

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1884-5.

(TWELFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E .

IN the present volume, the statistical information embodied in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* has been carefully brought on to date, and in many cases considerably amplified; the folding sheets at the commencement of the work have also been completed by the insertion of the figures of another year.

In the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, I published an account of the discovery and early history of Victoria, which caused an extraordinary demand for that issue, the result being that, although a second edition was issued, no spare copies are left, whilst the work is frequently still asked for. I have therefore thought it desirable to republish this account revised and corrected, and have selected the present occasion as a favorable one for so doing, inasmuch as—following the practice which has been pursued when previous important Exhibitions have been held—it will no doubt be deemed expedient to send a considerable number of copies of the work to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

Appended to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, was an account of the land system of each of the Australasian colonies; but since then important changes have taken place in the mode of dealing with the land in most of the colonies, and especially in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. I therefore asked the officers of the different colonies who had kindly contributed the accounts on the previous occasion, or their successors, to furnish fresh ones for the present issue. This request they readily complied with, and duly sent in the accounts asked for, although they must, I fear, have been deprived of much of their private leisure by this unofficial and self-imposed labour. The officers to whom the colony is indebted for this very valuable addition to the work are:—Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General

of Victoria; Mr. C. N. J. Oliver, Under Secretary for Public Lands, New South Wales; Mr. W. C. Hume, Under Secretary for Public Lands, Queensland; Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia; the Honorable John Forrest, C.M.G., Commissioner of Crown Lands, Western Australia; Mr. C. P. Sprent, Deputy Surveyor-General of Tasmania; and Mr. H. J. H. Elliott, Under Secretary for Public Lands, New Zealand. The accounts referred to will be found in Appendix D.

The Australasian Statistics, 1884, are published in Appendix A, and a detailed statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1884-5 and the two previous financial years is published in Appendix C. The information in both of these returns is brought down to a later date than could be given in the body of the work.

Thanks to the courtesy and industry of certain officers in the different colonies, I was enabled last year to publish in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, an account of the constitution and form of Government prevailing in each Australasian colony, except New South Wales, which was necessarily omitted in consequence of Mr. Alexander Oliver, who had promised to prepare the account, being prevented from so doing by illness. Mr. Oliver has also suffered from ill-health during portion of the present year, and his ordinary duties as the Parliamentary Draftsman of New South Wales have been unusually onerous; still he has managed to complete the task he had undertaken. His valuable account of the Constitution of New South Wales, which ends the series, will be found in Appendix E.

The map of Victoria at the end of the volume, this year shows the counties printed in colours.

I would, as usual, solicit information respecting any errors which may be discovered in the work.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 7th December, 1885.

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ERRATA.

Page 75, Queensland, 1883, Immigrants Unassisted, *read* "21,085," *instead of* "1,440"; total immigrants, *read* "46,330," *instead of* "26,685"; excess of immigrants over emigrants, *read* "34,371," *instead of* "14,726." Carry out these corrections in next two pages.—(See slip opposite page 75)

Page 419, footnote, *read* "119,542,407 lbs.," *instead of* "119,502,407 lbs.,"; also "13,038,966 lbs.," *instead of* "12,998,966 lbs."

No. 1. STATISTICAL YEAR-END OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1884 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigrants, General Revenue, Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Vessels, Mortgages and Liens, Imports, Exports, and various other metrics.

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

A series of footnotes providing detailed explanations and clarifications for the data presented in the tables, including information on population counts, revenue sources, and statistical methods.

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1884.

Main data table with columns for Name of Colony, Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigration, Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Public Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping, and various agricultural products like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.

* The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria... * Where statistics could not be furnished. * Including land in fallow in the colonies... * The invested fund in New Zealand...

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1884-5.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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

2. 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.

3. 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 contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

4. 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.

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

* 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 River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 30''$ east.

6. 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	30
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	42
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27	28	3	153	1	47
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	57	0	138	35	6
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

7. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

Physical fea-
tures.

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.

8. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges Mountains. extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least sixteen peaks over 5,000 feet high, and fifteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.*

9. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable; Rivers. many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.† The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow:—The Goulburn, 345 miles; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New

* For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 12.

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

South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles; the Hopkins, 155 miles; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles; the Ovens, 140 miles; the La Trobe, 135 miles; the Tambo, 120 miles; the Mitchell, 80 miles.*

Lakes.

10. 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 57,700 acres, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering 6,650 acres, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 5,200 acres. The Gippsland lakes are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which there is a narrow entrance. 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.†

Bays, inlets,
&c.

11. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possesses considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles

* For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 13.

† For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 14.

without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with.*

12. 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. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.†

13. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, and at the last census contained 295 inhabitants, are but scantily peopled. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but a considerable portion of it is covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only 46 persons. The only other inhabited islands are Swan Island, near Queenscliff, with a population of 31; Mud Island, in Port Phillip Bay, with 9; Churchill and Sandstone Islands, in Western Port, with 12; Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel Islands, off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, with 128; and Gabo Island, five miles south-west of Cape Howe, with 14. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania.‡

14. 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 favoured portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal

* For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 15.

† For a complete list of the capes, points, &c., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 16.

‡ For a complete list of the Victorian islands, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 17.

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-six years ended with 1883, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was $178\cdot5^{\circ}$, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the eighteen years ended with 1881, $29\cdot93$ inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.*

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

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

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

‡ Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

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

17. 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.

18. 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 ...	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B. ...	15th July, 1884
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	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.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

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

MINISTRIES.*

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861

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

MINISTRIES*—continued.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
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'Loghlen, Bart. ...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883
22. James Service	8th March, 1883 ...	Still in office

Duration of Ministries.

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

Parliaments.

21. The present is the 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
	2	28th November, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	25th August, 1864
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	28th November, 1865
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	11th December, 1865
	4	18th September, 1867 ...	5th April, 1866
	5	25th November, 1867 ...	1st June, 1866
			10th September, 1867
			8th November, 1867
			25th November, 1867
			30th December, 1867

* See footnote to preceding page.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
6	1	13th March, 1868...	29th September, 1868
	2	11th February, 1869	29th December, 1869
	3	15th February, 1870	15th July, 1870
	4	27th October, 1870	29th December, 1870
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	25th January, 1871
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	23rd November, 1871
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	17th December, 1872
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	25th November, 1873
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	9th March, 1874
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	24th December, 1874
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	7th April, 1876
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	22nd December, 1876
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	25th April, 1877
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	9th April, 1878
			6th December, 1878
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	5th February, 1880
	2	4th August, 1881...	9th February, 1880
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	26th June, 1880
12	1	27th February, 1883	29th June, 1880
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	2nd August, 1881
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	24th December, 1881
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	3rd February, 1883

22. 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.

23. 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., 1883.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain & 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
Burma	" ... Theebaw ...	" ... 1858	King of Burma ...	1878

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1883—continued.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
China	Quang-Su	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
"	"	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania	1866
"	"	"	King "	1881
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	Milan I. ...	1854	Prince of Servia ...	1868*
"	"	"	King "	1882
Siam	Chulalonkorn I.	1853	King of Siam ...	1868
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	G. Cleveland ...	1837	President of the United States	1885

24. 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.—DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY.

25. It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria were Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, and the crew of His Majesty's

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

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

First discovery of Victoria.

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

26. On the 18th January, 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., landed in Botany Bay, whither he had been despatched from England in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, in order to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay unsuitable for settlement, in consequence, as he says, of "the openness of the bay and the dampness of the soil, by which the people would probably be rendered unhealthy," he sailed northward to Port Jackson, only a few miles distant, and took formal possession of the country in the name of His Majesty George the Third on the 26th January, 1778.

First settle-
ment in
Australia.

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

First landing
in Victoria.

28. For nearly ten years after Phillip's arrival little was known of the coast to the south of Port Jackson. The island of Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, was believed to be joined to the Australian continent, and Bass's Straits, the entrance only to which had been observed, was thought to be a deep bay. At length two officers, George Bass and Matthew Flinders,† the former a surgeon, the latter a

Explora-
tions by
Bass and
Flinders

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

† Flinders appears to have been the first to suggest that the name of Australia should be given to the southern continent. He says, at page iii. of the introduction to his work, "A Voyage to Terra Australis": "Had I permitted myself any innovation upon the original term (Terra Australis), it would have been to convert it into Australia, as being more agreeable to the ear and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth."

midshipman in the Royal Navy, being possessed of more enterprise and probably more leisure than most of the colonists, determined to make an effort to explore the coast. These officers went to sea together on more than one occasion in a small open boat called the *Tom Thumb*, and in the course of these excursions they made some important discoveries, and encountered much risk and hardship. At length Bass started singly in a whaleboat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along the shore of that portion of Victoria now called Gippsland to Wilson's Promontory, the southernmost point on the Australian continent. This point—after exploring Corner Inlet, which is on the east side of the peninsula on which the promontory is situated—he rounded, and continued his course until he reached Western Port, which he entered on the 4th June, 1798. It was on this voyage that Bass first conceived the idea of the existence of a passage between Tasmania and Australia,* to which conclusion he was led by the fact of a strong current and swell setting from the westward, which he judged must come direct from the Southern Ocean. This question was afterwards decided in the affirmative by Bass and Flinders, who starting from Port Jackson on the 7th October, 1798, sailed right through the strait and around the island of Tasmania in a small decked sloop called the *Norfolk*. On their return to Sydney, in January, 1799, the Governor, Captain Hunter, R.N., on the recommendation of Flinders, decided that the channel separating Tasmania from Australia should receive the name of Bass's Straits.

Discovery
of Western
Port.

Discovery
of Bass's
Straits.

Discoveries
on coast of
Victoria.

29. About two years after this, between the 4th and the 9th December, 1800, Lieut. James Grant, in His Majesty's small armed brig, *Lady Nelson*, bound from England to Sydney, passed through Bass's Straits from the westward. She made the land first at Cape Banks, in South Australia, and afterwards sailed along the coast of the present colony of Victoria, sighting Capes Bridgewater and Nelson; Portland Bay, the sight of the first permanent settlement in Victoria; Cape Otway; Point Nepean, at the entrance of Port Phillip Bay, where an inlet was noticed; and Cape Liptrap.

Discovery of
Port Phillip
Bay.

30. On the 5th January, 1802, Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N.,† who had been sent from Sydney to survey the south coast in the *Lady Nelson*, and a few months afterwards, on the 26th April, it was entered by Flinders, who,

* A similar idea seems to have occurred to Cook from the following expression used by him. Writing of Point Hicks, he says, "To the southward of the point no land was seen, though it is very clear the body of Van Diemen's Land ought to have borne due south. *I cannot determine whether this land joins Van Diemen's Land or not.*"—"Cook's Voyages," vol. iii., p. 483; London, 1773.

† He first named it Port King, after the then Governor of New South Wales. The name was afterwards changed to Port Phillip, after the first Governor. Murray also gave the hill called "Arthur's Seat," on the east side of the bay, near the Heads, the name it now bears.

having been promoted to the rank of Commander on his return to England, had been sent out again in the *Investigator*, a vessel of 334 tons, to examine and survey the coasts of Australia, commencing with the south coast. Flinders did not know of the bay having been already discovered, and spent a week in examining it. He seems to have gone as far as Station Peak on the west side, and nine miles to the north of Arthur's Seat on the east side of the bay. He ascended Station Peak to the summit, and Arthur's Seat as far as "the clearest part to be found on the north-western bluff part of the hill," whence he took "an extensive set of bearings." He says "I find it difficult to speak in general terms of Port Phillip. On the one hand it is capable of receiving and sheltering a larger fleet of ships than ever went to sea, whilst on the other the entrance in its whole width is scarcely two miles, and nearly half of it is occupied by the rocks lying off Point Nepean, and by shoals on the opposite side. * * * No runs of fresh water were met with in my excursions. * * * The country round Port Phillip has a pleasing, and in many parts a fertile appearance, and the sides of some of the hills and several of the valleys are fit for agricultural purposes. It is in great matter a grassy country, and capable of supporting much cattle, though better calculated for sheep."

31. It should be mentioned that four weeks prior to this, viz., on the 30th March, Captain Baudin, in the French ship *Le Géographe*, had passed the entrance to the bay without noticing it, but he subsequently laid claim to be its discoverer, as also to be the discoverer of all the land between Nuyts' Archipelago and Western Port, which he called "Terre Napoléon." As a matter of fact, the whole of this coast, including Spencer's Gulf, called by Baudin "Golfe Bonaparte;" St. Vincent's Gulf, called by him "Golfe Josephine;" and Kangaroo Island, called by him "L'Ile Decrés," had been previously minutely examined by Flinders, who, falling in with *Le Géographe* at sea, communicated his discoveries to Baudin and allowed him to examine his charts.*

Flinders's
discoveries
claimed by
the French.

* The following is an extract from the work of M. Peron, the naturalist to the French expedition. — "De ce grand espace [the south coast of Australia] la partie seule, qui du Cap Leuwen s'étend aux îles St. Pierre et St. François, était connue lors de notre départ d'Europe. Découverte par les Hollandais en 1627, elle avait été dans ces derniers temps visitée par Vancouver et surtout par D'Entrecasteaux; mais ce dernier navigateur n'ayant pu lui-même s'avancer au delà des îles St. Pierre et St. François, qui forment la limite orientale de la terre de Nuyts, et les Anglais n'ayant pas porté vers le Sud leurs recherches plus loin que le Port Western, il en résultait que toute la portion comprise entre ce dernier point et la terre de Nuyts était encore inconnue au moment où nous arrivions sur ces rivages." That is on 30th March, 1802. At this time Grant, of the *Lady Nelson*, had discovered the eastern part from Western Port to longitude 140° 10' E., in the year 1800, before the French ships had sailed from Europe; and on the west Flinders had explored the coast and islands from Nuyts Land to Cape Jervis, in 138° 10' E., and was on the day specified at the head of the Gulf of St. Vincent. The part actually discovered by Baudin lies between latitude 37° 36' and 35° 40' south and longitude 140° 10' and 138° 58' east, making, with the windings, about 150 miles of coast, in which there is neither river, inlet, nor place of shelter.—See Flinders' "Voyage to Terra Australis," vol. i., page 191; London, 1814.

32. The first attempt to colonize the territory of Port Phillip was made by an expedition, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, a marine officer, who had previously held the post of Judge-Advocate in Sydney. The party, which consisted of a Lieut.-Governor and Captain-Commandant (Colonel Collins), a chaplain, a deputy commissary, a surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, a surveyor, a mineralogist, 2 superintendents, and 4 overseers of convicts, a superintendent of artificers, 3 officers of marines, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 39 rank and file of the same corps, 5 women and 1 child belonging to the marines, 307 convicts, 17 convicts' wives, and 7 convicts' children, or in all 402* persons, set sail, on the 26th April, 1803, in the *Calcutta* frigate of 1,200 tons, carrying 50 guns, accompanied by the *Ocean* storeship of 600 tons. The *Ocean* arrived at Port Phillip on 7th, and the *Calcutta* on the 11th October. It appears that Collins first landed at "Seal Island,"† near the entrance to the bay, and that, after several days spent in examination of the coast, he decided on disembarking his party on a narrow neck of land forming the southern shore of the bay, some four or five miles from the Heads,‡ not far from the site of the present fashionable township of Sorrento.

33. Whatever attractions this spot may now have as a watering-place, a more unsuitable locality for settlement could not have been chosen. The only fresh water to be obtained, and that of bad quality and but scanty in quantity, was got by sinking casks pierced with holes in the sand, through which the water filtered. Such timber as was required had to be brought from Arthur's Seat, some fourteen miles distant. The roar of the surf breaking upon the back beach was a constant source of annoyance. The land was sandy and sterile. In a short time the brackish water disagreed with the men, and many of the best of them became laid up in hospital. Several of the convicts deserted. Some of these were killed by the aborigines or died of starvation. One convict, William Buckley by name, managed to make friends with the natives, and lived with them until the arrival of the party who formed a permanent settlement at Port Phillip—thirty-two years after. Some returned in a starving condition. One of these, named Gibson, reported he had discovered a river flowing into the northern part of the bay.

* These numbers are taken from "An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Phillip, in Bass's Straits, on the south coast of New South Wales, in His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, in the years 1802-3-4, by J. H. Tuckey, first lieutenant of the *Calcutta*;" London, Longman and Co., 1805. Other accounts give the number of convicts as 367 instead of 307. The late Honorable J. P. Fawcner, in a lecture delivered at Collingwood on the 6th June, 1862, says—"At the prisons," whatever that may mean, "there were between 350 and 360." He also mentions, besides the convicts and persons connected with them or with the Government establishment, 12 free male settlers, 6 settlers' wives, 1 widow, 1 settler's sister, and 15 settlers' children as having formed part of the expedition.

† This may possibly have been the present Swan Island, situated to the north of Queenscliff.

‡ This distance from the Heads is that given by Fawcner. Tuckey says—"The people were landed in a small bay eight miles from the harbour's mouth."

First attempt to colonize Pt. Phillip 1803.

Disembarkation of Collins's party.

Unsuitability of the site chosen.

The existence of such a stream was afterwards verified by Lieutenant Tuckey of the *Calcutta**; but Collins took no notice of the discovery, and, from the first, appears to have been determined to abandon the country.

34. No move could, however, be made without instructions from Sydney. Collins was in such a hurry to get these that he did not wait for the departure of the *Ocean*, which, having been discharged, was about to sail for China *viâ* Sydney, but sent away a party in a six-oared cutter to report the state of affairs to the Governor, Captain P. G. King, R.N. After being nine days at sea, and encountering much bad weather, this boat-party was picked up within sixty miles of Port Jackson by the *Ocean*, which had sailed six days after it, and was by her conveyed to Sydney. The permission sought for was at once accorded. The *Ocean* was sent back to take Collins and his company to Van Diemen's Land, and the *Lady Nelson* was ordered round to assist. The vessels reached Port Phillip Bay in December, 1803; and the *Calcutta*, which had awaited their arrival, sailed for Sydney a few days after.

Collins seeks permission to leave Port Phillip.

35. Collins was allowed to make his choice between Port Dalrymple in the north and the Derwent in the south of Van Diemen's Land. Having received an unfavorable report of the former, he chose the southern port, and, hastily shipping men and stores on board the vessels, he set sail on 27th January, 1804. The vessels were not able to accommodate all the party at once, so the *Ocean* had to return for the remainder. All, however, were at length embarked, and in this manner the territory now forming the fertile and prosperous colony of Victoria, the Australia Felix of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was abandoned as a place not fit for the abode of civilized beings.

