough	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5
Footscray Borough	Public Gardens	60
Hawthorn Borough	St. James' Park	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kew Borough	Studley "	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	398
"	Cemetery...	31
"	Recreation	16
Northcote Borough	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Kilda Borough	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Recreation	54
Brighton Borough	Elsternwick Park	85
Sandridge Borough	Cricket Ground	5
"	Recreation	99
Williamstown Borough	Park	36
"	"	20
"	Cemetery...	15
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Recreation	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend	350
	St. Kilda Cemetery	20
	Total	4,403

Botanic
Garden.

1247. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. It is an institution of great importance, both from a scientific standpoint and as a place of public resort. The principal features are the four extensive undulating green lawns; the botanically classified groups of plants, which number 42, representing about 500 genera, and nearly 2,000 species; the systematic nomenclature of plants by means of labels or tablets on which are written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and habitat of each plant; the fern ground and gully, where hundreds of native tree ferns and thousands of smaller ferns, both native and imported, are growing luxuriantly; the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 acres in extent, containing many islands, and diversified by rockeries, rustic bridges, &c.; the four conservatories, with their valuable collection of exotic plants; and the well grown types of Australian as well as introduced vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, acacias, palms, and other trees and shrubs. This beautiful garden is open to the public daily free of charge.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1248. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick omnibuses, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The following interesting account of the operations of this society has been kindly contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef:—

“The society was first founded in 1857. When a meeting was held to consider the desirability of establishing an Ornithological Society, Dr. Thomas Black, now of Cintra, St. Kilda, who was one of those present at the meeting, and who was for many years afterwards president of the society, moved that the original idea be extended, and that a Zoological Society be established instead; and the motion, finding favour, was unanimously carried, and the convener of the meeting, Mr. Frederick Selwyn, a well-known solicitor of that day, was, on the motion of Dr. Black, elected its first president. The society thus inaugurated has continued its operations ever since, but principally until within the last four years as an Acclimatisation Society and with this branch of its labours the name of the late Mr. Edward Wilson will always be associated, as he was to the day of his death one of its most earnest and staunch supporters. The society always possessed a small collection of animals and birds, and a few years ago it was determined to give more prominence to the zoological element, and to this end, in 1880, the director of the society, Mr. Le Souef, who was about paying a visit to Europe, was requested by the council to visit the principal Zoological Gardens of England and the continent, and to make

* For a full account of the Botanic Garden, supplied for this work by the Curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., see *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2, paragraph 1170.

himself acquainted with their management. This he did, and on his return, at the latter end of that year, steps were at once taken to place the society on a proper footing, and efforts were made to obtain permission from the Government to charge for admission at the gates, that being the only plan ever found to succeed in carrying on a Zoological Garden successfully. At first permission to charge on one day in the week was granted, then on five days, and finally on all days except Sundays, which is still free from 1 o'clock till 4.30 in winter and 6 p.m. in summer.* As soon as the last concession was obtained, the council set to work with a will, and more has been accomplished within the last two years than in the whole of its previous history, so far as the zoological department is concerned. The assistant director, Mr. Le Souef, junior, was despatched to India with a number of Australian animals and birds to exchange for examples of the Indian fauna with the Zoological Society of Calcutta; and on his return, with a large collection, he was sent to Batavia, Singapore, and Malacca, on a similar mission, where also he obtained a number of specimens quite new to the collection. He was subsequently despatched to America, from whence he is expected to return with fresh attractions in October of the present year.†

“The gardens are now very attractive, and contain a fine zoological collection, which is always increasing. There are at present lions from South Africa (generally admitted to be among the finest in captivity), Bengal tigers, the tiger royal from Java, different varieties of leopards, panthers, cheetahs, bears of several kinds, hyænas, Brahmin cattle, baboons, a fine specimen of the ourang-utan from Borneo, a large collection of monkeys of different kinds, wolves, dingoes, jackalls, foxes, wild boars from India, otters, the coypu rat (or South American beaver), porcupines, the guanaco and llama, deer of several varieties, Angora goats, kangaroos, wallabies, wombats, opossums, native bears, and a large collection of small mammals, both foreign and Australian; and last, but not least, a fine young elephant, which has for some time past been employed in the daily task of carrying children, in which it seems to take great delight; also a fine white camel. There are besides ostriches, emus, cassowaries, adjutants from India, flamingoes from Egypt, the Indian sarus crane, the native companion (or large Australian crane), white and black swans, and several of the beautiful black-necked swans from Chili; the magnificent crown goura pigeons from New Guinea, and, in the same aviary, a number of other beautiful birds, including the kaleege and fire-backed pheasants. In other parts of the grounds are more pheasants of different varieties, macaws, cockatoos, parrots, bustards (or native turkeys), eagles, vultures, ravens, hawks, and a large number of other birds; and a large collection of water-fowl. There is also a collection of reptiles: pythons, snakes (venomous and non-venomous), lizards, iguanos, and a crocodile. Many of the cages are pretty and attractive; for example, the guinea-pigs live in luxurious style in a small Swiss chalet, known as ‘Guinea-pig Cottage’; the white Egyptian rats in a model of an old Norman or Rhenish castle, called ‘Rat Castle’; the white rabbit in a miniature log cabin of the old times; and on the opposite side of the path is a still more primitive structure, known as the ‘Old Bush House,’ an exact counterpart, in miniature, of the shepherd’s hut of thirty or forty years ago. In another part of the garden is a native encampment, the mia-mias, or huts, being exactly similar to those erected by the natives when the white men first entered Victoria; they are furnished with spears, boomerangs, shields, and waddies or war-clubs.