Port Phillip abandoned as unfit for settlement.

36. For the next twenty years this district appears to have attracted but little attention. In 1824, however, the explorers Hamilton, Hume, and W. H. Hovell travelled overland from Sydney to Port Phillip. In their journey they discovered, on the 16th November, the Murray River, which now forms the northern boundary of Victoria, and this river they named the Hume.† On the 3rd December they discovered

Hume and Hovell's explorations.

* If this river was the Yarra, Gibson and Tuckey were not its first discoverers, for, prior to the arrival of Collins, Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, had been sent round by Governor King to survey Port Phillip, and had discovered the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers. Tuckey says that Grimes's report of the district was unfavorable; but this there are no means of verifying, as all traces of the report in question appear to have been lost. Grimes's map, however, still exists, as also does a journal kept by Mr. James Fleming, one of the party.

† They struck this river about the present site of Albury, and ascending it in search of a crossing-place, at last they found one, on the 20th November, to the eastward of the present Mitta Mitta, which they named the Oxley. Here their cattle were able to ford the stream, and they themselves, with their supplies, crossed in "a temporary boat constructed of wicker." On the 24th November they discovered a river, which they named the "Ovens," after Major Ovens, Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane's Private Secretary. On the 2nd December they ascended Mount Disappointment, which they thus named in consequence of a check they experienced there. From this point they saw Mount Macedon, which they named Mount Wentworth.

the present Goulburn River, which they called the Hovell, and on the 16th December they reached that part of Port Phillip now called Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. Hume at once rightly declared the water they had reached to be Port Phillip, but Hovell insisted it was Western Port, and upon the representations of the latter, when he returned to Sydney in the latter part of 1825,* respecting the excellence of the soil and adaptability of the country for colonization, also in consequence of rumours that the French contemplated taking possession of some part of the south coast of Australia, it was determined to attempt to establish a convict settlement there. Accordingly, in the following year (1826) a small party of prisoners, with soldiers to guard them, was landed at Western Port, under the command of Captain Wright.† This is to the present day one of the most unpromising parts of the colony. Extensive mud flats stretching far into the water, barren sandy heaths and swamps, are the characteristics of the greater part of the district. The settlement was formed on the eastern shore of the Port, about a mile to the north of Red Point, not far from the site of the present township of Corinella. It was found that a French expedition had visited Western Port, and had landed at what is still called French Island, but had not remained. This, together with the unsuitability of the district for colonization, having been reported, the Home Government gave orders for the withdrawal of the expedition. On the receipt of these, nothing loath, they packed up their effects and departed. Thus on a second occasion was the territory abandoned.

37. In 1830 further knowledge of the course and position of the river which forms the northern boundary of Victoria was gained by the celebrated explorer, Captain Charles Sturt. He started from New South Wales, and passed down the Murrumbidgee in a boat until it joined another river, which he named the Murray. He continued his course down the latter stream for nearly 1,000 miles, until it reached the sea at Encounter Bay. He then returned. It was afterwards known that this river was one originally discovered by Hume, and named after himself. It still, however, retains the name given it by Sturt.

38. The first permanent settlement founded in Victoria was at Portland Bay. The pioneer was Mr. Edward Henty, a merchant of Launceston, Tasmania. He had examined the locality in 1833, and formed the idea of establishing a station there. With a few followers, he crossed Bass's

* They crossed the Hume on leaving this territory on June 2nd, 1825.

† Hovell was sent to guide this expedition. Of course he found the country quite different from that he had discovered whilst in company with Hume.

Discovery of
Geelong
harbour.

Attempted
settlement
at Western
Port.

Western Port
abandoned.

Sturt de-
scends the
Murray.

Permanent
settlement
at Portland
Bay.

Straits in the *Thistle* schooner, and landed on the 19th November, 1834. After a short time he was joined by his brother Francis, and the party commenced to till the soil, to run and breed stock, and to carry on whaling operations. The barrenness of the ground forbade much success in the first-named pursuit, and of good pasture land there was but little in the immediate vicinity of the Port. Rich country was, however, afterwards discovered in the interior, and to this they removed their flocks and herds, and formed large pastoral establishments. Other settlers followed, and in the course of years some considerable fortunes were amassed. The sterility of the soil, however, around the original settlement, and the openness of the bay, which renders it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, have always acted as drawbacks to the advancement of Portland, and the population of the town is now smaller than it was 30 years since.

39. In the year following that in which the Messrs. Henty settled at Portland, two parties from Van Diemen's Land established themselves at Port Phillip, and led the way to the permanent colonization of the district. The leader of the first party was John Batman, who acted on behalf of an association of Government officers, bankers, merchants, and one lawyer, numbering in all seventeen persons, resident in Van Diemen's Land, and he brought over with him three white men and seven New South Wales aborigines. His determination was to purchase a tract of land from the Port Phillip natives, and he thought the semi-civilized blacks from Sydney would be useful to him in conducting the necessary negotiations. The party arrived in Port Phillip in a small vessel called the *Rebecca* on the 29th May, 1835, and anchored off the Indented Heads, on the west side of the bay, about twelve miles from its entrance.* Here Batman landed and found the country to be of the most splendid description, with the grass growing higher than his knees. He saw tracks of natives, but could not fall in with any; so, two days after, he weighed anchor and stood up the bay, keeping the west side all the way, for a further distance of fifteen miles, to near the entrance of the small river Werribee, where he again anchored. Landing, he soon met with natives, and after some time spent in negotiating with them and examining the country, he got seven of the principal chiefs to affix their marks to two deeds, dated 6th June, 1835, whereby, in consideration of a certain number of blankets, knives, tomahawks, looking-glasses, pairs of scissors, handkerchiefs, red shirts, flannel jackets, and suits of clothes, and a certain quantity of flour, and the promise of an annual contribution

Batman's
expedition
to Port
Phillip.

Batman's
treaty with
the natives.

* Speaking of this part, Flinders says—"Indented Head, at the northern part of the western peninsula, had an appearance particularly agreeable" (p. 219). It is now a flourishing agricultural district.

of some articles of a like character, they granted to him and his heirs and assigns for ever 600,000 acres of land, within certain defined limits.*

40. Having accomplished his object, Batman returned to Tasmania, leaving most of his party at the Indented Heads with instructions to build and cultivate. He came back afterwards with some members of the association, several of whom settled permanently in Port Phillip. Their bargain with the natives was, however, disallowed by Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, as being in violation of the rights of the Crown. This decision was appealed against by the members of the association, but was upheld by the home authorities.

41. The other expedition, and that which led to the most important and lasting results, was organized and fitted out by six residents of Van Diemen's Land, acting under the direction of John Pascoe Fawkner, an innkeeper of Launceston, the principal port on the north side of that island. Fawkner was the son of one of the convicts who were brought out to Port Phillip by Colonel Collins in 1803, and accompanied his father into banishment. He had therefore been at Port Phillip before, but at that time he was only eleven years of age; and although the expedition of which he was a member had abandoned the country as unfit for human habitation, he seems to have always entertained a desire again to test its capabilities. The party of which he was the leader contemplated attempting to form a settlement in Port Phillip before Batman went there, but they were delayed from various causes. On Batman, however, giving upon his return a glowing description of the excellent country he had purchased, they lost no time in completing their preparations. A schooner named the *Enterprise*, of fifty-five tons measurement, was purchased and freighted with stores, farming implements, grain, seeds, plants, fruit trees, three horses, and other requisites. The vessel sailed from Launceston on the 27th July, 1835, but was compelled to put back from stress of weather. Fawkner, having been taken ill, was obliged to land, so the expedition proceeded to sea without him, Captain John Lancey being recognised as the head of the party in

* A copy of the map of the country purchased by Batman from the natives, taken from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Disposal of Colonial Lands, 1836, is attached to Mr. G. W. Rusden's work, "The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip;" George Robertson, Melbourne, 1871. This map shows Batman's block to have been bounded on the south and south-east by Bass's Strait and Port Phillip Bay; on the west by a line extending from Port Roadnight to Melbourne Hill (in the map called Mount Iramoo), two or three miles south of Lancefield; on the north by a line from Melbourne Hill running due east forty miles; and on the east by a line running from the eastern extremity of that line, in a south-easterly direction, to a point in Hobson's Bay between St. Kilda and Port Melbourne. It took in the sites of Queenscliff, Geelong and its suburbs, Wyndham, Williamstown, Footscray, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne, Hotham, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Flemington, Brunswick, Coburg, Keilor, Melton, Bulla, Sunbury, Romsey, Kilmore, Whittlesea, and a number of other townships. A block extending from Batman's Swamp to the junction of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers is marked "Extensive marsh reserved for public common," and a block, taking in Fisherman's Bend and Port Melbourne, is marked "Reserved for a township and other public purposes."

Batman's
treaty dis-
allowed.

Fawkner's
expedition.

Fawkner's absence. Probably in order to avoid coming into collision with Batman, they went first to Western Port; but not finding that place to their liking, they left it and entered the adjoining bay of Port Phillip. Although warned off by Batman's party, they pursued their course to the head of the bay, and entering the Yarra Yarra River, they sailed up it; and, on the 28th August, they made their vessel fast to trees opposite the spot on which Melbourne now stands. The people landed, and soon began to erect habitations and to cultivate the soil. The *Enterprise* returned to Launceston, where Fawkner and his family embarked, taking a further supply of stores, two horses, two cows, and a few passengers. On the 18th October they landed at their destination.

42. Soon after this, in March, 1836, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, started on an exploring expedition in the direction of Port Phillip. Crossing the Murray, not far from its junction with the Murrumbidgee, he travelled up its southern bank until he came to Swan Hill. Here he turned to the south, and following up the Loddon River for thirty miles, he then struck off to examine Mount Hope and the surrounding country. Returning to the Loddon further south, he crossed that stream and the Avoca, Avon, Richardson, and Wimmera rivers; passed to the north of the Grampians, and made the Glenelg, not far from the site of the present township of Harrow; followed down that river past the point at which it is joined by the Wannon, as far as Fort O'Hare, near the site of the present village of Dartmoor, where, leaving his party and heavy baggage, he took to boats and descended the river until stopped from entering the sea by the bar at its mouth. This point was reached on the 20th August. Re-ascending the river to Fort O'Hare, he then crossed the Crawford at Mount Eckersley, from which point he saw Portland Bay. Here he again left his party, and crossing the Fitzroy where Heywood village now stands, and afterwards the Surry, he entered Portland Bay from the north-east on the 29th August. Here he obtained from the Messrs. Henty a small supply of flour and as many vegetables as his horses could carry. Returning to Mount Eckersley, and remaining there for a short time to recruit his party, he started on his homeward journey. In this he kept more to the eastward than while on his outward route. Passing Mount Sturgeon and the plains to the north-east of it, he crossed and named the Hopkins River and made Mount Alexander,* since so famous for the gold discoveries in the vicinity; then, keeping still in a north-easterly direction,

Discoveries
by Major
Mitchell.

* From "Mount Byng" Mitchell made an excursion to the Mount Wentworth of Hume, which he re-named Mount Macedon. He ascended to its summit, and thence saw Port Phillip Bay, and "at its highest northern point a mass of white objects, which might have been either tents or vessels."

and crossing the Goulburn at the present site of Mitchellstown, and the Ovens at that of Wangaratta, he eventually crossed the Murray, on the 18th of October, near the point at which "The Major's Creek" flows into it from the north.

43. It was after this journey that Mitchell gave the country he had explored the designation of "Australia Felix."* He had passed through some of the best parts of this colony, and the accounts he gave of the richness and capabilities of the soil, and the magnificence of the scenery, caused great excitement, not only in Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, but also in the mother country. Herds of cattle and sheep, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time ship-loads of immigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom.

44. The colonists soon found themselves in want of some form of government, so they petitioned the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke, to take steps to make this provision for them.† Sir Richard sent an officer, Mr. George Stewart, to examine into the state of affairs. He reached Port Phillip on the 25th May, 1836, and having returned and reported, Captain Lonsdale, formerly an officer of the 4th regiment, was despatched to act in the capacity of resident magistrate. He arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* on the 29th September, from which date the regular government of the settlement may be said to have commenced. Six days after Lonsdale's arrival, the remainder of the Government staff, consisting of a customs officer, a commissariat officer, three surveyors, three constables, a few prisoners to aid in the construction of public works, and about thirty soldiers, arrived in the *Stirlingshire* brig.

45. One of the first acts of the new magistrate, after he had become settled, was to decide upon the site of the future metropolis. He examined several places, but eventually adhered to the spot first fixed upon by Fawkner's party. Six months afterwards, on the 2nd March 1837, Sir Richard Bourke visited the district from Sydney. He concurred in Lonsdale's choice, and named the town Melbourne. He also approved of a plan for a town on a point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown.

* Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General of New South Wales, had previously reported as follows respecting this country:—"We had demonstrated beyond a doubt that the country south of the parallel 31° S. and west of the meridian 147° 30' east was uninhabitable and useless for all the purposes of civilized man."—"Oxley's Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of Australia," p. 372; London, 1820.

† Prior to this, when disputes arose, Mr. James Simpson, formerly a magistrate in Van Diemen's Land, acted as arbitrator by general consent of the colonists.

Effects of
Mitchell's
discoveries.

Captain
Lonsdale
appointed
resident
magistrate.

Sir Richard
Bourke
arrives and
names
metropolis
Melbourne.

46. In 1839 the population of Port Phillip amounted to nearly 6,000, and was being rapidly augmented from without. The sheep in the district exceeded half a million, and of cattle and horses the numbers were in proportion equally large. The place was daily growing in importance. The Home Government therefore decided to send an officer, with the title of Superintendent, to take charge of the district, but to act under the Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe was appointed to this office, from which he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. He arrived at Melbourne on the 30th September, 1839.

C. J. La Trobe
appointed
Superin-
tendent of
Pt. Phillip.

47. Soon after this all classes of the new community appear to have become affected by a mania for speculation. Not only in ordinary commercial transactions did this disposition show itself, but in the purchase and sale of allotments of land in Melbourne and elsewhere, in which a regular traffic was kept up until the nominal value of land became enormous. Sheep, cattle, and horses were sold, resold, and sold again at increased prices on each occasion. As is always the case when speculation takes the place of steady industry, the necessaries of life became fabulously dear. Of money there was but little in consideration of the amount of business done, and large transactions were effected by means of paper and credit. From highest to lowest, all lived extravagantly. Even rough labourers and bullock-drivers indulged in champagne and other luxuries of a similarly expensive character.

Mania for
speculation.

48. Such a state of things could not last. In 1842, by which time the population had increased to 24,000, the crash came. The bankers restricted the advances to their customers, so that it became necessary either to force property into the market to realise what it would fetch, or to obtain advances from money-lenders at ruinous rates of interest. In a short time the value of landed property and stock became almost nominal.* To add to the confusion, a fall in the price of the chief article of export, wool, took place in England.

Commercial
crisis.

49. From this depression the colony slowly recovered, and a sounder business system took the place of the speculative one which had formerly prevailed. The practice of boiling down sheep for tallow was introduced, and this proved a real boon to the pastoral settlers.†

Matters
improve.

50. All this time, however, the colony was a dependency of New South Wales, and a strong feeling had gained ground that it suffered in conse-

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

* "Real property became so reduced in value that only about one-tenth of its former price could be realized for it. Sheep had depreciated so much that flocks, worth from £1 10s. to £2 in the first phase of Port Phillip settlement, had been sold from 1s. 2d. to 4s. per head."—"History of Victoria," by the Hon. Thomas McCombie, page 104; London, Chapman and Hall, 1858.

† McCombie says that Mr. O'Brien, of Yass, New South Wales, was the first to come forward and show his fellow-colonists how a standard value of nine shillings per head could be given to sheep by this practice. The same process had been carried on for many years in Russia, but, until then, it had never been thought of in Australia.—McCombie's "History of Victoria," page 105.

quence. Complaints were made that the expenditure of Government moneys in the district was not equal to the amount of revenue yielded by the taxes levied and land sold within its borders. The distance from the capital was also found to operate injuriously to the interests of the colonists, and a cry was raised for separation. The demand was, as a matter of course, resisted by New South Wales, but as the agitation was carried on with increased activity, it was at last yielded to by the home authorities. The vessel bearing the intelligence arrived on the 11th November, 1850. The news soon spread, and great was the satisfaction of the colonists. Rejoicings were kept up in Melbourne for five consecutive days, on three of which not even a newspaper was published, and on the night of one the city was illuminated. Before, however, the separation could be legally accomplished, it was necessary that an Act should be passed in New South Wales to settle details in connexion with the establishment of a Legislature in the new colony, and that sundry other observances should be gone through. The requisite forms were at length given effect to, and on the 1st July, 1851, a day which has ever since been observed as a public holiday, it was proclaimed that the Port Phillip district of New South Wales had been erected into a separate colony to be called Victoria, after the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty. At the same time the Superintendent, Mr. C. J. La Trobe, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor.

Statistics at
period of
separation.

51. At the commencement of the year of separation the population of Port Phillip numbered 76,000, the sheep 6,000,000, the cattle 380,000, the horses 21,000, and the land in cultivation 52,000 acres. In the preceding year, the public revenue had amounted to £260,000, the public expenditure to £196,000, the imports to £745,000, the exports to £1,000,000. The ships which arrived numbered 555, of an aggregate tonnage of 108,030, and the ships which departed numbered 508, of an aggregate tonnage of 87,087. The wheat grown amounted to 550,000 bushels, the oats to 100,000 bushels, the hay to 21,000 tons. The wool exported amounted to 18,000,000 lbs., and the tallow to 10,000,000 lbs.

Unfair
treatment
of Victoria
on adjust-
ment of
accounts.

52. On separation it was necessary that an adjustment of accounts should be made between the two colonies, and this was done in a manner which appears to have been by no means fair or equitable to Victoria, inasmuch as the principle acted upon was to divide the balance remaining in the New South Wales Treasury at the time of separation between that colony and Victoria, in the proportion of their respective revenues during the year prior to that of separation, leaving out of sight altogether the amount by which in former years the

revenues of Port Phillip—all of which had gone to New South Wales—had exceeded the amount expended by the latter in or on account of the Port Phillip district. Looking at a statement laid upon the table of the Legislative Council of Victoria, on the 13th July, 1852, of the revenue raised in and amount expended on the Port Phillip district, during the 15½ years from the beginning of 1836 to the 30th June, 1851, it appears that the former exceeded the latter by £489,492. The amount handed over on separation was, however, £95,063 only. Victoria, by this arrangement, was therefore a loser of £394,429; or, if an estimate, which seems to be purely imaginary, of the proportion chargeable to Victoria by New South Wales on account of the expenses of General Government, amounting to £102,842, or about £6,635 a year, be admitted, the amount of loss will be reduced to £291,587.*

53. By the New South Wales Act above referred to, the number of members of the Legislative Council of Victoria was fixed at thirty, of whom twenty were to be elected by the people, and ten nominated by the Governor. The first meeting of this Legislature took place on the 11th November of the year of separation.