“The efforts of the society are appreciated by the public, as shown by the increasing attendance; and it is hoped in a short time that the Melbourne Zoological Gardens will compare favorably with some of those of Europe. The entrance fee has been fixed at a low rate. On Mondays it is a shilling for adults and sixpence for children, and on all other days sixpence for adults and threepence for children. The yearly subscription for a family ticket is £2 2s., and a life member’s ticket £10 10s.

“In addition to the gardens, the society also possesses a game breeding establishment at Gembrook, in the Dandenong Ranges, about 45 miles from Melbourne, where a number of pheasants are reared and liberated every year, also California quail and other game.”

* There are grave objections to a free admission on Sunday, arising from the overcrowding of the gardens on that day, and the council is of opinion that it would be much better for the public and the gardens also if the present system was altered, and the gates either closed or a charge made, and a week day given instead as a free day.

† He has since returned with numerous additions for the collection.

Accommodation of charities.

1249. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1882, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1882.

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 † ...	35	263	2,565,608	2,076	1,236
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	24	81,546	78	1,045
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	750
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	22	717
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	3,147	605
Benevolent asylums ...	5	125	807,284	1,194	676
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	30	296,960	476	624
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	755
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	58	503,863	994	509
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	9	41	451,921	818	552
Infant Asylum ...	1	3	18,407	63	292
Female refuges ...	5	65	204,229	296	690
Total ...	73	1,411	7,043,386	9,395	750

NOTE.—By direction of the Honorable the Treasurer, the various charitable institutions were requested to make up their returns to the 30th June in each year, so as to bring them down to the date at which the Government financial year closed. To inaugurate this change, the returns furnished by most of the institutions on the present occasion relate to the six months ended 30th June, 1882. In the few cases in which returns were furnished for a period of twelve months, a proportionate reduction has been made, in order to render them applicable to a period of six months.

Cubic space in wards.

1250. 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 attained in the case of general hospitals, but is not reached in any of the other institutions. It may 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

* 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 602 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

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.

1251. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the half-year ended 30th June, 1882; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Eye and Ear Hospital:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

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	8,418	1,578·5	857	10·18
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.*	567	50·5	25	4·41
Blind Asylum	105	101·5	2	1·90
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	81	73·5	1	1·23
Eye and Ear Hospital	118	17·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	288	40·0	14	4·86
Benevolent asylums	1,414	1,159·9	103	7·28
Immigrants' Home	1,711	613·0	51	2·98
Orphan asylums	1,169	1,041·0	5	·43
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	2,965	2,776·0	22	·74
Infant Asylum	56	45·0	4	7·14
Hospitals for the Insane	3,429	3,155·0	99	2·89
Female refuges*	440	254·0	2	·45
Total	20,761	10,904·9	1,185	5·71

NOTE.—See note to previous table.

1252. 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 in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Immigrants' Home, Orphan asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb asylums the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded out, ‡ the institutions are not overcrowded.

1253. 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:—

* Exclusive of infants.

† Including those boarded out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.

‡ See paragraph 1268 post.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	2,689	2,609	642	1,614	193	671	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	330	110	13	79	...	35	567
Blind Asylum ...	83	15	1	2	...	4	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	77	3	...	1	...	...	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	55	27	14	18	...	4	118
Benevolent asylums ...	65	644	126	441	43	95	1,414
Immigrants' Home ...	342	642	202	419	...	106	1,711
Orphan asylums ...	1,082	12	...	16	...	59	1,169
Industrial Schools* ...	432	6	1	5	...	4	448
Hospitals for the Insane ...	322	1,017	382	1,200	96	412	3,429
Total ...	5,477	5,085	1,381	3,795	332	1,390	17,460
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	9·84	33·38	27·77	42·39	27·15	...	19·61

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 *ante*.

Religions of inmates.

1254. 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:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,469	2,629	20	209	91	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	362	187	...	...	18	567
Blind Asylum ...	78	26	1	...	...	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	7	...	...	...	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	76	40	...	...	2	118
Benevolent asylums ...	936	426	7	21	24	1,414
Immigrants' Home ...	1,163	515	12	3	18	1,711
Orphan asylums ...	601	568	...	...	...	1,169
Industrial Schools* ...	85	360	3	...	...	448
Hospitals for the Insane ...	1,911	1,163	21	90	244	3,429
Total ...	10,755	5,921	64	323	397	17,460
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	16·84	28·19	14·31	27·93	...	19·61

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 *ante*.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1255. 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:—

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of Reformatories are given at paragraph 951 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded out), &c., at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the half-year was 2,662.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 59 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

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 ..	85	249	495	1,676	1,121	1,241	1,499	1,120	913	19	8,418
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	..	347	129	50	18	1	..	22	567
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	14	63	17	4	1	1	..	..	105
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	37	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	81
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	6	9	11	48	36	8	..	..	..	118
Benevolent asylums ..	23	..	2	26	31	50	146	239	897	..	1,414
Immigrants' Home ..	145	42	15	212	328	331	265	200	173	..	1,711
Orphan asylums ..	87	481	550	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,169
Industrial Schools* ..	33	120	263	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
Infant Asylum ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	56	32	552	818	698	573	226	89	385	3,429
Female refuges ..	..	..	1	189	115	99	28	8	..	..	440
Total ..	429	974	1,418	3,186	2,608	2,509	2,538	1,796	2,072	426	17,956
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	3·64	8·63	12·69	16·72	25·50	26·35	27·44	39·38	..	..	20·16

NOTE.—See note to table following paragraph 1249 ante.