First meeting of Legislature of Victoria.

54. In little more than a month after the establishment of Victoria as an independent colony, it became generally known that rich deposits of gold existed within its borders. Two years and a half previously a lump of gold had been exhibited in the shop of a jeweller at Melbourne, named Brentani, which it was said had been found in the locality of the Pyrenees Ranges by a shepherd named Chapman. This created some little excitement at the time, but as the man could never point out the place at which he had found the specimen, and indeed soon deserted a small searching party he had undertaken to guide to the spot, it was readily supposed he was an impostor, and had obtained the gold by

Reports of the existence of gold.

* I have taken some pains to examine into this matter, and believe the following to be a correct statement of account between the two colonies:—

<i>Dr.</i>	NEW SOUTH WALES IN ACCOUNT WITH VICTORIA.		<i>Cr.</i>		
To Amount of Port Phillip Revenue, 1836 to 30/6/51 ..	£1,909,415	4 2	By Expenditure on Port Phillip, 1836 to 30/6/51 ..	£1,419,923	10 6½
To Amount repaid New South Wales in adjustment of advance on account of General Revenue	236	2 1	By Advance at separation on account of General Revenue ..	33,688	3 3
To Amount repaid New South Wales in adjustment of advance on account of Territorial Revenue	11,124	14 8	By Advance at separation on account of Territorial Revenue ..	72,669	11 8
			By Payment on account of Denominational Schools ..	66	2 10
			By Balance, being amount of Port Phillip Revenues not accounted for by New South Wales	394,428	12 7½
	£1,920,776	0 11		£1,920,776	0 11

This statement does not include an amount of £102,842 said to be chargeable to Victoria on account of expenses of General Government. If this be admitted, the balance of unaccounted for revenues would be reduced to £291,586 12s. 7½d.—See "Parliamentary Papers of Victoria," Session 1852-3, vol. ii., p. 89; also Session 1853-4, vol. ii., pp. 453 to 469.

melting some articles of jewellery he had stolen, and so the belief in the existence of a gold-field gradually grew weaker. The discovery of gold, however, in New South Wales, by Hargreaves, in February, 1851,* caused numbers to emigrate to that colony. This being considered detrimental to the interests of Victoria, a public meeting was held in Melbourne on the 9th June, at which a "gold-discovery committee" was appointed, which was authorized to offer rewards to any that should discover gold in remunerative quantities within the colony.

Discovery of
gold in
Victoria.

55. The colonists were already on the alert. At the time this meeting was held, several parties were out searching for, and some had already found, gold. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then in the Yarra Ranges at Anderson's Creek, soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, shortly afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo.† The deposits were found to be richer and to extend over a wider area than any which had been discovered in New South Wales. Their fame soon spread to the adjacent colonies, and thousands hastened to the spot, desirous of participating in the newly-found treasures. When the news reached home, crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom hurried to our shores. Inhabitants of other European countries quickly joined in the rush. Americans from the Atlantic States were not long in following. Stalwart Californians left their own gold-yielding rocks and placers to try their fortunes at the Southern Eldorado. Last of all, hordes of Chinese arrived, eager to unite in the general scramble for wealth.

Grievances
of the gold-
diggers.

56. The payment for a licence to dig for gold was first fixed at £1 10s. per month, and this was afterwards reduced to £1 10s. per

* The first discoverer of gold in Australia is believed to have been the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, who, in 1841, found gold in the mountainous regions to the west of the vale of Clwyd, in New South Wales; and in 1844 exhibited a specimen of gold in quartz to the then Governor, Sir George Gipps, and others. But the subject was not followed up, "as much from considerations of the penal character of the colony, as from general ignorance of the value of such an indication." Mr. E. H. Hargreaves returned to Sydney from California in 1850, for the express purpose, as he states, of searching for gold; and on the 12th February, 1851, he succeeded in finding gold at Summer Hill Creek, in New South Wales. This discovery afterwards led to gold being found at other places in that colony, and to the discovery of the gold-fields of Victoria.—See Report of Select Committee of Legislative Council on claims for discovery of gold in Victoria, Session 1853-4.

† The following is a short statement of the order in which the Select Committee, appointed by the Legislative Council to consider claims for rewards for gold discoveries in Victoria, placed the various claimants in their report dated 10th March, 1854:—The Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold in March, 1850, at Clunes; concealed the fact at the time from the apprehension that its announcement might prove injurious to the squatter on whose run the discovery was made; but mentioned it in a letter to a friend on the 10th June, and afterwards on the 5th July, 1851, which friend, at Mr. Campbell's request, reported the matter to the gold-discovery committee on the 8th July. Mr. L. J. Michel and six others discovered gold in the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, which they communicated to the gold-discovery committee on the 5th July. Mr. James Esmond, a Californian digger, and three others, obtained gold in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, and made the discovery public on the 5th July. Dr. George Bruhn, a German physician, found indications of gold in quartz "two miles from Parker's station" in April, 1851, and forwarded specimens to the gold committee on the 30th June. Mr. Thomas Hiscock found gold at Buninyong on the 8th August, and communicated the fact to the editor of the *Geelong Advertiser* on the 10th of the same month. This discovery led to that of the Ballarat gold-fields. Mr. C. T. Peters, a hutkeeper at Barker's Creek, and three others, found gold at Specimen Gully on the 20th July; worked secretly to the 1st September, then published the account. This led to the discovery of the numerous gold-fields about Mount Alexander.

quarter.* The licence-fee was not seriously objected to in the early days of the gold-fields, when gold was found in large quantities by almost all who sought it, but in the course of a year or two the number of gold diggers had increased so enormously that a considerable proportion were necessarily unsuccessful, and to these the payment of even the reduced licence-fee became a grievous burden. The mode of collecting this tax by means of armed troopers, who surrounded parties of diggers whilst at their work, and apprehended all who were found without licences, was also particularly obnoxious. The miners had, besides, other grievances, the chief being that they were denied the franchise, and were not allowed to cultivate ever so small a portion of land to help towards the maintenance of themselves and their families.

57. Public meetings were held on some of the gold-fields to protest against this state of things, but as little notice was taken by the Government, a widespread feeling of discontent ensued. This culminated in an outbreak which took place at Ballarat towards the end of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at that portion of the gold-workings called the Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. All the troops that could be mustered were immediately despatched to Ballarat, and the riot was quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides. † A number of prisoners were taken by the troops, and some of these were brought to trial. The charge set down in the indictment was high treason. There were several trials, but the juries would not convict the prisoners of this offence, and they were consequently all acquitted.

Riots on
Ballarat.

58. As a result of the Ballarat outbreak, a Royal Commission was appointed, on the 7th December, by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, to inquire into the grievances of the gold miners. This led to the oppressive licence-fee being removed, and other concessions being made. The miners have since been no less loyal than any other of Her Majesty's subjects.

Royal Com-
mission on
miners'
grievances.

59. The important position which the Australian colonies had obtained in consequence of the discovery of gold, and the influx of population consequent thereon, was the occasion of the Imperial Government determining in the latter end of 1852 that each colony should be invited to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.

Colonists
invited to
frame Con-
stitutions.

* Towards the end of the first year of the gold discovery the Government determined to raise the licence-fee to £3 per month, and actually issued a proclamation, dated 1st December, 1851, stating that on and after the 1st January, 1852, such amount would be charged. This was met by strong protests on the part of the diggers, which resulted in the proclamation being rescinded on the 13th December, 1851. No licences, therefore, were ever issued at the increased rate.

† The Eureka Stockade was taken by storm on the morning of Sunday the 3rd December. It occupied about an acre, and was situated in Ballarat East, between the present Eureka, Stawell, Rodier, and George streets.

Provisions of
Victorian
Constitution.

60. The Constitution framed in Victoria, and afterwards approved by the British Parliament, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature, with power to make laws, subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, to consist of sixty members. Members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications. Electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being less in the case of the Lower than in that of the Upper Chamber. The Upper House not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election. The Lower House to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor. Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "Responsible Ministers." Any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

Rise and fall
of Minis-
tries.

61. This Constitution was proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, and with certain modifications* is still in force. Twenty-two Ministries have successively held office since its inauguration, and an investigation of the causes which brought about the fall of each Ministry and the elevation of the succeeding one would afford material for an interesting and not uninteresting chapter in the history of the colony. In order to compile such a narrative, however, it would be necessary to treat upon the subject of politics, with which the official writer must not meddle. The historical portion of this volume must therefore end here.

Progress
of colony
since in-
auguration
of Constitu-
tion.

62. When the Constitution was proclaimed, the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers close upon 1,000,000; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 2,000,000 acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, in 1883-4 they numbered over 15,500,000; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number close upon 11,000,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,300,000; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 287,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £5,500,000; the value of imports

* The chief of these modifications is the reduction of the property qualification of members and electors of the Upper House, the increase of members of that House from 30 to 42, and the shortening of the duration of their term of election from ten years to six; also the total abolition of the property qualification of members and electors of the Lower House, the increase of members of that House from sixty to eighty-six, and the shortening of the duration of the term of their election from five years to three. A complete account of the Constitution of Victoria, by Mr. Edward Carlile, Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

was £12,000,000, it now amounts to £19,200,000; the value of exports was £13,500,000, it now amounts to £16,000,000, and this although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to little over £2,000,000 in the past year. Other evidences of progress will be found throughout this work.

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

Principal events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 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 paragraph 2 *ante*.)
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 3rd 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.

PART II.—POPULATION.

64. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1884* was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	510,659
Females	...	...	...	...	...	450,617
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>961,276</u>

* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1885, was 967,187, viz., 514,203 males, and 452,984 females.

65. 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.

66. 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 1884 was 940,030 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 953,322 or 7,954 less than the number above quoted.

Municipal estimate of population.

67. 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 1884 gives the following result:—

Mean population, 1884.

MEAN POPULATION, 1884.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	501,640
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	444,460
						946,100
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	946,100

68. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1884 was 29,486, viz., 17,575 males and 11,911 females. Of this increase, 15,345, consisting of 7,169 males and 8,176 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 14,141, consisting of 10,406 males and 3,735 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of population, 1884.

69. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the

Increase of population, 1871 to 1884.

* 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.*

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 counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1884 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1864, when the apparent increase was 29,784. The following are the figures for the last fourteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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

70. It may be mentioned that, should the population continue to increase at the same rate as is shown for 1884, Victoria would contain a million inhabitants about April or May 1886; also that, according to the present rate of increase of the population of New South Wales, that colony ought also to contain a million inhabitants in 1886, probably about three months later than Victoria.

71. 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 1884 was greater by 810 than that in 1883, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last fourteen years:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

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

72. 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

Probable
population,
1886.

Increase by
births.

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

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 now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was 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. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has quite recently been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† and it is hoped this recommendation may be adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last fourteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a much larger increase for 1884 than for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.‡

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

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

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

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

73. On the 3rd April, 1881, that being the day on which the census of the United Kingdom was taken, a simultaneous census of the population was also taken throughout the Australasian colonies; and from the results it appears that on that day those 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

74. The previous census of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia had been taken on the 2nd April, 1871. 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 Australasia in the decade 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

* All the colonies make estimates of their populations at the end of each year from records of arrivals, departures, births, and deaths taken in connexion with their census figures. The result of these estimates over a series of years is given later on, also in the third folding sheet *ante*.

† The returns of the Aborigines are imperfect in most of the colonies.—See footnotes to table following paragraph 81 *post*.

Census of populations of the Australasian colonies.

Increase of population in Australasian colonies

account of the increase of population during $9\frac{1}{4}$ years is obtainable for 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 $9\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

75. 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 the end of 1871 :—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

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

	Percentage of Increase in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years.
1. New Zealand	83.51
2. Queensland	70.62
3. South Australia	48.06
4. New South Wales	44.74
5. Western Australia	17.18
6. Victoria	15.38
7. Tasmania	13.68

Increase in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

76. The totals in the last table show that in the $9\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Probable
population
of Austral-
asia in 100
years.

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

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

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

Further
estimates of
Austral-
asian popu-
lation.

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

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

79. 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

80. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines. Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.* When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number had become reduced to 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females. The existence of the few that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever. The race will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

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

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

† 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."

enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies :—

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

Birthplaces,
religions,
ages, and
occupations.

82. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria were compiled from the returns of the census of 1881. On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1884; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces,
1884.

83. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1884 in the same proportion to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated :—

* 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 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."

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	274,661	272,648	547,309
Other Australasian Colonies	21,202	22,483	43,685
England and Wales	94,790	67,197	161,987
Scotland	29,098	23,756	52,854
Ireland	45,745	49,300	95,045
Other British Possessions	6,723	4,431	11,154
Germany	6,818	2,630	9,448
The United States	1,826	756	2,582
China	13,031	61	13,092
Other Foreign Countries	7,746	1,198	8,944
Total	501,640	444,460	946,100
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	472,219	439,815	912,034
Foreign Subjects ,,	29,421	4,645	34,066

84. 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 birth-place :—

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	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	‡	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue † ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

85. 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.

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

87. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies were not shown separately, but were merely grouped under the head of "Other Australasian Colonies." Judging, however, from the

* 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 paragraphs 26, 39, and 41 ante.

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

Victorians in other colonies.

proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom 40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as shown in the following table:—

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

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

88. 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

89. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1884, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

Religions, 1884.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England *	182,555	159,004	341,559
Presbyterians	76,290	69,160	145,450
Methodists †	63,667	62,483	126,150
Independents	10,939	10,855	21,794
Baptists	10,760	11,565	22,325
Other Protestants	12,744	8,365	21,109
Roman Catholics ‡	111,677	111,407	223,084
Jews	2,659	2,095	4,754
Pagans	12,341	40	12,381
Other Sects	18,008	9,486	27,494
Total	501,640	444,460	946,100

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

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons || of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097 ¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
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

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

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

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

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

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

** The Mahometans were combined with the 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.

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

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

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

Colony.	Numbers.				Proportions per Cent.		
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Total.	Protes- tants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.
Victoria ...	618,392	203,480	4,330	826,202	74·84	24·64	·52
New South Wales ...	516,512	207,606	3,266	727,384	71·01	28·54	·45
Queensland ...	139,380	54,376	457	194,213	71·77	28·00	·23
South Australia ...	216,626	42,628	762	260,016	83·31	16·40	·29
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

92. 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.

Proportions
of different
sects.

93. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1884, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

Ages, 1884.

* 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, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	58,932	56,870	115,802
5 to 10 "	57,123	55,368	112,491
10 to 15 "	55,765	54,822	110,587
15 to 20 "	56,164	53,788	109,952
20 to 25 "	54,438	52,021	106,459
25 to 30 "	40,508	37,709	78,217
30 to 35 "	26,121	23,501	49,622
35 to 40 "	22,780	21,168	43,948
40 to 45 "	24,565	21,066	45,631
45 to 50 "	26,612	20,351	46,963
50 to 55 "	27,865	17,737	45,602
55 to 60 "	21,773	12,174	33,947
60 to 65 "	12,714	7,511	20,225
65 to 70 "	8,843	5,243	14,086
70 to 75 "	4,027	2,653	6,680
75 to 80 "	2,150	1,570	3,720
80 years and upwards	1,260	908	2,168
Total	501,640	444,460	946,100

Ages in Australasian colonies.

94. 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

95. 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.

96. 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

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.

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

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Victoria and other colonies compared.

97. 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 male populations of Australasian colonies.

98. 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 10,000 Males living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	6,487	3,386	127
2. Western Australia	6,281	3,389	330
3. South Australia	6,109	3,654	237
4. New South Wales	6,027	3,691	282
5. Victoria	6,024	3,695	281
6. New Zealand	5,951	3,902	147
7. Tasmania	5,687	3,676	637

99. 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.

Victoria and other colonies compared.

100. 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

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

Effectiveness of population of England.

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

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

Women at
reproductive
period in
England.

102. 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 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that in the other four colonies.

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1884—
Persons.

103. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1884, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 85 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,136, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,864. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1884.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)	Increase in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	338,880	7,118	3,847	3,582
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	580,566	71,087	5,908	6,136
65 years and upwards...	21,105	26,654	5,549	245	282
Total ...	862,346	946,100	83,754	10,000	10,000

Comparison
with other
colonies.

104. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1884, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1884—
Males.

105. In the same $3\frac{1}{4}$ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 83 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,251, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,749. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1884:—

* See table following paragraph 93 *ante*.

† See paragraph 96 *ante*.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1884.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)	Increase in 3½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1884. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	171,820	4,801	3,695	3,425
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	313,540	41,199	6,024	6,251
65 years and upwards...	12,723	16,280	3,557	281	324
Total ...	452,083	501,640	49,557	10,000	10,000

106. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1884 from the fifth place to the third, being above New South Wales and South Australia, as well as New Zealand and Tasmania, but was still below Western Australia and Queensland. It is not known, however, how much the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since the census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

107. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 209,253 at the middle of 1884, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,707. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1884.

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

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

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

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

109. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at

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

* See table following paragraph 98 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 100 ante.

the soldiers' age were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life has for some years past been the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied the lowest position, as has been already stated :—

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

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

Men at
"Soldiers'
age," 1881
and 1884.

110. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1884 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 143,847, or by 29,705, which makes the total number higher by 12,042 than that in New South Wales when the census of 1881 was taken. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,520, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,
1884.

111. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1884, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1884 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	5,228	264	5,492
" religion	1,167	200	1,367
" health... ..	2,108	1,733	3,841
" law	1,371	...	1,371
" education	2,907	4,523	7,430
" art, science, and literature	2,883	1,160	4,043
Traders	15,885	2,117	18,002
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities... ..	7,356	714	8,070
Ministering to entertaining and clothing	16,288	29,287	45,575
Domestic servants	3,233	23,628	26,861
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	50,849	1,145	51,994
Miners	39,092	5	39,097
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	919	3	922
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture	85,424	44,775	130,199

* 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, 1884 (ESTIMATED)—continued.