1256. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the half-year of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	35,005	20,212	55,217	50,493
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,000	654	1,654	2,214
Blind Asylum ...	1,000	1,554	2,554	2,234
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	800	1,128	1,928	2,249
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	600	506	1,106	608
Children's Hospital ...	750	1,053	1,803	1,288
Benevolent asylums ...	9,750	5,317	15,067	15,973
Immigrants' Home ...	3,200	902	4,102	4,176
Orphan asylums ...	8,108	6,383	14,491	12,612
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	22,404	†	22,404	22,404
Infant Asylum ...	500	473	973	1,302
Hospitals for the Insane ...	40,781	2,694§	43,475	43,475
Female refuges ...	1,050	4,212	5,262	5,372
Total ...	124,948	45,088	170,036	164,400

* The ages of inmates of Reformatories are given in paragraph 982 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded out) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the half-year was 2,662.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 63 ante.

‡ No information was furnished for 1882 of the receipts from private sources of the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £509 was received and paid into the Treasury during the half-year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £137 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £646. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the return.

§ This represents half the amount paid into the Treasury in 1882 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.

Average cost
per inmate.

1257. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the half-year ended with June, 1882, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE.
(Six months ended June, 1882.)

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,578·5	42,692	54	14	6
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	50·5	2,015	79	16	0
Blind Asylum	101·5	2,003	39	10	3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	73·5	1,469	39	19	5
Eye and Ear Hospital	17·0	547	64	6	1
Children's Hospital	40·0	1,288	64	8	0
Benevolent asylums	1,159·9	12,466	21	9	10
Immigrants' Home	613·0	3,792	12	7	5
Orphan asylums	1,041·0	10,420	20	0	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	2,776·0	22,404 †	16	2	11 †
Infant Asylum	45·0	1,302	57	17	4
Hospitals for the Insane	3,155·0	43,475	27	11	2
Female refuges	254·0	5,372	42	6	0
Total	10,904·9	149,245	27	7	2

Expenditure
per inmate.

1258. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is 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 1882, the Lying-in-Hospital was far in advance of the others on the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £80; the Children's and the Eye and Ear hospitals stood next, each with £64; and the Infant Asylum next, with an average of £58. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £55. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £16, per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

1259. 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

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of buildings and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,700 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

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 few 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. At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1883, the number of blind enjoying the benefits of this charity was 107. Forty-four of the inmates are engaged in the various workshops, viz., 21 in the basket shop, 18 in the brush shop, and 5 in the mat shop. Of these, 8 are employed as journeymen, and reside outside the institution. They are paid by piece-work, and earn sufficient to maintain themselves. This arrangement, however, is only tentative, and the committee have been induced to try it owing to the increasing difficulties realized by those who have completed a knowledge of their trade in obtaining work outside the institution; but, unless there be an improvement in the income derived from the sale of manufactures, the matter will have to be re-considered, as the outlay for materials as well as the unsold stock have largely increased, the two together amounting in value at the end of the last financial year to the sum of £964 11s. 5d. The outlay in the industrial department for the same year exceeded the income by £758 18s. 1d., and although the value of stock in hand was more than an equivalent asset as against the said outlay, the committee affirm they will scarcely be justified in continuing to employ journeymen if the quantity of unsold goods goes on to accumulate. In the musical department the members of the band and choir—some of whom belong to both—now number 29. Eighteen of the pupils are taught the piano and 2 the organ. During the year ended 30th June, 1883, the subscriptions, donations, &c., including grants by city, borough, and shire councils, amounted to £1,020. The aggregate net profits of entertainments and earnings of music pupils was £693, and by the sale of manufactures the sum of £942 was realized. The Government contributed £2,000 towards maintenance, and £500 in aid of the building fund; £21 was obtained as interest on endowment fund; £25 by sale of refuse; and £209 from payment by pupils; making the total receipts for the year £5,410. Owing to a purchase of land whereon to erect a small hospital—a convenience greatly needed—and to the large outlay in connexion with the industrial department, the year closed with a debit balance of £782.

1260. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that the establishment has now reached a healthy and vigorous

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

manhood, and the liberal manner in which it has been supported by the Government and subscribers generally enabled them to carry on its operations with unabated success. The number of inmates on the rolls on the 1st July, 1882, was 72; since then 11 have been discharged and 10 admitted, so that the number remaining on the 30th June, 1883, was 71, at which date 6 were being taught bootmaking, 5 tailoring, and 9 gardening; all these, however, being engaged in their several employments only out of school hours. All the girls were being taught household duties, needlework, &c., and some of the elder among them assisted regularly in the laundry. The committee stated themselves unable to give a definite opinion as to the probable practical outcome of their attempt to introduce the oral system, but expressed their determination to give it a further trial until the end of 1884. An interesting paragraph in the report is that which relates to the present employment of those who, having passed through the institution, are now wholly or in part maintaining themselves. This statement, which was prepared at the request of the late Inspector of Public Charities, is as follows:—