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,691	1,092	4,783
„ land carriage	15,959	369	16,328
„ sea navigation	3,612	26	3,638
Dealing in food	15,377	1,883	17,260
Labourers	26,389	4	26,393
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,026	111	1,137
Of independent means	2,614	1,262	3,876
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	184,146	324,631	508,777
Public burthen	6,970	3,922	10,892
Of no occupation, unspecified	7,146	1,606	8,752
Total	501,640	444,460	946,100

112. 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			
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141				6,327	21,215	105,65
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

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

Occupations
in Australasian
colonies.—
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.

114. 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.

115. 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 following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown:—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

* Some of the objections to the New South Wales mode of compilation were detailed in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, paragraph 98.

† 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.

116. 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.

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

Unemployed in Victoria and New South Wales.

118. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1884. 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.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1884.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1884.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	322,690	34.11	1,261
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan †	375	190,636	20.15	508
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,253	432,774	45.74	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	946,100	100.00	10.77

* 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 a subsequent table.

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

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

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

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

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

120. In 1884 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 34 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

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

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1884	...	...	34·11

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

121. In the $3\frac{1}{4}$ years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1884, the population of Greater Melbourne is estimated to have increased by close upon 40,000 (39,743); the increase in the last year of the period (1883-4) being set down as 18,281.

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

122. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :—

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1884.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1884.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	67,614	13·5
Hotham Town	565	19,370†	34·3
Fitzroy City	923	23,400	25·4
Collingwood City	1,139	25,631	22·5
Richmond City	1,430	26,662	18·6
Brunswick Borough	2,722	8,396	3·1
Northcote Borough ‡	2,850	2,000	·7
Prahran City	2,320	27,000	11·6
South Melbourne City	2,311	32,500	14·1
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	9,350	4·0
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	14,678	7·8
Brighton Borough	3,288	5,353	1·6
Essendon Borough	4,000	5,020	1·3
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	4,157	3·8
Hawthorn Borough	2,389	7,919	3·3
Kew Borough	3,553	5,800	1·6
Footscray Borough	3,075	7,780	2·5
Williamstown Borough	2,775	9,374	3·3
Remainder of District	120,242	19,208	·2
Total	163,942	321,212	2·0
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total population, including shipping	...	322,690	...

123. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 68,000 || inhabitants, and is more than twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has the largest population of any of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 32,500 inhabitants; Prahran, Richmond, and Collingwood, with 27,000, 26,662, and 25,600 respectively; and Fitzroy, with 23,400. Flemington and Kensington and Northcote are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

124. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with 34 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25 to the acre; Collingwood, with 22; Richmond, with nearly 19; Melbourne City, with 13½; and South Melbourne, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Northcote Borough was proclaimed on the 22nd May, 1883.

§ Census figures.

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

of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,720 acres of such reserves; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Richmond, 196 acres; Fitzroy, 42 acres; and Collingwood rather more than 20 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 26·6; Collingwood, 22·9; Richmond, 21·6; Melbourne City, 20·5; South Melbourne, 17·7.

125. 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 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	51,716	52,148	103,864
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

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

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Adelaide	37·11	5. Perth	19·60
2. Melbourne	32·81	6. Brisbane	14·57
3. Sydney	29·84	7. Dunedin §	8·73
4. Hobart	23·55		

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress, *post*.

† In 1884, the estimated population of Melbourne was 322,690; Sydney 267,193; Adelaide 123,538; Hobart, 29,324. At the end of 1882, the estimated population of Brisbane was 36,169. Since the census, no estimate appears to have been made of the populations of Perth and Dunedin.

‡ 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. In 1884, the population of Wellington was estimated to have increased to 22,458.

§ The population of Wellington was only 4·2 per cent. of that of the whole colony.

127. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide, 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.

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 ...	100·84		

128. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1884, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1884.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	41,073	Geelong ...	20,866
Sandhurst ...	36,822	Castlemaine ...	9,900

129. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.† At the end of 1884, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 28,430, or 3,191 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 6,759 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

Mining population.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1884.

Alluvial miners ...	15,442	European miners ...	23,071
Quartz miners ...	12,988	Chinese miners ...	5,359
Total ...	28,430	Total ...	28,430

* 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.

European
and Chinese
miners.

130. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1884 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,545, the numbers being 12,808 and 10,263 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 180, as against 5,179 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

131. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which, except the area of New Zealand, in which case the official estimate furnished by the colony has been retained, were carefully computed a short time since 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:—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia... ..	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,027
Total Australasia	3,075,030

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

132. 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

* 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 9,789 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction)	316,320
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	978,299
Total Australia	2,954,417
Tasmania	26,215

Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

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

Comparative areas of Victoria and Great Britain

	Square Miles.
England and Wales	58,186
Scotland	29,820
Total	88,006

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

Area of New South Wales and other countries.

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

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

Area of Queensland and other countries.

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

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

Area of South Australia and other countries.

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

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

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

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

* See paragraph 3 ante.

Areas of
Tasmania
and Greece
compared.

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

Areas of New
Zealand
and Italy
compared.

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

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

Area of
Australia
and certain
countries.

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

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

Area of
Australasia
and certain
countries.

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

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

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

142. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square miles the area of the United States exclusive of the Alaska territory, (3,027,591 square miles).

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
	1882	477,475	428,750	906,225	89·80	10·312
	1883	493,084	438,706	931,790	88·97	10·602
New South Wales...	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
	1882	449,342	368,126	817,468	81·93	2·644
	1883	480,497	388,813	869,310	80·92	2·812
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
South Australia ‡ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
New Zealand § ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199

144. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; it and South Australia are the colonies 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, 1883.

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

* For populations to the end of 1884, 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.

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

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

145. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in the census year. In South Australia, since the census, the tendency has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality, but prior to 1881 the tendency was in the opposite direction. In 1874 there were in that colony as many as 95 females to 100 males, a higher proportion than now prevails in any Australasian colony.

Population
of Australia
and Austral-
asia.

146. At the end of 1883 there were on the continent of Australia over two million four hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were for the first time upwards of three millions. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the three years ended with 1883, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1883.*

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,195,938	1,010,864	2,206,802	84·51	·750
	1882	1,245,295	1,050,928	2,296,223	84·39	·780
	1883	1,332,165	1,102,625	2,424,790	83·40	·823
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,534,158	1,292,477	2,826,635	84·25	·919
	1882	1,593,729	1,342,680	2,936,409	84·25	·955
	1883	1,683,802	1,408,085	3,091,887	83·62	1·005

Sexes
diverging
from
equality.

147. According to the experience of the three years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia.

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

148. 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.

Increase of
Austral-
asian pop-
ulation.

149. In the $2\frac{3}{4}$ years between the date of the census and the end of 1883 the population of the Australian continent is estimated to have increased by 287,878, or in the proportion of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia by 349,337, or in the proportion of $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following table shows the population at both

* At the end of 1884, the estimated population of Australia was 2,537,230, and that of Australasia was 3,232,075.

periods in each colony, also the numerical and centesimal increase during the interval:—

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1881 TO 1883.

Colony.	Population.*		Increase in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.	
	1881. (Census of 3rd April.)	1883. (31st December, estimated.)	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	931,790	69,444	8·05
New South Wales	751,468	869,310	117,842	15·68
Queensland	213,525	287,475	73,950	34·63
South Australia	279,865	304,515	24,650	8·81
Western Australia	29,708	31,700	1,992	6·71
Total	2,136,912	2,424,790	287,878	13·47
Tasmania	115,705	126,220	10,515	9·09
New Zealand	489,933	540,877	50,944	10·40
Grand Total	2,742,550	3,091,887	349,337	12·74

150. By the figures in the last column it appears that, in proportion to numbers, the population of Queensland is increasing much faster than that of any other colony, and more than twice as fast as that of New South Wales, which again is increasing nearly twice as fast as that of Victoria. It should be mentioned that the high rate of increase in the former colony is entirely due to State assisted immigration.† The following is the order of the colonies according to the ratio in which their populations increased between the date of the census and the end of 1883:—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population since census.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

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

151. The following table shows the area and the population of 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:—

Area and population of British dominions.

* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.
 † See paragraph 174 *post*.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1883 (except where asterisks occur).	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.			
England and Wales†	58,489	27,132,449	464
Scotland	29,820	3,866,521	130
Ireland	32,531	4,952,895	152
British soldiers and sailors abroad ...	...	215,374*	...
Total United Kingdom, &c. ...	120,840	36,167,239	299
Gibraltar‡	2	24,680	12,340
Malta‡	119	154,256	1,296
Heligoland	1	2,001*	2,001
Total	120,962	36,348,176	300
ASIA.			
British India §	904,135	198,790,853*	221
Ceylon	24,702	2,763,984*	112
Straits Settlements	1,445	480,000	332
Labuan and smaller islands	30	6,298*	210
Hong Kong	32	160,402*	5,012
Aden	} 71 {	34,711*	} 491
Perim		149*	
Cyprus	3,723	186,084*	50
Total	934,138	202,422,481	217
AFRICA.			
Mauritius and dependencies ‡	713	361,094	506
Natal	18,750	418,731	22
Cape Colony and dependencies || ... ..	221,950	1,249,824*	5
St. Helena	47	5,085	108
Ascension	34	300*	8
Lagos	73	87,165	1,194
Gold Coast	6,000	651,000	109
Sierra Leone ‡	468	60,546*	129
Gambia	69	14,150*	205
Total	248,104	2,847,895	11.5
AMERICA.			
Canada	3,470,392	4,700,000	1.4
Newfoundland	40,200	179,509*	4
Bermudas	19	14,314	753
Honduras	7,562	27,452*	4
British Guiana	76,000	259,000	3

* In these cases the figures are for 1881, the census year.

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

‡ Exclusive of the military.

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

|| Including not only Cape Colony proper (embracing British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, with a population of 128,176; Griqualand East, with 78,352; Griqualand West, with 49,101; Transkei, with 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., with 124,122.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1883 (except where asterisks occur).	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>			
West Indies—			
Bahamas	5,390	43,521*	8
Turk's Island	169	4,732*	28
Jamaica	4,193	600,000	143
St. Lucia	237	40,532	171
St. Vincent	147	42,200	287
Barbadoes	166	171,860*	1,035
Grenada	133	44,729	336
Tobago	114	18,879	166
Virgin Isles	57	5,287*	93
St. Christopher	68	} 44,220	375
Nevis	50		
Antigua	170	39,600	233
Montserrat	32	10,589	331
Dominica	291	28,211*	97
Trinidad	1,754	155,532	89
Total	3,607,144	6,430,167	1·8
<i>AUSTRALASIA & SOUTH SEAS.</i>			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ...	3,075,030	3,091,887†	1
Fiji †	7,740	129,894	17
Falkland Islands	6,500	1,553	·2
Total	3,089,270	3,223,334	1
Grand Total British dominions ...	7,999,618	251,272,053	31·4

152. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly an eightieth, and Victoria contains rather over 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.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

153. 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.

* In these cases the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† Exclusive of Aborigines.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,443	(c)1880	39,196,507	148
Belgium	11,370	1881	5,585,846	491
Denmark	14,784	(c)1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,100	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	„	2,096,139	23
France	204,031	(c)1881	37,672,048	184
„ colonies of, Algeria § ...	122,876	„	3,310,412 ‡	27
„ „ others §	185,366	...	2,888,445	15
„ protectorates of §	32,370	1862	1,020,000	31
Total French dominions ...	544,643	...	44,890,905	82
Germany	208,640	(c)1880	45,234,061	216
Greece || ... ..	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,423	79
Holland	12,738	1882	4,172,971	327
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1881	20,088,613	395
„ other colonies	713,500	1879-80	8,513,000	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1879-82	32,774,584	42
Italy	114,381	(c)1881	28,459,628	249
Luxemburg	998	(c)1880	209,570	210
Montenegro	3,486	...	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira	315	„	132,223	419
„ „ Others	704,546	1878-81	3,333,700	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,041,878	11
Roumania	50,160	1878	5,376,000	107
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1880	75,731,393	40
Poland	49,142	„	7,245,419	147
Finland	144,210	1881	2,081,612	14
Total	2,080,395	1879-80	85,058,424	41

* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884. The areas have been reduced from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 24,247 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,453.

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

§ Exclusive of Tunis. The figures are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1884, by J. Scott Keltie: London, MacMillan and Co., 1884.

|| 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>				
Russia in Asia:—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	308,698	1880	6,290,539	20
Siberia	4,823,112	„	3,947,903	8
Central Asia	1,164,855	„	5,075,696	4
Total	6,296,665	...	15,314,138	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,377,060	...	100,372,562	12
Servia	18,756	1882	1,810,606	96
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	196,114	(c)1877	16,634,345	85
„ colonies of	165,641	1877-80	7,888,123	47
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,755	1877-80	24,522,468	67
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1880-82	6,492,115	21
Switzerland	15,977	(c)1880	2,846,102	178
Turkey†	1,192,068	...	21,673,000	18
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1880	815,946	59
Bulgaria	24,693	1881	1,998,983	81
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,487,929	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) ‡	1,553,530	...	350,000,000	225
„ dependencies of (including Corea)	2,998,390	...	28,500,000	9
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,551,920	...	378,500,000	83
Japan §	154,980	1880	36,364,252	234
Persia	636,203	...	7,653,600	12
Siam	280,560	...	6,000,000	21
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	394,243	1883	6,798,230	17
„ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of	758,700	...	10,800,000	14
Total Egyptian territories...	1,152,943	...	17,598,230	15

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† 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 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.

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>AFRICAN—continued.</i>				
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
<i>AMERICAN.</i>				
Argentine Confederation † ...	1,094,684	1882	2,942,000	2
Bolivia	500,740	...	2,325,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1882	12,831,326 ‡	4
Chili §	245,792	1883	2,239,180	9
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
Haiti	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1879	346,048**	3
Peru §	432,297	...	3,008,000	7
San Domingo	20,590	1880	300,000	15
San Salvador	7,226	(c)1878	554,785	77
United States ††	3,557,000	(c)1880	50,445,336	14
Uruguay	72,151	„	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	31,669,587	...	927,447,852	29
Grand Total of British dominions	7,999,618	1881-83	251,272,053	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,669,205	...	1,178,719,905	30

154. According to this table, the British Empire is in area somewhat 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 is five times as large

* See footnote (*) to page 66 *ante*.

† Including Patagonia.

‡ Including 1,369,326 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

§ Allowance has been made for the recent cession of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chili, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 42,000 persons, and the area and population of Chili have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000.

|| Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

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

** Exclusive of wild Indians, estimated at 130,000.

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

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 nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

155. 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 ninety, and the latter over four hundred and sixty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and twenty-seven; 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 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.

Density of population in various countries.

156. 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 :—

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,756,002	327,743,400	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,200	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

157. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 153 *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 countries named to world.

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

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

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 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 $\cdot386$ of a square mile.

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.

159. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only ; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies 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 40 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. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland ; but it seems that difficulties at present supposed to be insuperable stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative 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.

160. 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 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

Overland
migration
not recorded.

Returns of
arrivals and
departures
unduly
swelled.

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.

161. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1884, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1884.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1884.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	49,901	22,301	72,202
Departures by sea	39,495	18,566	58,061
Excess of arrivals	10,406	3,735	14,141

162. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1884 than for 1883 by 5,610, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1884 than for 1883 by 2,499; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 3,111.

Gain by immigration, 1883 and 1884 compared.

163. 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 1884:—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1884.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	64,535	6,644	1,023	72,202
Departures	52,521	4,594	946	58,061
Immigration in excess	12,014	2,050	77	14,141

164. 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

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities are given for what they may be worth :—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1884.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of—	
			Immigration.	Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	24,785	28,432	...	3,647
South and Western Australia ...	11,268	10,500	768	...
Tasmania	11,731	6,399	5,332	...
New Zealand	4,562	3,766	796	...
The United Kingdom	17,226	7,363	9,863	...
Foreign countries	2,630	1,601	1,029	...
Total	72,202	58,061	14,141*	...

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

165. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number 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. In the last two years no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to :—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1884.

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
1883 ... ..	...	...	...
1884 ... ..	...	...	...
Total	2,509	3,038	5,547

* Net figures.

166. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1884 numbered 557, viz., 549 males and 8 females, or 119 males and 5 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1884 is 627 (all males), as compared with 561 males and 7 females in 1883.

Chinese immigration.

167. Of the Chinese who arrived, 23 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 3 from South Australia, 71 from Tasmania, 7 from New Zealand, 431 from Hong Kong, and 22 from other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 66 went to New South Wales, 240 to South Australia, 70 to Tasmania, and 227 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese, where from and where to.

168. 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. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies ; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1884.

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

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

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1884.

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

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

169. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 24 years was 14,165, or an average of 590 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1884.

170. In the last three years an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea. These have in each year considerably exceeded the arrivals, the total loss in the triennial period being 577, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1884.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Departures over Arrivals.
1882 ...	327	699	372
1883 ...	433	568	135
1884 ...	557	627	70
Total ...	1,317	1,894	577

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

171. 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 five years ended with 1883. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:—

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	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
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

* An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

ERRATUM.

After these pages had been printed, it was discovered that a mistake had been made in the return furnished by the Queensland Government of immigrants to that colony during 1883 ; the total number being 46,330, the number unassisted being 21,085, the excess of immigrants over emigrants being 34,371, and the excess of unassisted immigrants over emigrants being 9,126, instead of the numbers given at page 75 and the next two pages. The true figures would place Queensland first instead of second on the list at page 76, and third instead of last in the list at page 77.

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.		
New South Wales...	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
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
Queensland ...	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
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	1,440	25,245	26,685	11,959	14,726
South Australia ...	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
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
Western Australia	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932†	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
Tasmania ...	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
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
New Zealand ...	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
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029

172. With slight exceptions in the case of New South Wales, during 1879 and 1883—the former 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

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879.

† The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

‡ See paragraph 160 *ante*.

to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales and Queensland. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1883 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS
OVER EMIGRANTS, 1883.

	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
1. New South Wales ...	32,810	5. South Australia ...	4,268
2. Queensland ...	14,726	6. Tasmania ...	1,604
3. Victoria ...	11,030	7. Western Australia ...	436
4. New Zealand ...	10,029		

Net gain by
immigra-
tion to Aus-
tralia and
Australasia.

173. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1883 by excess of immigration over emigration was 63,270; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 74,903. 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.†

Order of
colonies in
respect to
gain by
unassisted
immigra-
tion.