“Since the establishment of the institution, 229 pupils have been admitted, and 154, viz., 86 males and 68 females, have left. Of the latter 17 were discharged on account of weak intellect, and 5 have since become insane, 24 were returned to their parents or friends, and 7 have died; of the remaining 108, 20 are partly supporting themselves; 13 as apprentices, viz., bootmaking, 3; dressmaking, 7; cooperage, 1; lithography, 1; drawing, 1; and 7 in other employments, viz., day labourers, 2; bagmaker, 1; mattressmaker, 1; machinist, 1; farmer, 1; domestic servant, 1. Three of the females have married, and are supported by their husbands, 69 are fully maintaining themselves by the following trades or occupations, viz., bootmaking, 11; tailoring, 9; dressmaking, 4; farming, 8; domestic service, 15; gardening, 3; engraving, 2; and 1 each as a day labourer, clerk, tutor, compositor, cabinetmaker, engine-driver, boilermaker, tentmaker, mailman, stockrider, carter, sculleryman, woodsplitter, woodseller, upholsteress; 1 also is employed in a saw-mill, and another in a woollen factory. Of 9 the present residence and circumstances are unknown. Deducting the 22 of weak intellect, and the 24 returned to their parents, with whom they reside and by whom they are supported, it will be found that at least 70 per cent. of those who have passed through the institution are able to maintain themselves, as the result of the education therein received; for although their knowledge of the trades or occupations in which they are employed was not in many instances acquired in the institution, yet without the training received within its walls they would have been ignorant and without the means of communicating with others, and so incapable of receiving skilled industrial training.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1261. 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 103 in-patients during the half-year ended June, 1882, making, with 15 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 118 treated. The patients discharged numbered 99, of whom 98 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 1 was stated to be incurable.

1262. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 34 in-door patients at the beginning of the year. During the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, 254 patients were admitted, 228 were discharged, 14 died, and 46 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.

1263. 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 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. During the six months ended with June, 1882, the number of infants admitted was 14, besides which 42 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the half-year was 4, and 48 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the half-year amounted to £973, of which £500 was from Government, and £473 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,302.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1264. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," 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. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed its present title. In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 285 cases, and made 213 awards for the rescuing of 328 lives. During the year ended with July, 1883, 55 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 14 certificates, 14 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted for the saving of 34 lives. The receipts during the year amounted to £487, and the expenditure to £367. The institution has placed and maintains 122 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the 30 honorary awards distributed in 1883, 19 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in New South Wales, 1 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 2 in New Zealand, 1 in Tasmania, and 1 at sea.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1265. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1881-2 was 566, of whom 544 were males and 22 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,238, viz., £754 from the Penal Department, and £484 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,209.

Industrial
schools.

1266. 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 connexion 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 1882 was 2,626, viz., 1,346 males and 1,280 females. Of these only 36 were in Government and 412 in assisted schools, the remaining 2,178 being either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1882 numbered 432, viz., 242 boys and 190 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	219	180
Residing with bad characters	10	6
Having committed a punishable offence	2	2
Unable to be controlled by parents	11	2
Total	242	190

Discharges
from Indus-
trial Schools.

1267. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 252. These were discharged as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and foster-houses	16	10
From service (estimated)	29	154
Died (in schools, 12 ; while boarded-out, 28 ; at service, 1 ; in hospital, 2)	19	24
Total	64	188

Children
boarded-out
&c., from
Industrial
Schools.

1268. 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 1882 was 1,802, which was the same as at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 376 children at the end of 1882 and 218 at the end of 1881 were at service or apprenticed.

1269. Of the 440 females who were inmates of Refuges during the six months ended June, 1882, 108 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 254 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 48 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 22 at the Ballarat and 8 at the Geelong Refuge. Besides the 108 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 308 merely friendless women; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 21 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Two inmates of the Collingwood Home, and 1 of the Ballarat Refuge, were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 1, and from the Geelong Refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct; and in the former institution 1, 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 67 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 252 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

1270. Sixty patients—viz., 46 males and 14 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1882, as against 36 males and 8 females in 1881. Of those admitted in 1882, 50 entered voluntarily and 10 compulsorily; 48 had been constant and 11 periodical drinkers; 56 had had delirium tremens; and 45 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Fifty-four patients, including 1 who died, were discharged during the year, and 10 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Inebriate Retreat.

1271. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1882 numbered 144, of whom 110 were needle-women and servants, and 34 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £581, and the expenditure to £595.

Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home.

1272. 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 13 patients remaining from 1881, and received 99 during the year 1882, of whom 61 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 94, and of these 90 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved,

Cremorne asylum.

* This is not a charitable institution.

1 was sent to a Government asylum, and 1 absconded, but none died. Eighteen patients, of whom 7 were supposed to be curable and 11 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 9 females.

Sailors'
Home.

1273. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 99 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 1882 was 1,660. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £8,166, and the expenditure to £8,226.

Free dispen-
saries.

1274. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1882. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the half-year ended June, 1882, numbered 1,906, viz., 707 males and 1,199 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered about 7,800. The total receipts amounted to £487, of which £113 was from Government, and £374 from private sources. The total expenditure was £349.

Benevolent
societies.

1275. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the first half of 1882. 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 connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The acts of relief during the half-year numbered 8,814; the receipts amounted to £8,265, of which £3,623 was from Government and £4,642 from private sources, and the expenditure to £8,467.

Friendly
Societies,
1878 to 1882.

1276. Friendly Societies in Victoria are associations chiefly of working men, whose object 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, 1878 TO 1882.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of societies	34	34	32	32	32
Number of branches	759	766	748	759	776
Average number of members	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399
Number of members sick	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,504
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	50,489
Number of deaths of members	467	452	425	571	606
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277
Total income	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835
Total expenditure	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736
Amount invested *	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815

* Exclusive of Widows' and Orphans' Funds, which are possessed by two of the societies only.