174. Whilst in 1883 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in Tasmania and Western Australia, it was still largely subsidized in the other colonies, especially in Queensland and New South Wales. 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, Victoria stands next to New South Wales; but Queensland—which, if there had been no State-assisted immigration, would actually have lost no fewer than 10,500 persons by excess of emigrants over immigrants—stands at the bottom of the list; South Australia also falls below Tasmania and Western Australia; but in other respects the positions of the colonies are not altered from those shown when the whole immigration is compared with the emigration as above. The following are the differences referred to:—

* See paragraph 72 *ante*.

† According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1883 was 73,017, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 7,155. The excess in favour of departures was thus 65,862, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus about 9,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1883.

Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.			Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		
1. New South Wales	...	24,441	5. Western Australia	...	140
2. Victoria	...	11,030	6. South Australia	...	139
3. New Zealand	...	4,127	7. Queensland...	...	— 10,519*
4. Tasmania	...	1,006			

175. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† Imperial emigration returns. the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1884 numbered 303,901, and of these 45,944, or about 15 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a falling-off of 93,000, and the number to Australasia of 27,000, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last twelve years ; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the eleven years ended with 1883 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	...	...
Total in twelve years	466,661.	...	...

176. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole Destination of emigrants from the United Kingdom. emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, again increased to 9½ per cent. in 1882, further increased to 18½ per cent. in 1883, but fell to 15 per cent. in 1884. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not so high in 1883 and 1884, as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to Australasia, to British North America, to the United States, and to other countries, during the twelve years referred to :—

* Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

† See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1884, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 19th February, 1885.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1884.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
Total in 12 years	3,187,608	466,661	345,982	2,158,518	216,447
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
Total in 12 years	100·00	14·64	10·85	67·72	6·79

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

177. Included in the 45,944 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1884 were 36,470 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 22,196 males and 14,274 females. Of the former, 5,660, or 25 per cent., and of the latter, 6,352, or 45 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 1,523; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 3,029; miners, quarrymen, 666; builders, 56; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 613; brick and tile makers, &c., 33; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 334; engineers, 340; engine-drivers, stokers, 131; cabinetmakers, 97; carpenters, joiners, &c., 1,049; turners, 19; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 115; printers, 138; coopers, 24; tanners and curriers, 17; spinners and weavers, 43; shipwrights, 36; clock and watch makers, 60; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c., 11; saddlers, 51; painters, plumbers, &c., 593; bootmakers, 173; tailors, 187; other artisans and mechanics, 423; shopkeepers, &c., 727; butchers, &c., 151; bakers, &c., 152; millers and maltsters, 47; sailors, 67; domestic servants, 95; general labourers, 3,209; sawyers, 34; clerks and agents, 829; army and navy officers, 16; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,592; other trades and professions, &c., 1,089; not stated, 4,427. Of the 14,274 adult females, 4,299 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 50 gentlewomen and governesses; 139 milliners, &c.; 21 shopwomen; 6 spinners and weavers; 139 of other occupations; and 9,620 unspecified.

178. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 7,155 in 1883, and 8,694 in 1884. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 65,862 in the former and 37,250 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

179. 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 resident householders, are designated cities, towns, or boroughs, according to their gross revenues. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper bye-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Municipalities.

180. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria have numbered 60 in the last two years; the shires numbered 119 in 1883, and 120 in 1884.

Number of municipalities.

181. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1884:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1884.‡

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	2,780	552	139,320	13,932	2,187
Ballarat	4,090	21,639	4,982	1,597,790	138,939	26,753
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,800	3,490	600,000	60,048	11,333
Belfast	5,902	1,889	334	220,000	11,015	1,914
Brighton	3,288	5,353	1,000	650,280	65,028	7,431
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	900	210	11,850	2,370	438
Brunswick	2,722	8,396	2,003	538,160	53,816	6,421
Buninyong... ..	3,424	1,450	340	61,690	6,169	910

* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 286 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 table.

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

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1884*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Carisbrook... ..	5,395	1,094	245	50,000	5,000	1,235
Castlemaine	5,760	7,000	1,500	211,680	30,240	4,196
Chewton	5,760	1,700	558	35,190	7,038	690
Clunes	5,760	4,874	940	153,060	15,306	3,141
Collingwood	1,139	25,631	5,640	1,427,920	142,792	20,824
Creswick	4,760	3,800	800	79,512	13,252	2,451
Daylesford... ..	4,062	4,000	975	160,000	15,090	3,554
Dunolly	5,760	1,500	400	71,456	8,932	1,956
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,554	1,728	298,350	29,835	5,027
Echuca	4,308	5,000	1,072	409,620	34,135	5,935
Essendon	4,000	5,020	839	1,000,000	45,637	5,173
Fitzroy	923	23,400	5,182	1,900,850	190,085	23,762
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	4,157	800	697,200	34,860	4,640
Footscray	3,075	7,780	1,688	1,100,000	57,694	7,693
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,260	711,630	71,163	12,595
Geelong West	859	4,700	1,220	189,120	18,912	3,169
Hamilton	5,100	3,028	640	197,945	17,995	3,145
Hawthorn	2,389	7,919	1,583	1,008,420	100,842	9,805
Heathcote	3,594	1,200	256	44,668	5,583	1,072
Horsham	5,760	1,850	412	270,000	18,206	3,071
Hotham	565	18,750	3,888	1,112,231	112,231	14,211
Inglewood	2,560	1,318	355	66,646	7,577	1,664
Kew	3,553	5,800	670	491,998	49,200	5,225
Koroit	5,599	1,437	268	174,360	11,624	1,457
Majorca	5,005	994	272	28,920	3,615	638
Malmsbury	4,214	1,350	360	73,350	7,335	2,092
Maryborough	5,760	4,000	780	180,680	18,068	3,013
Melbourne	5,020	67,614	14,040	10,699,000	1,069,900	143,356
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,670	981	226,710	22,671	2,507
Northcote	2,850	2,000	450	428,250	21,413	1,947
Portland	2,860	2,100	500	179,810	17,981	2,251
Port Melbourne	2,366	9,350	2,002	537,561	59,729	8,968
Prahran	2,320	27,000	5,645	3,373,044	281,087	24,833
Queenscliff	2,173	1,500	264	97,930	9,793	2,564
Raywood	5,760	520	120	17,022	2,134	382
Richmond	1,430	26,662	5,903	1,567,820	156,782	23,648
Rutherglen	1,280	500	120	24,000	2,476	765
Sale	5,442	3,800	652	236,870	23,687	3,945
Sandhurst	7,900	26,638	7,130	1,674,660	167,466	21,965
Sebastopol... ..	1,880	2,300	510	36,105	5,155	1,217
Smythesdale	1,440	550	150	11,062	2,212	229
South Melbourne	2,311	32,500	6,523	2,647,300	264,730	33,998
St. Arnaud	6,355	2,560	547	155,820	15,582	2,780
St. Kilda	1,886	14,678	2,680	2,100,000	165,804	17,325
Stawell	5,996	5,400	1,430	140,910	20,130	3,441
Talbot	5,578	2,000	500	39,563	7,913	1,196
Tarnagulla... ..	5,133	886	229	40,000	5,095	732
Walhalla	5,120	1,600	356	45,068	9,014	1,357
Wangaratta	3,932	1,500	337	99,400	9,940	1,358
Warrnambool	3,450	5,250	938	358,488	29,874	13,764
Williamstown	2,775	9,374	1,950	551,000	51,291	12,319
Wood's Point	2,560	500	125	10,375	2,075	251
Total	225,996†	474,515	102,324	41,261,664	3,847,498	535,919

* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

† Or 353 square miles.

182. 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 1884:—

SHIRES, 1884.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,850	730	337,224	28,102	5,237
Alexandra ...	744	2,750	600	203,000	20,834	5,130
Ararat ...	1,461	5,250	1,250	1,554,810	77,741	11,519
Avoca ...	437	5,550	1,585	248,280	24,828	3,583
Avon ...	318	1,750	330	410,640†	27,560	2,988
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,040	500	257,022	20,562	3,435
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,000	1,500	750,000	49,989	11,039
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,375	560,000	37,534	5,147
Ballarat ...	182	7,600	1,000	385,880	38,588	5,028
Bannockburn ...	139	2,000	335	229,000	17,621	2,676
Barrabool ...	191	1,997	500	223,760	22,376	2,947
Beechworth ...	303	8,000	1,800	371,960	37,196	6,162
Belfast ...	200	3,180	490	810,000	33,818	4,670
Bellarine ...	124	3,544	750	296,241	26,931	3,649
Benalla ...	1,181	6,700	1,800	576,980	57,698	6,960
Berwick ...	500	3,668	980	594,000	34,357	3,744
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,963	2,590
Boroondara ...	12	1,704	339	614,960	30,748	3,083
Braybrook ...	89	1,129	246	222,210	22,221	3,000
Bright ...	833	5,600	1,100	233,090	23,309	4,932
Broadford ...	223	1,100	300	187,540	9,377	1,046
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	300	223,820	22,382	3,157
Bulla ...	105	2,020	250	260,240	24,016	2,186
Bulleen ...	33	1,650	340	248,800	12,140	1,951
Buln Buln ...	665	4,281	1,070	516,640	25,832	7,098
Bungaree ...	89	4,592	1,000	445,140	29,676	6,354
Buninyong ...	300	9,500	1,650	519,468	43,289	6,331
Caulfield ...	9	3,005	466	814,144	44,634	6,203
Chiltern ...	89	2,200	548	50,610	10,122	1,238
Coburg ...	7	2,510	412	216,490	21,649	2,102
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,100	981,792	81,817	9,092
Corio ...	230	2,630	500	290,000	28,443	3,624
Cranbourne ...	228	1,263	229	538,200	20,953	1,835
Creswick ...	202	10,500	1,660	1,055,070	70,338	10,935
Dandenong ...	58	1,410	280	187,890	15,658	2,670
Darebin ...	79	1,410	240	164,000	16,400	2,245
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	450	1,511,020	75,551	8,682
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,500	950	762,400	51,225	5,962
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	420	316,470	31,648	4,702
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,289,590†	99,193	12,977
Eltham ...	208	2,400	506	300,000	15,236	2,761
Euroa ...	887	5,400	1,160	602,640	50,230	4,039
Flinders and Kangerong	176	1,750	445	204,490	16,035	2,377

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

† Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1884*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Gisborne ...	100	2,360	395	150,355	15,036	2,153
Glenelg ...	1,311	5,500	685	847,610	84,761	10,071
Glenlyon ...	127	2,600	550	150,000	15,000	2,041
Goulburn ...	290	2,240	446	188,970	23,621	2,683
Grenville ...	310	5,370	1,210	263,400	32,091	4,746
Hampden ...	1,738	6,487	1,150	2,349,800	117,491	14,897
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	430	432,200	21,610	2,774
Howqua... ...	842	1,000	500	26,000	6,158	1,347
Huntly ...	321	3,764	635	343,528	28,624	4,426
Jika ...	11	1,900	350	284,000	14,200	2,575
Keilor ...	53	760	150	96,423	9,642	1,144
Kilmore... ...	86	2,130	539	181,420	18,142	2,443
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,350	1,002,815	65,183	9,881
Kowree ...	1,448	3,700	740	986,360	44,659	7,096
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,249,999	60,750	13,965
Leigh ...	379	1,730	400	378,100	37,810	3,431
Lexton ...	297	2,645	550	510,816	25,676	3,180
Lilydale ...	166	2,700	550	314,661	26,222	3,247
Lowan ...	9,540	7,500	2,000	875,940†	65,113	7,148
Maffra ...	1,064	4,000	894	809,460	40,473	4,816
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,360	360,000	28,400	4,397
Malvern ...	6	2,000	380	697,500	34,875	4,527
Mansfield ...	864	3,500	600	488,000	24,404	3,465
Marong ...	566	7,912	1,900	610,015	61,002	8,346
Melton ...	104	1,300	200	151,010	15,101	1,496
Meredith ...	171	1,540	263	136,590	13,659	2,263
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,198	1,187
Metcalfe ...	204	3,750	810	250,140	25,014	3,732
Minhamite ...	542	2,100	500	712,773	42,902	5,140
Moorabbin ...	31	3,940	786	386,232	32,186	4,733
Mornington ...	115	2,300	500	481,920	24,046	3,574
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	400	804,600	80,460	11,868
Mount Alexander ...	52	3,000	1,003	89,763	14,960	2,032
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	788	147,000	14,750	3,859
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	480	950,000	62,228	7,655
McIvor ...	570	3,440	845	290,540	23,244	3,610
Narracan ...	865	2,500	1,000	252,200	25,220	4,174
Newham ...	80	2,081	500	402,900	13,430	2,290
Newstead ...	105	3,000	500	174,770	17,477	3,068
North Ovens ...	234	2,000	374	168,322	15,302	1,419
Nunawading ...	23	1,900	350	183,950	18,395	2,797
Oakleigh ...	29	1,850	371	145,380	14,538	3,198
Omeo ...	1,674	1,900	430	319,270	15,964	3,564
Oxley ...	967	3,150	620	264,890	26,489	3,006
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,600	360	117,430	11,743	1,556
Portland ...	1,560	6,420	1,160	745,320	62,110	7,540
Pyalong ...	216	900	275	182,925	12,195	1,445
Ripon ...	587	4,650	1,300	637,420	63,742	8,280
Romsey ...	116	3,010	530	590,820	29,541	3,185
Rosedale ...	810	2,650	600	420,800	42,080	6,048

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

† Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1884*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Rutherglen ...	212	3,000	700	366,000	18,301	2,296
Seymour ...	370	2,580	500	212,640	26,580	3,564
Shepparton ...	648	8,975	1,984	1,141,650	68,499	7,542
South Barwon ...	53	1,975	400	127,520	12,752	2,384
South Shepparton	220	†	†	†	†	†
Springfield ...	113	820	160	228,420	15,228	2,226
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	13,900	3,476	2,110,572	117,254	15,484
Stawell ...	1,001	3,800	840	588,861	45,297	5,413
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	3,610	860	130,332	21,722	2,737
Swan Hill ...	11,078	10,000	2,600	1,313,000	101,076	14,344
Talbot ...	183	2,450	550	174,590	17,459	2,242
Tambo ...	3,150	1,600	360	340,000	17,000	3,240
Towong ...	2,545	4,003	1,100	421,137	33,691	7,425
Traralgon ...	441	3,200	520	212,660	21,329	5,067
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,080	188,118	26,874	3,612
Wannon ...	753	2,680	520	1,292,080	64,604	7,516
Waranga ...	1,126	14,000	2,000	1,869,620	93,481	11,307
Warragul ...	120	2,500	462	570,000	28,696	4,868
Warrnambool ...	610	8,275	1,780	2,049,800	106,669	15,931
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	152,460	15,246	2,738
Wimmera ...	1,670	9,500	1,662	1,785,320	89,266	10,364
Winchelsea ...	609	3,000	600	580,000	40,780	5,270
Wodonga ...	97	1,471	287	105,460	10,546	1,477
Wyndham ...	275	1,400	215	750,000	37,166	4,569
Yackandandah ...	836	5,643	967	552,360	27,618	6,195
Yarrawonga ...	830	7,500	2,200	1,300,000	66,945	7,056
Yea ...	602	1,400	260	277,780†	21,500	3,778
Total ...	82,858	455,505	96,581	62,534,168	4,251,316	593,249

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	353
Shires ...	82,858
Total ...	83,211

184. 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. Proportion to total area of Victoria.

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

† No returns; shire only recently formed (10th April, 1884).

‡ Estimated from the annual value.

Population of municipalities. 185. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1884 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	474,515
Shires	...	...	...	455,505
Total	...	...	...	<u>930,020</u>

Proportion to population of Victoria. 186. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1884 was 946,100. It therefore follows that ninety-eight out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities. 187. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1884 :—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	115,693
Shires	...	...	...	110,367
Total	...	...	...	<u>226,060</u>

Proportion of ratepayers to population. 188. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Dwellings in municipalities. 189. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1884 :—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1884.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	102,324
Shires	...	...	...	96,581
Total	...	...	...	<u>198,905</u>

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities. 190. 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.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared. 191. The area contained in shires is about 235 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs, however, exceed those in shires by a twentieth ; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a twenty-fourth ; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a seventeenth.

Amount of rating in municipalities. 192. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last six years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1879 TO 1884.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
0 9 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	2	2	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	21	22	22	25	26	26	102	103	103	111	111	113
1 2 ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	8	7	8	10	10	9	3	2	2	1	2	1
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
1 6 ...	16	12	13	12	11	11	3	5	4	3	1	1
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	1	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	3	3	4	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 0 ...	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	57	57	57	58	60	60	115	117	117	119	119	120

193. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1884 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. High and low ratings.

194. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, and 43 per cent. in 1884, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, and 94 per cent. in 1884, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

195. In 1879, 5; in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; and in 1884, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; and in 1884, 5 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

196. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eleven years ended with 1884, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1884, as compared with 1883, the increase of the whole number of properties was 8,187, of which 5,767 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,420 in shires. All the groups relating to the urban municipalities showed increase, as also did all relating to shires except the group embracing properties rated at and between £300 and £400, in which there was a slight decrease:— Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
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
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759

Increase in
ten years.

197. In the ten years ended with 1884 the total increase in the number of properties was 54,717, of which 27,878 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 26,839 in shires.

Total value
of rateable
property.

198. 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 eleven years ended with 1884, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1884, as compared with 1883, 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 £8,184,873, made up of an increase of £3,906,293 in urban, and of £4,278,580 in country, properties :—

**CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1884.**

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

199. According to the above table, during the ten years ended with 1884, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £13,937,059, and in shires to £27,637,134. Increase in ten years.

200. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £276,217 in the urban, and of £129,891 Annual value of rateable property.

in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £406,108. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1884.

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

201. During the ten years ended with 1884 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £991,016 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,112,321 in shires.

202. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the ten years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1884, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1884.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Ten Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	45,532	20,235,922	1,053,259
£50 to £100	6,186	7,779,749	391,901
£100 to £200	2,048	4,601,751	222,258
£200 and upwards	951	8,956,771	435,919
Total increase	54,717	41,574,193	2,103,337

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

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

Largest increase in small properties.

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

Naturalization.

from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1884 and the previous thirteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1884.

Native Countries.						Thirteen Years: 1871 to 1883.	Year 1884.
France	...	...	...	...	...	33	11
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	25	3
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	574	29
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	32	3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	26	4
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	303	12
United States	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	601
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Total						2,047	665

Chinese naturalized.

205. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized has greatly increased since the passing of the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure has been that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, and 601 in 1884.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

206. Of the 665 persons naturalized in 1884, 41 were storekeepers, 11 teadealers, 1 tobacconist, 2 pawnbrokers, 59 hawkers, 138 miners, 17 farmers, 2 vigneron, 158 gardeners, 4 tobacco planters, 1 grazier, 1 blacksmith, 13 carpenters, 12 cabinetmakers, 2 watchmakers and jewellers, 1 soapmaker, 1 hotelkeeper, 3 barbers, 4 bootmakers, 2 butchers, 2 fishermen, 4 biscuit bakers, 1 cook-shop keeper, 3 fruiterers, 8 storemen, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 14 cooks, 1 master mariner, 2 stevedores, 133 labourers, 9 doctors, 1 was a missionary, 1 a sculptor, 1 a merchant, and 9 were of other occupations.

* See paragraph 168 ante.

207. 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.

208. 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.

209. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1883-4 and 1884-5 is shown in the following table:—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Ratepayers' Roll	104,332	106,947	168,653	173,056
General Roll	1,151	967	31,179	17,391
Total	105,483	107,914	199,832	190,447

210. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 resulted in the immediate addition of 74,000 fresh electors to the rolls of that House, and caused such electors to be nearly three and a half times as numerous as they were before that Act came into operation.

Increase of electors for Upper House.

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

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

Proportion
of rate-
paying
electors to
ratepayers.

211. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 226,060, it is estimated that 207,975, or 92 per cent., are males. Of these, in 1884-5, 51 per cent. were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 83 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House.

Proportion
of rate-
paying and
non-rate-
paying
electors.

212. In 1884-5, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 91 per cent. were ratepayers and 9 per cent. were non-ratepayers.

Electors who
voted for the
Legislative
Council.

213. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1884, the seat was contested in only four provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1884-5:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	Number of Electors—				On the Rolls, 1884-5.
		At Biennial Election, 1884—			On the Rolls.	
		Who Voted.		Percentage of Number of Number on the Rolls.		
		Total Number.				
Melbourne ...	24,299	14,321	*	*	13,870	
North Yarra ...	19,003	8,678	5,547	63·92	9,267	
South Yarra ...	17,710	10,465	†	†	11,626	
Southern ...	14,182	6,688	3,294	49·25	7,220	
South-Western ...	12,643	6,016	*	*	6,052	
Nelson ...	13,279	4,579	1,801	39·33	4,472	
Western ...	11,145	6,160	*	*	6,316	
North-Western ...	16,628	8,898	†	†	9,155	
Northern... ..	17,501	7,081	*	*	6,903	
Wellington ...	17,771	7,166	4,729	66·00	7,366	
North-Central ...	12,615	5,514	†	†	5,448	
North-Eastern ...	15,093	7,420	†	†	7,625	
Gippsland ...	11,234	5,301	*	*	5,714	
South-Eastern ...	10,260	6,418	*	*	6,880	
Total ...	213,363	104,705	...	...	107,914
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held .. .. .	...	77,594			
Net result ...	...	27,111	15,371	56·7	

* No election.

† No contest.

214. 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; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1884-5 :—

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—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1884-5.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat	1,651	1,374	936	68·12	1,146
Avoca	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43	5,004
Ballarat East	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42	3,906
Ballarat West	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38	6,098
Barwon	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76	1,933
Belfast	1,017	1,048	776	74·05	1,010
Benambra	1,962	1,972	*	*	1,945
Boroondara	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91	2,858
Bourke, East	2,094	1,574	*	*	1,586
Bourke Boroughs, East ...	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09	2,734
Bourke, South	2,344	2,294	†	...	2,531
Bourke, West	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80	4,928
Brighton	1,730	1,606	*	*	1,661
Carlton	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12	3,236
Castlemaine	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00	2,931
Collingwood	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53	4,800
Creswick	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92	6,037
Dalhousie	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34	1,684
Delatite	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32	2,421
Dundas	1,623	1,498	*	*	1,379
Emerald Hill	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08	6,443
Evelyn	1,890	1,585	*	*	1,572
Fitzroy	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73	5,405
Footscray	1,551	2,533	950	37·50	2,492
Geelong	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76	4,144
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,511	†	...	4,445
Gippsland, South	2,868	3,116	*	*	3,175
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95	3,008
Grenville	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04	2,685
Kara Kara	3,415	2,981	*	*	2,749
Kilmore and Anglesey ...	2,667	2,314	*	*	2,117
Kyneton Boroughs ...	1,329	1,218	*	*	1,105
Maldon	1,494	1,424	*	*	1,272
Mandurang	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25	7,223

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

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—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1884-5.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09	3,400
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05	3,833
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30	6,155
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23	4,693
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44	8,245
Mornington	3,146	3,135	*	*	3,285
Normanby	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80	1,665
Ovens	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09	3,149
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42	1,816
Portland	1,586	1,432	*	*	1,533
Richmond	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20	6,488
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33	1,845
Rodney	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00	4,384
Sandhurst	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92	5,510
Sandridge	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90	2,156
St. Kilda	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02	8,120
Stawell	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30	1,386
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91	3,621
Warrnambool	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83	1,596
Williamstown	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90	2,277
Wimmera	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98	7,627
Total	213,363	196,611	...	...	190,447
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which re- turns were not furnished }	...	30,660			
Net result ... ..	...	165,951	107,806	64·96	

Proportion
of electors
and mem-
bers to
population.

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

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

216. 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

* No contest.

† 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.

the population ; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named :—

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		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	1882	86,842	52·23
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	4,241	65·19
New Zealand ...	88†	16·5	83,851†	55·4	...	...	...

217. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, those 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.

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

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

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

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

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

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

PART III.—FINANCE.

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

222. On reference to the accounts of the General Government, which it is proposed to deal with first, it is found that during the year ended 30th June, 1884, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by £219,000, and as a credit balance of £95,000 was brought forward from the previous year, it follows that the credit balance carried forward to 1884-5 amounted to £314,000:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1883-4.*

						£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	5,934,686	14	7
Expenditure †	...	...	...	...	...	5,715,293	3	5
Receipts in excess of expenditure			...	...	...	219,393	11	2
Credit balance from 1882-3	...	...	...	...	...	94,680	4	3
Credit balance carried forward to 1884-5				...	...	314,073	15	5

* According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd July, 1885, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1884-5 was £6,290,653, and the expenditure was £6,212,517. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 960,000; so that the revenue per head was £6 11s. 0d., and the expenditure per head £6 9s. 5d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix.

† Not including £10,100 expended towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

223. The expenditure as stated is less than that shown in the Treasurer's finance statement by £10,100, which sum was paid during the year for the redemption of the outstanding Treasury bonds (amounting originally to £500,000) issued in the year 1880-81 for the temporary relief of the revenue.* For the present purpose it is desirable that such transactions should be kept apart from the ordinary transactions of revenue and expenditure.

Treasury bonds.

224. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £219,394. If, however, recoups, &c.—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted, the actual surplus will be slightly reduced. This was only the fourth occasion during the last eleven years on which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups† being left out of the account :—

Excess of receipts and contrary.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1883-4.

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

225. According to these figures, the total transactions of the eleven years resulted in a net debit balance of £13,327. There was, however, a credit balance at the commencement of the period sufficient not only to wipe out this amount but to admit of £314,000 being carried forward to credit as already shown.‡

Debit balance in eleven years.

226. During the financial year under review the railways were extended by an average length of 200 miles, and if £1,326 § per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £265,200. On the other hand, the excise duty on beer was

Changes in the sources of revenue.

* See also paragraph 339 post.

† See paragraph 239; also footnote (**) to table following paragraph 237 post.

‡ See paragraph 222 ante.

§ See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open" in Part "Interchange" post.

abandoned on the 31st August, 1882, up to which time it had added £11,250 to the revenue of the then financial year; moreover, accidental or exceptional decreases occurred as follow:—£9,500 in the amount received from estates of deceased persons, and £1,700 in that from the irregularly-paid land tax, or £11,200 in all. Thus, from changes in the sources of revenue alone, the receipts of 1883-4 as compared with those of the previous twelve months are shown to have increased under certain heads by £265,200, and to have decreased under others by £22,450; the net result being an increase of £242,750.

Revenue,
1882-3 and
1883-4 com-
pared.

227. The total revenue raised in 1883-4 was £323,434 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for recoups and for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to £89,762, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

	1882-3. £	1883-4. £
Total revenue	5,611,253	5,934,687
Deduct recoups, &c.*	9,187	109
Revenue proper	£5,602,066	£5,934,578
Deduct amounts from sources } not common to both years }	22,450	265,200
Comparative amounts	£5,579,616	£5,669,378

Revenue,
1883-4 and
previous
years.

228. The revenue of 1883-4 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1882-3, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £323,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1881-2, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £345,000.†

Expenditure
1883-4 and
former
years.

229. The expenditure of 1883-4 also was above that of any previous year, it being greater than in 1882-3—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by £63,400.† 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 four years it has ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions.

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1851 to
1883-4.

230. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1883-4 will be found in the following table:—

* See paragraph 239 *post*.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1883-4.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	880,280	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3	904,646	6	4	1	6	4	11
1883-4	930,940	6	7	6	6	2	9

231. The revenue per head in 1883-4 was greater by 3s. 5d., but the expenditure per head was less by 2s. 2d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1857; whilst the latter was, with the single exception just named, viz., 1882-3, larger than in any year since 1859. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1883-4 and former years.

232. In the twenty and a half years ended with 1883-4 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on thirteen occasions, or by

Revenue estimated and raised.

* For amounts per head in 1884-5, see footnote to paragraph 222 ante.

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

£2,094,124; 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 £676,460. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1883-4.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.†
	£	£	£
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867	3,379,078	3,216,317	— 162,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,529,100	3,261,883	— 267,217
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,236,423	— 22,712
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9	4,855,666	4,621,520	— 234,146
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,621,282	— 587,546
1880-81... ..	5,093,647	5,186,011	+ 92,364
1881-2	5,241,544	5,592,362	+ 350,818
1882-3	5,584,104	5,611,253	+ 27,149
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,687	+ 154,912

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

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

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

234. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference in each of the twenty and a half years ended with 1883-4 :—

* The revenue for 1884-5 was estimated, in July, 1884, at £5,963,720; and that for 1885-6 is estimated at £6,285,308.

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

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1883-4.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,226,289	2,869,488	356,801
1875-6	3,074,198	2,917,422	156,776
1876-7	2,996,676	2,815,361	181,315
1877-8	3,369,151	3,040,060	329,091
1878-9	3,423,656	3,186,240	237,416
1879-80... ..	3,699,552	3,499,089	200,463
1880-81... ..	3,775,604	3,628,061	147,543
1881-2	3,748,019	3,571,667	176,352
1882-3	4,538,516	4,228,871	309,645
1883-4	4,732,241	4,243,170	489,071

235. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the twenty and a half years amounted to nearly 5 millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,978,363. Amount unexpended, 1864-84.

236. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz. :—Taxation, Land, Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads* in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head :— Heads of revenue, 1882-3 and 1883-4.

HEADS * OF REVENUE, 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.				
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1,769,004	1,769,108	104	...
Excise	134,711†	123,654	...	11,057†
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	27,787	30,871	3,084	...

* The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875. For further details, see paragraph 238 post.

† The falling-off under this head is due to the Act imposing the beer duty having lapsed on 31st August, 1882.

HEADS * OF REVENUE, 1882-3 AND 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
TAXATION—continued.				
	£	£	£	£
Licences (business)	28,381	31,623	3,242	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons	86,648	77,154	...	9,494
Duties on bank notes	28,685	28,575	...	110
Stamp duty	133,433	133,651†	218	...
Land tax	125,606	123,884	...	1,722
Total	2,334,255	2,318,520	...	15,735‡
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	563,790	614,548	50,758	...
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	114,845	103,189	...	11,656
Penalties under Land Acts	1,298	1,572	274	...
Total	679,933	719,309	39,376‡	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	1,838,284	2,079,249	240,965	...
Water supply §	152,328	165,033	12,705	...
Other public works	2,357	1,866	...	491
Total	1,992,969	2,246,148	253,179‡	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts|| ... ..	242,826	262,322†	19,496	...
Telegraph receipts	82,141	86,956	4,815	...
Total	324,967	349,278†	24,311	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges	11,292	10,415	...	877
Mint subsidy returned	4,103	4,852	749	...
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)	117,296	111,695†	...	5,601
Interest on public account	55,922	85,537	29,615	...
Rents (other than Crown lands)	1,548	3,058	1,510	...
Reimbursements in aid ¶	33,570	49,441	15,871	...
Miscellaneous receipts	46,211	36,325	...	9,886
Total	269,942	301,323	31,381‡	...
Total Revenue Proper	5,602,066	5,934,578	332,512‡	...
Recoups or assets realized **	9,187	109	...	9,078
Grand Total	5,611,253	5,934,687	323,434‡	...

* For further details see paragraph 238 post.

† Partly estimated by the Postal authorities. Since the 1st January, 1884, the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees have been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes is to be issued in future.

‡ Net figures.

§ Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks.

|| Including commission on money orders.

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

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

237. It will be observed that the increase of £332,500 in the total revenue proper of 1883-4, as compared with that of the previous year, was the net result of an increase of £39,300 in the Land Revenue, of £253,200 under the head of Public Works, of £24,300 under the head of Post and Telegraphs, and of £31,400 under Other Sources, less a decrease of £15,700 under the head of Taxation. The increase in the Land Revenue resulted from an additional amount of £51,000 having been raised from land sales, as against a falling-off of £12,000 in the receipts from rents for temporary occupation of Crown lands. The most important increases in the Public Works division were £241,000 under the head of Railways, which is not quite so large as might have been expected from the increased length opened for traffic, already estimated at £265,200;* and nearly £13,000 under the head of Water Supply, owing to extended service in the suburbs of Melbourne. It is satisfactory to note an increase of £24,000 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs, notwithstanding that reductions were made in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets to the neighbouring colonies from the 1st January, 1884.† The decrease in the amount raised by taxation will be referred to subsequently.

Increased revenue, 1883-4, under various heads.

238. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive, but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on,‡ are summarized below:—

Heads of revenue detailed.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Revenue.	1882-3.	1883-4.
LAND SALES.		
Sales by Auction	£ 109,293	£ 116,093
„ under Deferred Payments	453,320	496,965
„ otherwise	1,177	1,490
Total	563,790	614,548
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation	66,288	55,509
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	20,497	19,899
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	26,974	26,636
Miscellaneous	1,086	1,145
Total	114,845	103,189
WATER SUPPLY.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	105,493	121,545
Geelong	7,026	7,342
Gold-fields	18,039	17,575
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	21,770	18,571
Total	152,328	165,033

* See paragraph 226 ante.

† See paragraph relating to Post Office Act 1883 in Part "Interchange" post.

‡ See paragraph 275 et seq. post.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1882-3.	1883-4.
	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving-dock	1,899	1,353
Patent Slip	87	151
Fifty-ton Crane	371	362
Total	2,357	1,866
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postage	235,169	254,096*
Commission on Money Orders	7,657	8,226
Electric Telegraphs	82,141	84,842
Telephones ... ..	...	2,114
Total	324,967	349,278
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold	61,161	58,375*
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	30,999	28,484
„ Customs and Harbour Departments	9,098	9,382
„ Law Courts	3,595	4,262
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,857	1,265
„ Registration, selling tobacco	895	†
„ Mining Department	836	703
„ Other	2,875	2,859
Fines (principally in law courts)	5,980	6,365
Total	117,296	111,695
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	15,217	15,544
Receipts for Miscellaneous services rendered (Police protection, &c.)	5,253	6,372
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	12,328	18,791
Paid by Harbour Trust for excavations performed by Government	...	8,581
Other Reimbursements	772	153
Total	33,570	49,441
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	3,896	6,235
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	11,174	10,649
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of park lands) ...	3,000	3,250
Immigration Tax on Chinese	920	1,320
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	3,621	554
Refunds of Compensation	1,638	57
Harbour Trust (for collection of Wharfage)	787	...
Customs Overtime receipts	310	322
Government of Tasmania—Lighthouse, Currie Harbour ...	...	902
Government Experimental Farm	1,509	1,771
South Australian Government—Contribution towards eradication of <i>Phylloxera</i>	...	6,667
Education	6,348	612
Fire Insurance—Government Printing Office	12,000	...
Mrs. Wills' Debentures and interest thereon ... ..	...	1,199
Other Receipts	1,008	2,787
Total	46,211	36,325

* Partly estimated. See note (†) on page 102 *ante*.

† Now included with Taxation under the head of "Business Licences."

239. The recoups in 1882-3 (£9,187) consisted of £9,107 received on account of moneys advanced to the loan account, viz., £6,107 for railway construction, and £3,000 for water supply, and £80 towards the repayment by a volunteer corps of a sum of £349, advanced for the erection of an orderly room. The only recoup in 1883-4 was one of £109, being the last instalment of the repayment of the advance to the volunteer corps just referred to.

Recoups,
1882-3 and
1883-4.

240. At the end of the financial year 1883-4, the total amount owing to the revenue was £67,251. More than two-thirds of this consisted of interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

Unrecouped
advances,
1883-4.

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1884.

Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
	£
Advanced to Labour Bureau	760
„ Mining Companies, to assist in development of mining industry, &c.	19,313
Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks	46,938
Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	240
Total	67,251

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

Heads of
revenue,
1874-5 to
1883-4.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION—		£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	<i>continued.</i>	1874-5	32,475
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	33,437
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	34,768
	1877-8	1,487,448†		1877-8	36,309
	1878-9	1,378,384	Excise‡ ...	1878-9	36,088
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	41,230
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	136,661
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	216,547
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	134,711
	1883-4	1,769,108	1883-4	123,654	

* See footnote to paragraph 236 ante.

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

‡ Including revenue from beer and tobacco duties, which were imposed on the 1st November, 1880, and produced in 1880-81 £84,429. The beer duty expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1882.