1277. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, Sickness and death rates. the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which alimant was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, and 7·5 in 1882. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·22 in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, 11·88 in 1881, and 11·79 in 1882.

1278. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes Valuations of Friendly Societies. 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 of them, 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.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1882.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1882.

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	On the 31st December.				
		Estimated Population..			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	87,884	477,475	428,750	906,225 ¹	89·80	10·312
New South Wales ..	309,175	449,342	368,126	817,468 ²	81·93	2·644
Queensland	668,224	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
South Australia ..	903,425	155,335	138,174	293,509 ³	88·95	·325
Western Australia ..	975,920	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
Total	2,944,628	1,245,295	1,050,928	2,296,223	84·39	·780
Tasmania	26,375	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
New Zealand	104,027	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
Grand total	3,075,030	1,593,729	1,342,680	2,936,409	84·25	·955

NOTE.—With the exception of the few Aborigines enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales, this table is exclusive of Aborigines.

¹ On the 30th June, 1883, the estimated population of Victoria was 915,948, viz., 482,932 males and 433,016 females.

² On the 30th June, 1883, the estimated population of New South Wales was 840,614, viz., 463,293 males and 377,316 females.

³ In August, 1883, the estimated total population of South Australia was 305,596.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1882.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1000 of Mean Population. Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Femls.	Total.	Males.	Femls.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages ¹	Numerical.	Per cent.
Victoria	13,612	13,135	26,747	7,900	5,734	13,634	6,309	30·04	15·31	7·08	13,113	96·18
New South Wales ..	15,087	14,615	29,702	7,596	5,220	12,816	6,948	37·16	16·03	8·69	16,886	131·76
Queensland	4,414	4,104	8,518	2,817	1,457	4,274	2,034	35·85	17·99	8·56	4,244	99·30
South Australia ..	5,589	5,255	10,844	2,430	1,963	4,393	2,530	37·40	15·15	8·73	6,451	146·85
Western Australia ..	572	517	1,089	299	131	430	215	35·84	14·16	7·07	659	153·26
Total	39,274	37,626	76,900	21,042	14,505	35,547	18,036	34·18	15·81	8·02	41,353	116·33
Tasmania	2,069	1,974	4,043	1,101	805	1,906	969	33·50	15·79	8·03	2,137	112·12
New Zealand	9,712	9,297	19,009	3,355	2,346	5,701	3,602	37·32	11·19	7·07	13,308	233·43
Grand total	51,055	48,897	99,952	25,498	17,656	43,154	22,607	34·73	14·99	7·86	56,798	131·62

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of *persons* married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1882.

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 ..	41,218	18,186	59,404	33,677	14,847	48,524	7,541	3,339	10,880
New South Wales ..	32,687	14,602	47,289	20,114	7,858	27,972	12,573	6,744	19,317
Queensland ..	18,622	8,378	27,000	7,531	2,426	9,957	11,091	5,952	17,043
South Australia ..	9,966	4,904	14,870	10,108	4,028	14,136	-142 ²	876	734 ³
Western Australia ..	705	227	932	643	195	838	62	32	94
Total ..	103,198	46,297	149,495	72,073	29,354	101,427	31,125	16,943	48,068
Tasmania ..	8,820	4,002	12,822	7,891	3,512	11,403	929	490	1,419
New Zealand ..	7,042	3,903	10,945	5,082	2,374	7,456	1,960	1,529	3,489
Grand total ..	119,060	54,202	173,262	85,046	35,240	120,286	34,014	18,962	52,976

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, 2; New South Wales, 3,233; Queensland, 10,295; South Australia, 1,122; Western Australia, not stated; Tasmania, 141; New Zealand, 726.

² Excess of emigrants over immigrants.

³ Net numbers.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1882.

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 ..	2,317,706	3,274,656	5,592,362	5,145,764	2 12 8	6 7 1	5 16 11	41·44
New South Wales ..	1,903,413	5,507,324	7,410,737	6,347,810	2 7 7	9 5 5	7 18 10	25·68
Queensland ..	806,719	1,295,376	2,102,095	1,904,201	3 11 1	9 5 3	8 7 9	38·38
South Australia ..	653,864	1,433,212	2,087,076	2,146,599	2 5 1	7 4 0	7 8 1	31·33
Western Australia ..	134,658	115,714	250,372	205,451	4 8 7	8 4 9	6 15 3	53·78
Total ..	5,816,360	11,626,282	17,442,642	15,749,825	2 12 2	7 15 11	7 0 9	33·34
Tasmania ³ ..	370,856	180,357	551,213	502,771	3 1 5	4 11 4	4 3 4	67·28
New Zealand ..	1,999,000 ⁴	1,918,160	3,917,160	3,824,735	3 18 6	7 13 10	7 10 2	51·03
Grand total	8,186,216	13,724,799	21,911,015	20,077,331	2 17 4	7 12 10	7 0 0	37·36

NOTE.—In Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, 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, less duties on the export of gold, drawbacks, &c.; also of excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

² According to a return made up in the Treasury, but not audited up to the time of this going to press, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1883, were as follow :—Revenue raised by taxation, £2,334,255; revenue not so raised, £3,267,812; total revenue, £5,602,067. Estimated total expenditure, £5,669,878. The estimated mean population of the same period was 904,646; therefore the revenue per head was £6 3s. 10d.; the expenditure per head was £6. 5s. 4d.; and the taxation per head was £2 11s. 7d.

³ The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

⁴ The proportion of the revenue of New Zealand derived from taxation has been only estimated.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1882.

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	22,103,202.	24 7 10	3·95
New South Wales	18,721,219	22 18 0	2·53
Queensland	13,125,350	52 17 5	6·24
South Australia	12,472,600	42 9 10	5·98
Western Australia	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
Total	66,933,371	29 3 0	3·84
Tasmania	2,050,600	16 14 10	3·72
New Zealand ²	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
Grand total	99,219,682	33 15 9	4·53

¹ On the 30th June, 1883, the public debt of Victoria was £26,103,202. The estimated population at that date was 915,948, and the revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £5,602,067. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £28 10s., and the debt was equivalent to 4·66 years' revenue.

² The Accrued Sinking Fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £2,462,496. The net liability was, therefore, £27,773,215.

TABLE VI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—			Value per Head of Mean Population of—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Both.	Imports.	Exports.	Both.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	18,748,081	16,193,579	34,941,660	21 1 1	18 3 8	39 4 9
New South Wales	21,281,130	16,716,961	37,998,091	26 12 5	20 18 3	47 10 8
Queensland	6,318,463	3,534,452	9,852,915	26 11 10	14 17 6	41 9 4
South Australia	6,707,788	5,359,890	12,067,678	23 2 9	18 9 9	41 12 6
Western Australia	508,755	583,056	1,091,811	16 14 9	19 3 8	35 18 5
Total	53,564,217	42,387,938	95,952,155	23 16 7	18 17 0	42 13 7
Tasmania	1,670,872	1,587,389	3,258,261	13 16 10	13 3 0	26 19 10
New Zealand	8,609,270	6,658,008	15,267,278	16 18 1	13 1 5	29 19 6
Grand total	63,844,359	50,633,335	114,477,694	22 3 8	17 11 10	39 15 6

TABLE VII.—SHIPPING, 1882.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
New South Wales	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
Queensland	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
South Australia	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
Western Australia	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
Total	7,333	4,846,452	7,186	4,703,153	14,519	9,549,605
Tasmania	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
New Zealand	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
Grand total	8,861	5,516,671	8,673	5,350,188	17,534	10,866,859

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAYS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1882.

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 ..	1,355 ¹	340	1,695	3,493	..	3,493	6,922
New South Wales ..	1,313 ²	504	1,817	9,013	333	9,346	15,902
Queensland ..	867	382	1,249	6,344	237	6,581	9,355
South Australia ..	945	109	1,054	5,093	94	5,187	8,071
Western Australia ..	95	21	116	1,585	..	1,585	1,585
Total ..	4,575	1,356	5,931	25,528	664	26,192	41,835
Tasmania ..	167	37	204	1,228 ³	80	1,308	1,497
New Zealand ..	1,465 ⁴	171	1,636	4,011	5	4,016	12,800
Grand total ..	6,207	1,564	7,771	30,767	749	31,516	56,132

¹ Consisting of 187 miles of double and 1,168 miles of single line.

² Inclusive of a private line 45 miles in length. In addition to the railways, there are 11½ miles of Government tramways open.

³ Including 133 miles of poles and wire belonging to the Main Line Railway Company; also the Tasmanian cable, connecting Tasmania with the Australian continent, at Flinders, in Victoria.

⁴ Including a private line 91 miles in length.

TABLE IX.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED, 1882.

Name of Colony.	Acres Granted and Sold. ¹			Amount realized on Land Sales.					
	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.	Total.			Average per Acre. ²		
				Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.
				£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	12,614,400	442,099	13,056,499	20,182,780	598,079	20,780,859	1 12 0	1 7 1	1 11 10
New South Wales ..	36,942,449	3,421,318	40,363,767	34,118,804	3,644,817	37,763,621	0 18 6	1 1 4	0 18 8
Queensland ..	5,355,576	593,265	5,948,841	3,956,317	301,594	4,257,911	0 14 9	0 10 2	0 14 4
South Australia ..	9,582,903	389,570	9,972,473	12,814,212	450,720	13,264,932	1 6 9	1 3 2	1 6 7
Western Australia ..	1,667,858	21,120	1,688,978	*	10,249	*	*	0 9 8	*
Total ..	66,163,186	4,867,372	71,030,558	*	5,005,459	*	*	1 0 7	*
Tasmania ..	4,265,944	27,691	4,293,635	1,993,646	44,705	2,038,351	0 9 4	1 12 3	0 9 6
New Zealand ..	16,949,045	288,098	17,237,143	11,890,403	219,204	12,109,607	0 14 0	0 15 3	0 14 1
Grand total ..	87,378,175	5,183,161	92,561,336	*	5,269,368	*	*	1 0 4	*

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 1882, to 7,396,343 acres in Victoria, and at the end of 1879 to 3,720,000 acres in Queensland, and at the end of 1881 to 389,237 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, 1882-3.—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 1883.