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— continued.		£	TAXATION— continued.		£
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935	Land tax § ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	...
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	...
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	50,227
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	202,251
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	87,553
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	129,990
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	121,555
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	125,606
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	123,884
Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714	Tolls ...	1874-5	937
	1875-6	10,712		1875-6	197
	1876-7	11,688		1876-7	52
	1877-8	17,150*		1877-8	...
	1878-9	20,116		1878-9	...
	1879-80	21,761		1879-80	...
	1880-81	23,906		1880-81	...
	1881-2	25,977		1881-2	...
	1882-3	28,381		1882-3	...
	1883-4	31,623		1883-4	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526	LAND REVENUE.	1874-5	767,624
	1875-6	48,963		1875-6	782,069
	1876-7	44,104		1876-7	783,311
	1877-8	72,500		1877-8	756,674
	1878-9	47,983		1878-9	802,254
	1879-80	37,928		1879-80	694,321
	1880-81	78,141		1880-81	701,276
	1881-2	74,368		1881-2	697,558
	1882-3	86,648		1882-3	563,790
	1883-4	77,154		1883-4	614,548
Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...	Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1874-5	173,601
	1875-6	7,191†		1875-6	184,776
	1876-7	27,248		1876-7	208,872
	1877-8	26,672		1877-8	186,337
	1878-9	24,956		1878-9	163,207
	1879-80	22,470		1879-80	147,994
	1880-81	23,807		1880-81	133,913
	1881-2	27,324		1881-2	126,268
	1882-3	28,685		1882-3	114,845
	1883-4	28,575		1883-4	103,189
Stamp duties ‡ ...	1874-5	...	Penalties under Land Acts	1874-5	5,528
	1875-6	...		1875-6	53,167
	1876-7	...		1876-7	54,232
	1877-8	...		1877-8	14,704
	1878-9	...		1878-9	3,774
	1879-80	83,005		1879-80	1,749
	1880-81	115,844		1880-81	1,281
	1881-2	131,020		1881-2	2,313
	1882-3	133,433		1882-3	1,298
	1883-4	133,651		1883-4	1,572

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

† For six months only.

‡ The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue from stamp duty has been estimated. See footnote (†) on page 102 ante. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 296 post.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	
PUBLIC WORKS.		£	OTHER SOURCES.		£	
Railways ...	1874-5	921,714	Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504	
	1875-6	983,033		1875-6	7,659	
	1876-7	1,078,082		1876-7	7,512	
	1877-8	1,202,280		1877-8	7,247	
	1878-9	1,222,241		1878-9	7,906	
	1879-80	1,468,909*		1879-80	10,158	
	1880-81	1,578,432		1880-81	10,197	
	1881-2	1,715,260		1881-2	10,917	
	1882-3	1,838,284		1882-3	11,292	
	1883-4	2,079,249		1883-4	10,415	
Water supply† ...	1874-5	96,707	Mint subsidy returned	1874-5	4,299	
	1875-6	102,438		1875-6	10,695	
	1876-7	115,869		1876-7	7,104	
	1877-8	112,183		1877-8	447	
	1878-9	116,489		1878-9	6,624	
	1879-80	118,456		1879-80	6,350	
	1880-81	139,411		1880-81	5,628	
	1881-2	138,274		1881-2	5,344	
	1882-3	152,328		1882-3	4,103	
	1883-4	165,033		1883-4	4,852	
Other Public works	1874-5	5,897	Fees, fines, &c. (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1874-5	111,304	
	1875-6	5,845		1875-6	112,664	
	1876-7	5,638		1876-7	121,676	
	1877-8	5,190		1877-8	119,632	
	1878-9	5,879		1878-9	113,177	
	1879-80	4,142		1879-80	110,639	
	1880-81	2,470		1880-81	113,736	
	1881-2	4,035		1881-2	120,768	
	1882-3	2,357		1882-3	117,296	
	1883-4	1,866		1883-4	111,695	
POST AND TELE-GRAPHS.			Interest on Public Account, &c.	1874-5	66,874	
	Postage, tele- graphs, &c.	1874-5		198,326	1875-6	38,595
		1875-6		209,213	1876-7	79,456
		1876-7		226,597	1877-8	70,716
		1877-8		239,002	1878-9	42,281
		1878-9		244,761	1879-80	45,611
		1879-80		249,414	1880-81	78,605
		1880-81		272,316	1881-2	92,025
		1881-2		297,701	1882-3	55,922
		1882-3		324,967	1883-4	85,537
1883-4		349,278†	Rents (other than Land)	1874-5	749	
		1875-6		674		
		1876-7		730		
		1877-8		824		
		1878-9		935		
		1879-80		799		
		1880-81		921		
		1881-2		997		
		1882-3		1,548		
		1883-4		3,058		

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

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Reimbursements in aid	1874-5	28,981	Miscellaneous receipts*	1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	37,619		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	31,290		1880-81	41,124
	1881-2	33,675		1881-2	26,631
	1882-3	33,570		1882-3	46,211
1883-4	49,441	1883-4	36,325		

SUMMARY.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans and Assets realized.	Grand Total Revenue.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,114,318	198,326	185,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,344,609	244,761	227,727	4,516,420	105,100	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,591,507	249,414	222,072	4,597,980	23,302	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	281,501	5,114,304	71,707	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,357	5,589,472	2,890	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687

Heads of expenditure, 1882-3 and 1883-4.

242. The following are the heads of expenditure‡ during the years 1882-3 and 1883-4, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, § 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£
Civil list ||	29,926	31,127	1,201	...
Legislature ...	65,788	53,681	...	12,107
Civil establishment ¶	117,610	113,628	...	3,982
Retiring allowances and pensions	60,569	65,689	5,120	...
Gratuities, compensations, &c. ...	28,256	31,062	2,806	...
Total	302,149	295,187	...	6,962

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

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

‡ See footnote to paragraph 236 ante.

§ For further details, see table following paragraph 244 post.

|| Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council, and Public Service Board.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1882-3 AND 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
LAW, PROTECTION, DEFENCE.				
Judicial and legal	£ 176,689	£ 174,974	£ ...	£ 1,715
Police	204,561	216,973	12,412	...
Gaols and penal establishments	57,128	55,836	...	1,292
Defences	191,360	231,038	39,678	...
Total	629,738	678,821	49,083	...
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, &c. †	598,970	607,822	8,852	...
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ‡	267,400	259,983	...	7,417
Total	866,370	867,805	1,435	...
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	100,367	98,209	...	2,158
Agriculture, &c.	54,834	42,418	...	12,416
Mining	42,440	47,834	5,394	...
Total	197,641	188,461	...	9,180
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	1,173,535	1,157,035	...	16,500
Water supply	34,534	31,472	...	3,062
Other Public works §	636,611	617,148	...	19,463
Total	1,844,680	1,805,655	...	39,025
POST AND TELEGRAPHS. ||				
Total	472,246	501,260	29,014	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways... ..	1,180,576	1,078,192	34,494	...
„ „ Water supply		118,560		
„ „ Other works		18,318		
Total	1,180,576	1,215,070	34,494	...
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs	65,047	72,978	7,931	...
Harbours and lights	26,763	24,632	...	2,131
Total	91,810	97,610	5,800	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy ¶	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	7,498	10,857	3,359	...
Miscellaneous services	39,177	34,567	...	4,610
Total	66,675	65,424	...	1,251
Grand Total	5,651,885	5,715,293	63,408	...

* For further details, see table following paragraph 244 *post*.

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

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

§ The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, Telegraph lines, and any other works provided, for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £310,000 to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 112 *post*.

|| Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

¶ Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 236 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

Chief items
of increased
and
diminished
expenditure.

243. It will be observed that the principal heads under which increased expenditure is shown in 1883-4 are Defences, Interest on Public Debt, Police, and Post and Telegraphs; whilst considerable decreases took place under "Other Public Works," Railways, Agriculture, and Legislature. The decrease under the head of Agriculture is chiefly accounted for by its not having been necessary to spend much during the year upon the eradication of the phylloxera; and the decrease under the head of Legislature is almost entirely confined to the one item, electoral expenses.

Heads of
expenditure
detailed.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	1882-3.	1883-4.
CIVIL LIST.		
	£	£
Governor's Salary	10,000	9,548
Salaries of Ministers	14,000	14,308
Executive Council	1,476	1,363
Agent-General	2,000	2,000
Commissioners of Audit (Appropriation £3,000)	2,450	2,033
Public Service Board (" £4,500) ... ..	...	1,875
Total	29,926	31,127
LEGISLATURE.		
Legislative Council	5,819	5,210
" Assembly	10,907	10,522
Parliamentary Library	2,546	2,654
" Refreshment Rooms	987	1,057
Victorian Hansard... ..	2,180	2,118
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	21,029	22,622
Electoral Expenses... ..	22,320	9,498
Total	65,788	53,681
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		
Chief Secretary's Office	10,456	9,011
Secretary to Premier ... ..			5,288
Shorthand Writer	2,860	2,732
Agent-General's Office	3,698	3,995
Audit Office	7,323	7,594
Treasury	32,053	32,371
Government Printer	60,916	52,202
Friendly Societies	304	415
Sundries ... ..	...	20
Total	117,610	113,628
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	17,000	16,655
" other Expenditure	2,225	3,216
Crown Law Officers	15,645	15,618
Crown Solicitor	5,763	6,339
Prothonotary	1,987	2,298
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	3,539	3,661

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1882-3.	1883-4.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Court of Insolvency	2,531	2,678
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	30,150	29,629
Deputy Registrars	5,500	5,500
Sheriffs	21,169	21,050
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	25,697	25,721
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,176	16,922
Clerks of Courts	18,144	17,648
Coroners	6,151	5,664
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,122	1,239
Land Tax Act Administration	1,926	1,136
Sundries	964	...
Total	176,689	174,974
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education *	543,423	547,155
University	9,000	11,000†
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	16,843	17,215
Mechanics' Institutes	9,000	9,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	1,500	1,700
Royal Society	200	200
Schools of Mines	4,000	8,000
" Design	1,035	1,150
Government Statist	4,796	6,354
" Astronomer	6,153	3,868
" Botanist	2,120	2,119
Purchase of Dr. Sonder's Collection of Dried Plants	900	...
Other Expenditure... ..	...	61
Total	598,970	607,822
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
Charitable Institutions	110,560	110,171
Industrial and Reformatory Schools... ..	51,486	45,377
Hospitals for the Insane	93,441	95,769
Central Board of Health and Quarantine, &c.	3,740	2,802
Vaccination Allowances	5,500	5,132
Claims and Expenses in connexion with alleged case of Small-pox at Hamilton	408	537
Royal Humane Society of Australasia ... ..	...	100
Other Expenditure	2,265	95
Total	267,400	259,983
CROWN LANDS.		
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	69,901	68,709
Parks, Gardens, &c.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	6,687	6,699
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,184	9,791
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	11,362	7,671
Other Expenditure... ..	3,233	5,339
Total	100,367	98,209

* See also table following paragraph 247 *post*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1882-3.	1883-4.
AGRICULTURE, ETC.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ...	15,750	15,442
State Forests and Nurseries	4,283	5,565
Government Experimental Farm	1,297	1,578
Eradication of Vine Diseases*	11,020	1,062
Bordeaux Wine Exhibition... ..	1,663	...
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	7,788	7,938
Extirpation of Rabbits and other Wild Animals	12,000	9,963
Departmental and other Expenditure	1,033	870
Total	54,834	42,418
RAILWAYS.		
Salaries and Wages	72,616	81,163
Contingencies	1,100,862	1,068,372
Other Expenditure... ..	57	7,500
Total	1,173,535	1,157,035
WATER SUPPLY.		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	16,101	16,248
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance	10,104	10,950
” ” Construction, &c.†	8,329	4,274
Total	34,534	31,472
“ OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.”		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—		
Government House	2,199	1,269
Parliamentary Buildings	6,424	2,720
Public Offices, &c.—		
Offices for the Governor—Repairs, &c. ... ..	...	1,364
Treasury Buildings, &c.	1,355	350
Printing Office, Removal of, &c.	8,984	64
Sandhurst Public Offices, Erection of	7,572	5,832
Rents and Furniture	19,498	20,497
Court Houses	15,416	5,713
Police Buildings	15,883	14,426
Gaols and Penal Establishments	2,083	1,812
University—Grant in aid of Buildings ... ..	...	10,000
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	500	5,628
Observatory	325	1,497
Lunatic Asylums	11,826	11,245
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,809	1,500
Cemeteries	994	911
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, &c. ... ..	...	870
Lands and Agriculture	2,206	2,015
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c.	64,512	28,606
Post and Telegraph Offices	24,069	30,696
Customs Buildings	2,873	3,734
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c.	41,747	52,497
Lighthouses and Lightships	7,957	19,876

* The Government of South Australia contributed £6,667 during 1883-4 towards this object. See Miscellaneous Receipts, page 104 *ante*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1882-3.	1883-4.
"OTHER PUBLIC WORKS"—continued.		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—	£	£
Miscellaneous	7,850	5,993
Total Works and Buildings ...	246,082	229,115
Subsidy to Municipalities	310,000	310,000
Roads and Bridges	62,375	59,816
Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department)	18,154	18,217
Total	636,611	617,148
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Post and Telegraph Office Administration*	245,853	258,941
Inland Mail Service	101,627	105,392
Steam Postal Communication †	44,141	56,339
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	24,044	28,147
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,421	14,520
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	42,099	37,876
Miscellaneous	61	45
Total	472,246	501,260
MINING.		
Mining Department	19,229	19,835
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills	18,040	12,540
To assist Miners in Prospecting Operations ... ..	...	8,621
Miscellaneous	1,671	3,338
Total	42,440	47,834
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	5,202	3,079
Expenses in connexion with International Exhibitions	4,596	5,802
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	1,645	5,829
Interest on Temporary Loans, &c. ... ..	...	1,435
Advertising	4,221	4,276
Transport, &c.	1,168	1,371
Refunds, &c.	2,010	...
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades	1,500	2,500
Rewards for Capture of the Kelly outlaws	4,425	...
Other Expenditure ‡	14,410	10,275
Total	39,177	34,567

245. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last ten financial years and the amounts expended under each head, the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1883-4.

* Exclusive of post and telegraph offices, which are included under the head "General Public Works."
 † Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.
 ‡ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund returned to revenue, viz., \$4,000 in each year.

Appropriation Act being distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
1883-4	31,127	...	31,127	
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681	
Civil establishment* ...	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
1883-4	...	113,628	113,628	
Retiring allowances and pensions† ...	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689	

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 242 ante. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July 1876, when it was abolished.

† Including votes of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in 1883-4, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Gratuities, compensations, &c.	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,970
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
Defences ...	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Public instruction, science, &c.*	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
State school buildings †	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, &c.*	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
Crown lands ‡	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
Agriculture, &c.	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 242 *ante*.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 246 *post*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mining	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	24,780	28,280
	1878-9	3,500	30,082	33,582
	1879-80	3,500	24,204	27,704
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
Railways *	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,154,285	1,157,035
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	37,269	37,269
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
Other public works †	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000‡	476,593‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
1882-3	...	636,611	636,611	
1883-4	...	617,148	617,148	

* The amounts entered under the head of Special Appropriations represent, until 1881-2, payments to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account which was created under *The Land Act 1869* (33 Vict. No. 369, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the re-purchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of an unexpended balance of £33,713, has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. This Act expired on the 31st December, 1880, and the final payment was made in 1881-2. The amount set down for 1883-4 represents the salaries of the Commissioners of Railways.

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust fund; see table following paragraph 322 post.

‡ The provision of the Local Government Act 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities, lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs *	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	42,129	280,981	323,110
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260	
Interest and expenses of Public Debt †	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070	
Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	...	...	...
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	...	...
1883-4	...	...	...
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
1883-4	...	72,978	72,978	

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
1882-3	...	26,763	26,763	
1883-4	...	24,632	24,632	
Mint subsidy*	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
1882-3	20,000	...	20,000	
1883-4	20,000	...	20,000	
Aborigines ...	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
1882-3	...	7,498	7,498	
1883-4	...	10,857	10,857	
Miscellaneous services †	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177	
1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567	

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 107 ante, under the head “Mint subsidy returned.”

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1883-4—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	1,336,995	3,446,295	4,803,290
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,568,067	5,142,164
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293	
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c....	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	...	163,556	163,556
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,495	98,537
	1878-9	20,655	21,800	42,455
	1879-80	18,945	52,794	71,739
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	3,600	3,600
	1882-3	...	...	...
1883-4	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293	

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

246. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1876-7 and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the last table by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

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

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1878-9.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	Total.
Railways	£ 12,640,524	£ 1,082,781	£ 1,240,668	£ 618,427	£ 794,468	£ 2,187,183	£ 1,191,132	£ 19,755,183
Water supply	3,017,732	16,032	121,476	63,415	149,903	367,416	304,535	4,040,559
Alfred graving-dock ..	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Law Courts and Parliament Houses	58,551	77,152	78,425	63,821	67,952	44,800	45,505	436,266
Public Offices	148,146	13,000	1,123	11	..	..	..	162,280
Defences	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State school buildings †	514,064	89,252	66,086	84,831	50,693	56,651	36,923	898,500
Yarra Bridge .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,500	300	8,382	10,182
Harbour Works, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	400	13,706	14,106
Total	16,819,135	1,278,217	1,507,778	830,505	1,064,516	2,656,810	1,600,233	25,757,194

NOTE.—The figures in this table in many cases differ from those given in the previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, as they have been obtained on the present occasion from the various Government Departments instead of from the Treasurer's Finance Statement, as formerly.

247. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date nearly seven millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount over a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £57,000 expended on pensions and gratuities, represents the cost of education—including the cost of office staff, inspection, instruction, and contingencies. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1883-4, also the total for the period:—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, † 1872-3 TO 1883-4.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection § and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
1872-3 ..	£ 217,704	£ 208	£ 8,759	£ 226,671
1873-4 ..	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ..	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ..	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ..	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ..	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ..	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ..	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ..	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ..	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ..	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ..	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
Total ..	5,371,628	57,241	1,404,648	6,833,517

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

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

‡ Further details for the last two years are given in Part Religions, Moral, and Intellectual Progress, *post*.

§ Including expenditure from loans.