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..	2,040,916	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	34,267	309,382	5,732	290,438	215,420
New South Wales	733,583	247,361	24,818	6,474	118,180	14,462	179,567	4,448	92,606	45,667
Queensland ..	158,686	10,494	225	504	53,323	5,133	22,001	1,092	10,561	55,353
South Australia ..	2,370,980	1,746,531	3,457	12,186	..	5,288	138,843	4,312	21,747	438,616
Western Australia	56,691	22,718	1,025	4,766	25	267	25,959	607	..	1,324
Total ..	5,360,856	2,996,466	199,417	67,651	174,230	59,417	675,752	16,191	415,352	756,380
Tasmania ..	377,486	46,721	28,849	3,229	..	9,681	38,043	..	149,571	101,392
New Zealand ³ ..	1,389,747	390,818	319,858	28,146	..	20,488	61,054	..	65,466	503,917
Grand total ..	7,128,089	3,434,005	548,124	99,026	174,230	89,586	774,849	16,191	630,389	1,361,689

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, 284,645 acres; Queensland, 7,346 acres; South Australia, 12,419 acres; Tasmania, 148,291 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, 159,302 acres; Queensland, 9,062 acres; South Australia, 421,240 acres; Tasmania, 22,709 acres; New Zealand, 195,398 acres.

³ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 4,322,562 acres—of which 2,018,964 acres had been, and 2,303,598 acres had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor, with the exception of 61,054 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 5,651,255 acres, or to 10.91 acres per head of the population.

TABLE XI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1882-3.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—				Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria ..	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	129,605	327,385
New South Wales	4,042,395	617,465	133,050	4,057,635	43,461	242,921
Queensland ..	145,752	3,730	8,982	1,422,648	14,861	36,690
South Australia	7,856,117	38,472	134,464	..	16,133	104,370
Western Australia ¹	249,900	15,370	66,720	..	667	25,959
Total ..	20,545,618	5,121,064	1,101,693	5,611,903	204,727	737,325
Tasmania ..	946,889	788,713	89,739	..	37,526	49,513
New Zealand ..	10,270,591	10,520,428	737,163	..	104,581	75,764
Grand total ..	31,763,098	16,430,205	1,928,595	5,611,903	346,834	862,602

¹ The produce of crops given for Western Australia is the result of an estimate made by the Government of that colony, which may, perhaps, be wide of the truth.

TABLE XI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1882-3.—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	516,763	9·03	26·17	17·35	48·71	3·78	1·06
New South Wales	543,596	16·35	24·88	20·55	34·33	3·00	1·35
Queensland	88,476	13·89	16·58	17·82	26·68	2·90	1·67
South Australia	347,340	4·21	11·13	11·03	..	3·05	·75
Western Australia ¹ .. .. .	..	11·00	15·00	14·00	..	2·50	1·00
Total.. .. .	1,496,175	6·92	25·68	16·28	32·21	3·44	1·09
Tasmania .. .. .	..	20·27	27·34	27·79	..	3·88	1·30
New Zealand .. .. .	..	26·28	32·89	26·19	..	5·10	1·24
Grand total	1,496,175	9·25	29·98	19·47	32·21	3·87	1·11

¹ The produce of crops given for Western Australia is the result of an estimate made by the Government of that colony, which may, perhaps, be wide of the truth.

TABLE XII.—LIVE STOCK, 1882-3.

Name of Colony.	Number of—					Total Number of Stock of all Descriptions to the Square Mile.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	
Victoria	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	11,980,125	136·32
New South Wales	328,026	1,859,985	31,796,308	154,815	34,139,134	110·42
Queensland.. .. .	229,124	4,089,715	12,043,893	50,097	16,412,829	24·56
South Australia	162,400	306,046	6,388,366	100,075	6,956,887	7·70
Western Australia	31,325	65,473	1,259,797	16,898	1,373,493	1·41
Total.. .. .	1,031,749	7,608,307	61,662,610	559,802	70,862,468	24·06
Tasmania	25,857	122,504	1,845,455	47,826	2,041,642	77·41
New Zealand ¹	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083	14,045,541	135·02
Grand total	1,219,342	8,429,448	76,493,150	807,711	86,949,651	28·23

¹ The Live Stock returns of New Zealand are those obtained at the census of 1881.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1882.

** 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	57,1×8	128,511	4,321	4,411	1,056	1,100	58	1,158
1882	72,376	57,703	130,079	4,552	4,933	1,280	2,561	511	3,072

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	71,106	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
1882	1,066	73	1,139	59,518	51,796	111,314	109,986	254,025	303,329	190,517

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
1882	163	43,768	165	43,757	65,745	600	5,000	4,000	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 1882 was 280,735 acres. The amount realized by the State was only £20,157, 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.

APPENDIX C.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882-3.

NOTE.—The *Victorian Year-Book* for 1881-2 contained a statement of the Tariffs of all the Australasian Colonies. From the date of the publication of that work to the time of going to press no changes have been made in such Tariffs except in the case of South Australia (Northern Territory only) and New Zealand. The following are the alterations referred to, the articles being arranged in order according to the system of classification given in paragraph 991 *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Present.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (NORTHERN TERRITORY).*			
14	Opium per lb.	0 10 0	1 0 0
22	Rice ”	0 3 0	0 0 0½
”	Sugar of all kinds and Molasses per cwt.	0 3 0	0 5 0
23	Tea per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 6
EXPORT DUTY—			
31	Gold per oz. troy	Free	0 1 0
NEW ZEALAND.			
3	Paintings, Statuary, and Works of Art presented to or imported by any museum, public library, or other public institution for use therein or for public exhibition ...	15 per cent.	Free
6	Surveyors' steel bands	”	”
9	Scythes	”	”
10	Saddlers' Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth, and Roller Webs; Collar, Cheek, and Legging Buckles	”	”
17	Forfar Sheeting in the piece	”	”
”	Duck in the piece	”	”
19	Brace Elastic and Brace Mountings	”	”
”	Tailors' Brown Linen, Striped and Checked Drills, Hessians, Union Body-Linings, Jeans, Pocketings, Buckram, Wadding, Padding, Stay Binding, Buckles, and Buttons	”	”
20	Butter Cloth	”	”
”	Blind Webbing	”	”
32	Bellows Nails and Tacks	”	”
35	Bookbinders' Staple Presses, Wire Staples, and Staple Sticks	”	”
”	Staymakers' Jean, Ticks, Lasting, Sateen, Cotell, Binding, Eyelet Holes, and Corset Fasteners	”	”
...	Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony ... ..	...	”

* These duties are imposed under the *Northern Territory Customs Act*, No. 254, of 1882. With these exceptions, the South Australian Customs Tariff is in operation in the Northern Territory.

NOTE.—A Royal Commission was appointed on the 20th September, 1881, to inquire into the working of the Victorian Tariff. It has recently presented its Report to Parliament.

APPENDIX D.

TARIFF OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.		Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
<i>(a.)—Ordinary Import Duties.</i>		
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
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	„ 0 4 1
	} not more than „	„ 0 4 10
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 galls.	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 gall.	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 gall.	0 10 4
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used	... .. lb.	0 0 3
Varnish containing Alcohol. (See Spirit Duties.)		

Articles.							Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
<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.

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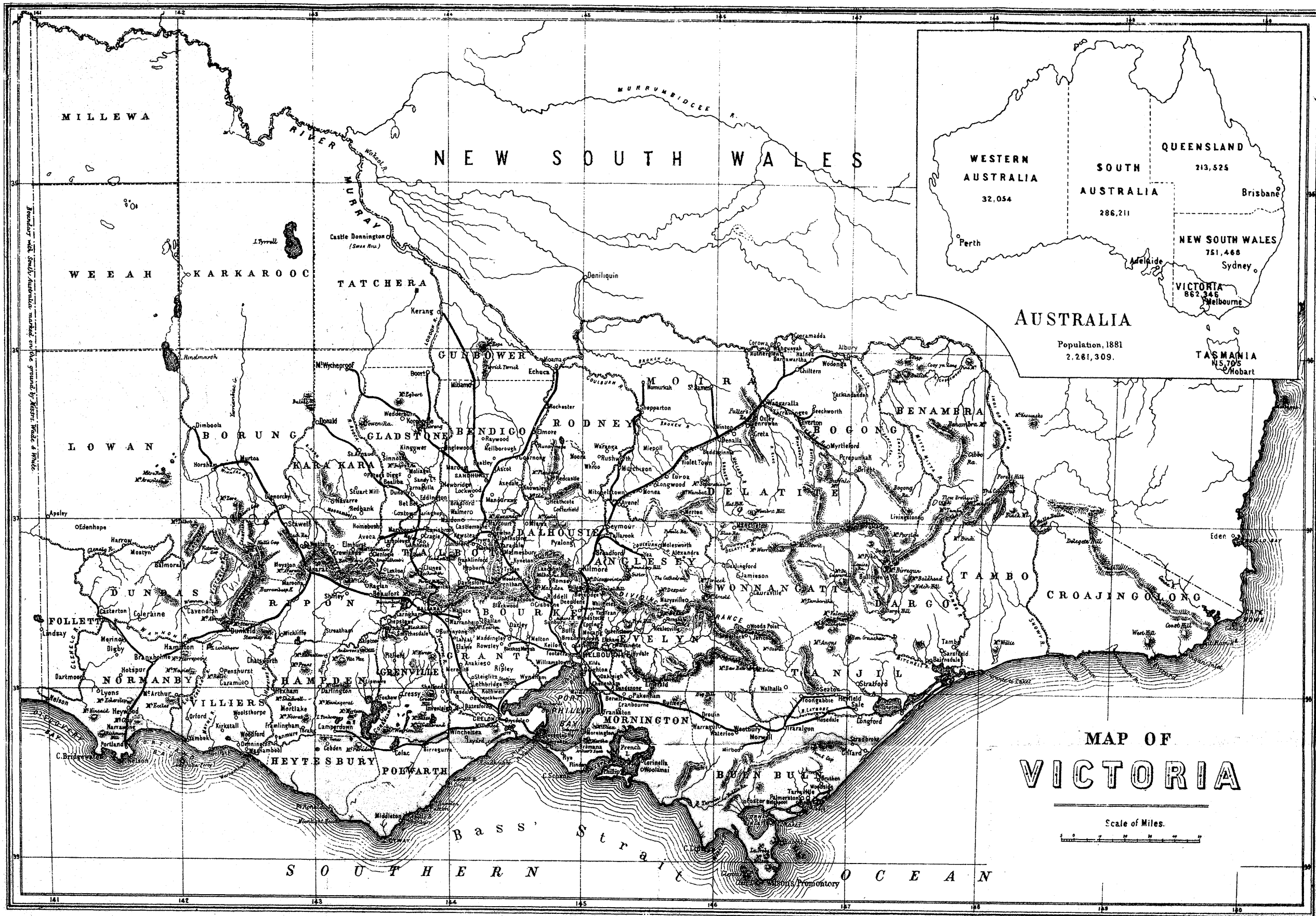
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MILLEWA

NEW SOUTH WALES

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

TASMANIA

AUSTRALIA

Population, 1881
2,281,309.

MAP OF
VICTORIA

Scale of Miles.

AGRICULTURAL LAND — PINK PASTORAL — GREEN AURIFEROUS — YELLOW RAILWAYS — — — — —