248. It will be observed that the annual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9, but during the last six years it has been tolerably uniform, averaging about £517,000 per annum. During the same six years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

249. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and only £58 was so spent during the last three years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1883-4.*

	£		£
1851	116,363	1870	33,313
1852	206,552	1871 (six months)	14,840
1853	209,925	1871-2	21,808
1854	390,352	1872-3	4,094
1855	187,355	1873-4	2,251
1856	115,716	1874-5	1,583
1857	115,877	1875-6	760
1858	59,023	1876-7	500
1859	48,809	1877-8	366
1860	6,948	1878-9	342
1861	63,739	1879-80	28
1862	115,209	1880-81	104
1863	50,081	1881-2	...
1864	47,887	1882-3	11
1865	41,808	1883-4	47
1866	35,813		
1867	38,402		
1868	32,549	Total	£2,013,092
1869	50,637		

250. All the Australasian colonies except Victoria expend considerable amounts on the introduction of immigrants, and all spent much larger sums in 1883 than in the previous year. As much as half a million sterling was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1883, of which Queensland contributed about half, or within a fraction of £1 per head of her population, the average for the whole of Australasia being 3s. 6d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended in each colony in 1882 and 1883 :—

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

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 AND 1883.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	11	47	...	...
New South Wales	46,131	112,319	1 1	2 8
Queensland	113,689	246,889	10 0	19 11
South Australia	30,490	73,218	2 1	4 11
Western Australia	3,000	5,500	1 11	3 6
Tasmania	1,870	11,703	0 3	1 10
New Zealand	1,982	52,998	0 1	2 0
Total	197,173	502,674	1 4	3 6

251. During the ten years ended with 1880 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.

252. During the last thirty-four years over forty-six millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, over two millions were spent in 1883-4. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by such bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1883-4:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.‡

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1883-4.	During 1883-4.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways	23,188,894	1,399,148	24,588,042
Roads and bridges	7,078,007	55,879	7,133,886
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,873,326	93,506	1,966,832
„ Country	2,241,061	192,059	2,433,120
Other public works	9,893,132	454,121	10,347,253
Total	44,274,420	2,194,713	46,469,133

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

† See table following paragraph 322 *post*.

‡ All the Returns are brought down to the 30th June, except those relating to country waterworks.

Revenue and
expenditure
of Mel-
bourne
Water-
works.

253. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £1,966,832, consists of £1,869,128 for "construction" and £97,704 for maintenance. And from a return presented to Parliament in October, 1883, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £170,686, making a total cost of £2,137,518; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £1,850,551.

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

254. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the five years ended with 1883. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	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
	1882-3	5,611,253	6 4 1	5,651,885	6 4 11
	1883-4	5,934,687	6 7 6	5,715,293	6 2 9
New South Wales	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
	1882	7,410,737	9 5 5	6,347,810	7 18 10
	1883	6,470,341	7 13 5	8,048,319	9 10 10
Queensland	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
	1881-2	2,102,095	9 5 3	1,904,201	8 7 9
	1883	2,583,444	9 12 11	2,242,971	8 7 6
South Australia...	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
	1882	2,087,076	7 4 0	2,146,599	7 8 1
	1883	2,060,140	6 17 10	2,330,079	7 15 10
Western Australia	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
	1882	250,372	8 4 9	205,451	6 15 3
	1883	284,364	9 2 1	240,566	7 14 1

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.
Tasmania	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
	1882	551,213	4 11 4	502,771	4 3 4
	1883	562,189	4 10 5	533,036	4 5 9
New Zealand	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
	1882	3,917,160	7 13 10	3,824,735	7 10 2
	1883	3,871,267	7 6 3	3,924,005	7 8 3

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

255. In the last year named in the table there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but a deficit in the other colonies. The surplus alluded to amounted to nearly £220,000 in Victoria, to over £340,000 in Queensland, to nearly £44,000 in Western Australia, and to £29,000 in Tasmania. The deficiency in New South Wales amounted to over 1½ millions, that in South Australia to £270,000, and that in New Zealand to over £50,000. During the past five years there has been a surplus four times in Western Australia and Tasmania, three times in Victoria and Queensland, and twice in New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

256. A larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania in the last year named in the table. The revenue of New South Wales, however, which in 1881 and 1882 made a remarkable bound—having increased in those two years by 2½ millions—fell off by a million sterling. On the other hand, the expenditure was much greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except New Zealand; the expenditure of New South Wales especially having increased in the last year by nearly 1¼ millions.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1882 and former years.

257. In three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous ones named. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

258. In the three out of the five years shown in the table the revenue of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, but in all the years the expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the two colonies named stood much above all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883.

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

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

259. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied the same place in all the years, viz., the sixth. In 1883 Queensland was first in regard to revenue per head, and New South Wales first in point of expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1883.

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

260. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1883,† it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to over 17 millions, and their aggregate expenditure to about 18½ millions, sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 21½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 23 millions, sterling. The deficit on the year's transactions made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years, was thus about 1½ millions sterling for both Australia and Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

* The revenue of Queensland exceeded that of South Australia, but the reverse was the case in regard to expenditure.

† In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1882-3 have been taken.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1883.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	17,009,542	7 5 0	18,513,820	7 17 10
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	21,442,998	7 3 0	22,970,861	7 13 2

261. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1883 shows that in the ten years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £17,042,000, the increase being nearly 8 millions sterling, or 86 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 £21,443,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 9¼ millions, or 75 per cent. In the same ten years, the population of the Australasian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,424,790, or 42 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,091,887, or 47 per cent.

Increased revenue of Australasia in ten years.

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

Heads of revenue of Australasian colonies.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.*

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.							
Customs, &c. ...	1,769,108	1,546,857	753,703	618,871	122,388	297,175	1,411,495
Excise † ...	123,654	12,193	51,362		...	15,058	59,396
Licences (business) ...	31,623	117,683	44,339	27,306	4,221	12,665	\$203,284
Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ...	239,380	214,975	87,337	18,880	4,862	23,286	
Land and property taxes	123,884	...	...	...	...	||33,911	405,909
Tonnage, &c. ...	80,871	...	...	...	4,026	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1,333	6,311	...
Total ...	2,318,520	1,891,708	936,741	¶665,057	¶136,830	388,406	\$2,080,084

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1884; those for Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1883. For a summary of the revenue for a later year in some of the colonies see Table IV., Appendix A *post*.

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

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

§ Estimated. The amounts received under the heads of "Licences," "Stamp duties," "Postage," and "Fines, fees, and forfeitures," are not now distinguished in the revenue returns of New Zealand—these being embraced under the general heading "Stamp duties."

|| Including "Dividend Tax," amounting to £9,866.

¶ The taxation of South Australia, as here given, is higher by £27,306 than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 298 *post*), since the item "Business licences" has not been reckoned as taxation in that colony. For like reasons, the taxation of Western Australia is greater by £10,699.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883—
continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
LAND REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive *	614,548	1,269,469	435,896	332,200	17,475	42,461	224,801
Pastoral and mining occupation	103,189	357,879	229,549	91,730	76,323	24,105	+167,998
Miscellaneous ...	1,572	28,721	7,941	8,588						8,277
Total ...	719,309	1,656,069	673,386	432,518	93,798	66,566	401,076
PUBLIC WORKS.							
Railways † ...	2,079,249	2,081,128	475,859	519,097	14,516	29,559	953,910
Water Supply ...	165,033	...	...	63,612	...	...	11,409
Other Public Works ...	1,866	...	2,114	...	...	2,010	...
Total ...	2,246,148	2,081,128	477,973	582,709	14,516	31,569	965,319
POST AND TELEGRAPH.							
Postal receipts § ...	262,322	272,903	70,292	101,944	14,650	25,032	181,687
Telegraph receipts ...	86,956	130,891	66,009	75,877					9,165	92,696
Total ...	349,278	403,794	136,301	177,821	14,650	34,197	274,383
OTHER SOURCES.							
Mint receipts ...	¶ 15,267	8,351	...	...	...	...	...
Fees, fines, &c. ...	111,695	89,267	54,311	49,857	5,258	14,822	109,255
Interest on Public Account	85,537	35,282	63,672	28,217	5,751	8,826	10,444
Rents (other than land)	3,058	45,782	3,205	1,078	76	3,565	...
Pilotage, harbour, and light rates **	...	51,802	16,462	12,588	...	...	4,920
Public school fees ...	...	51,427	...	24,241	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	85,875	155,731	21,808	86,054	13,485	14,238	25,786
Total ...	301,432	437,642	159,458	202,035	24,570	41,451	150,405
Grand total ...	5,934,687	6,470,341	2,383,859	2,060,140	284,364	562,189	3,871,267

Excise and land tax in Victoria.

263. 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 one-third as much as the property tax of New Zealand.

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

264. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was over twice as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two

* including interest on land sold on credit.

† including "Gold Duty," £24,579.

‡ Including tramways in the case of New South Wales.

§ Including commission on money orders.

|| Estimated. See footnote (§) on previous page.

¶ Including £4,852, being unexpended balance of Mint subsidy returned to revenue.

** In Victoria, the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£200) is included with "Tonnage, &c.," under the head of "Taxation."

colonies, the revenue of Victoria would exceed that of New South Wales by over £400,000, the respective amounts for 1883 being £5,215,378 and £4,814,272. It also appears that the railway revenues of the two colonies, which now form about one-third of their total revenues, are about equal. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £427,000, or nearly a fourth; under which head "Licences" produced £86,000 more in New South Wales than in Victoria, but the Customs revenue of the latter was the greater by over £222,000, the revenue from excise by £111,000, and the revenue from stamp duties by £24,000, whilst the Victorian land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £124,000. Under other heads, the revenue from post and telegraphs, rents (exclusive of lands), and miscellaneous sources, preponderated in favour of New South Wales, but Mint receipts, Fees, fines, and forfeitures, and Interest in favour of Victoria.

265. In 1883 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to over £4,000,000, of which nearly £3,000,000 was received for alienation, and over £1,000,000 for temporary occupation, &c. The following table—derived from the preceding one—shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown Lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1883. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

Land revenue
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation, and Miscel- laneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	17,475	76,323	93,798	32·99
2. Queensland ...	435,896	237,490	673,386	28·24
3. New South Wales ...	1,269,469	386,600	1,656,069	25·60
4. South Australia ...	332,200	100,318	432,518	20·99
5. Victoria ...	614,548	104,761	719,309	12·10
6. Tasmania ...	42,461	24,105	66,566	11·84
7. New Zealand ...	224,801	176,275	401,076	10·36
Total ...	2,936,850	1,105,872	4,042,722	18·75

266. It will be noticed that nearly a fifth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1883 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion ranged from an eighth to about a tenth in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and amounted to over a fifth in South Australia, to over a fourth in New South Wales and Queensland, and

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

to as much as a third in Queensland. It will also be remarked that in most of the colonies the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Fluctuations in land revenue in Australasia. 267. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, in 1879 to £3,565,349, in 1880 to £3,802,143, in 1881 to £5,744,306, in 1882 to £5,458,963 and in 1883—as shown above—to £4,042,722. In 1878 the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent.; in 1879, 22 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; in 1880 only 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1881, 27 per cent.; in 1882, 25 per cent.; and in 1883, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In 1883, as compared with 1882, a decrease of nearly £1,300,000 occurred in New South Wales, and of over £100,000 each in South Australia and New Zealand, but, on the other hand, increases amounting to about £40,000 and £30,000 took place in Victoria and Western Australia respectively.

Revenues of British dominions. 268. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1883-4	£ 87,205,184	£ s. d. 2 8 10
Gibraltar	1883	48,335	1 19 6
Malta	"	205,566	1 6 7
ASIA.			
India	1882-3	70,125,231	0 7 1
Ceylon	1883	1,162,179	0 8 5
Straits Settlements	"	559,024	1 3 3
Labuan	"	5,114	0 16 3
Hong Kong	"	268,635	1 13 6
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	1883	889,265	2 0 11
Natal	"	620,496	1 9 8
Cape of Good Hope	1882-3	5,443,486†	4 7 1
St. Helena	1883	10,266	2 0 11
Lagos	"	50,559	0 11 7
Gold Coast	"	105,648	0 3 3
Sierra Leone	"	65,491	1 1 8
Gambia	"	28,866	2 0 10

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 151 ante.

† Including temporary loans.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AMERICA.			
Canada	1883	£ 7,667,430	£ s. d. 1 12 7
Newfoundland	"	261,036	1 9 1
Bermudas	"	30,764	2 2 11
Honduras	"	52,278	1 18 1
British Guiana	"	478,216	1 16 11
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	52,475	1 4 1
Turk's Island	"	10,017	2 2 4
Jamaica	1882-3	594,474	0 19 10
St. Lucia	1883	43,026	1 1 3
St. Vincent	"	34,509	0 16 4
Barbadoes	"	140,079	0 16 4
Grenada	"	43,883	0 19 2
Tobago	"	14,175	0 15 0
Virgin Islands	"	1,708	0 6 6
St. Christopher }	"	43,203	0 19 6
Nevis ... }	"		
Antigua	"	44,055	1 2 3
Montserrat	"	5,863	0 11 1
Dominica	"	21,172	0 15 0
Trinidad	"	458,344	2 16 5
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1883	21,442,998	7 3 0
Fiji	"	106,814	0 16 5
Falkland Islands	"	8,337	5 7 5
Total ... ..	...	198,348,201	0 15 9

269. It will be noticed that, out of the 198 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 44 per cent., 35 per cent., and 11 per cent. Of the total amount, 44 per cent. is raised in Europe, 36 per cent. in Asia, 4 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

270. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed. † It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also

* See footnote (⁂) to preceding page.

† See table following paragraph 260 *ante*.‡ See table following paragraph 254 *ante*.

that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.*

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom. 271. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue is exceptionally high in proportion to population—the only colonies which raise a larger amount per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad.

Revenues of Foreign countries. 272. 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.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head. †
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	1883-4	74,552, ‡	1 18 0
Belgium	1883	11,982,	2 2 10
Denmark	1882-3	2,979,	1 10 4
EUROPE.			
France	1884	124,148,	3 5 11
Germany	1883-5	105,803, §	2 6 9
Greece	1882	2,236,	1 2 7
Holland	1883	9,263,	2 4 5
Italy	„	57,181,	2 0 2
Portugal	1882-3	7,178,	1 13 4
Roumania	„	4,860,	0 18 1
Russia	1880	103,077,	1 4 6 ¶
Spain	1882-3	31,319,	1 17 3
Sweden and Norway	1881-2	7,075, ¶¶	1 1 9
Switzerland	1882	1,749,	0 12 3
Turkey	1883-4	14,681,	0 12 1

* For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 263 and 265 *ante*.

† The populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 153 *ante*.

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

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

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

¶¶ This amount is made up of £4,389,777 revenue of Sweden in 1882-3, and £2,685,125 revenue of Norway in 1881-2

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.				Year.	Revenue.	
					Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
ASIA.					£	£ s. d.
Japan	...	...	...	1883-4	15,121,	0 8 3
AFRICA.						
Egypt	...	...	...	1882	9,148,	1 6 11
Tunis	...	...	...	"	502,	0 4 9
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	1884	6,492,	2 3 5
Brazil	...	...	...	1881-2	14,792,	1 3 0
Mexico	...	...	...	1883-4	6,932,	0 14 2
Peru	...	...	...	1876	13,012,	4 6 6
United States	...	...	...	1882	84,068,	1 13 4

273. According to this table and that following paragraph 268 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austria-Hungary, 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, or Tunis, and slightly less than that of the Argentine Confederation. Countries raising largest revenue.

274. Omitting Peru, in which it is understood that the nominal revenue is sustained by large issues of paper money and other irregular means, France is the only country named in the table which raises more per head than the United Kingdom. In Victoria, about twice as much per head is raised as in France, and more than two and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head.

275. The amounts of which revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of Taxation.

* See footnote (f) to preceding page.

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

TAXATION, 1883-4.

			£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	2,318,519	12	7
" otherwise ...	...	...	3,616,167	2	0
Total ...	...	...	5,934,686	14	7

Taxation per head.

276. In 1883-4 about 39 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 930,940, an average will be obtained of £2 9s. 10d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853 :—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1883-4.*

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

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

Comparison of taxation 1883-4 with former years.

277. It will be observed that a decrease of £15,700 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1883-4, as compared with the preceding year. The taxation per head was less by 1s. 9d. than in 1882-3, and less by 2s. 10d. than in 1881-2, but greater than in any

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer on the 22nd July, 1885, the taxation in 1884-5 (partly estimated) amounted to £2,543,700, or £2 13s. per head of the estimated mean population (960,000) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 230 *ante*.

previous year since 1860; and the proportion of taxation to revenue was lower than in 1882-3 or 1881-2, but somewhat higher than in the five years again preceding the last named year.

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

Heads of
taxation
1877-84.

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1876-7 TO 1883-4.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053
Wharfage rates	109,037	* 27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346	28,537	28,055
Excise:—								
Spirits	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620	52,522	53,638
Beer .. ..	..	..	..	..	62,557	98,955	11,256	..
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	..	..	21,872	64,972	70,933	70,016
Ports and Harbours † ..	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263	27,787	30,871
Licences (not territorial) ..	11,638	† 17,150	20,116	21,702	23,906	25,977	28,381	31,623
Duties on estates of deceased persons	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368	86,648	77,154
Duties on bank notes ..	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324	28,685	28,575
Stamp duty .. ..	..	..	..	83,005	115,844	131,020	133,433	133,651
Land tax .. ..	..	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555	125,806	123,884
Toll receipts	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520

279. Of the decrease in the total taxation of 1883-4 as compared with the previous year, viz., £15,700, it will be observed that £11,256 is accounted for by the abandonment, in 1882-3, of the beer duty; the remaining decrease chiefly resulted from a falling-off of £9,500 under duties on estates of deceased persons, of £1,700 in land tax, and of £900 in excise duties on tobacco—which decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase of £3,200 under licences, £3,100 under ports and harbours, and £1,100 under spirits (excise).

Heads of
taxation,
1882-3 and
1883-4 com-
pared.

280. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and 75 per cent. in 1882-3 and 1883-4. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1883-4 was equivalent to a charge of nearly 10 per cent. on the total value of imports during the same year. §

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

281. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

Customs
revenue,
1877 to
1884.

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

† Chiefly tonnage dues.

‡ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences will be observed in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 328 post.

§ See also table following paragraph 310 et seq. post.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,* 1876-7 TO 1883-4.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	499,568	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431	468,746	472,259
Wine	39,139	37,893	31,462	34,095	43,171	45,112	44,100	39,096
Beer and cider ..	30,352	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770	32,372	33,845
Tobacco and snuff	97,034	82,830	75,161	59,384	53,379	71,525	85,844	97,420
Cigars	16,929	17,639	17,818	16,404	21,691	24,927	29,453	31,311
Tea	69,907	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706	80,298	73,970
Sugar and molasses	90,394	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466	108,087	119,248
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	15,622	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491	14,883	15,665
Opium	15,520	14,214	13,988	18,877	21,645	21,359	20,897	21,389
Rice	13,489	13,681	12,434	15,555	23,136	20,169	20,576	16,607
Hops	9,934	7,586	8,277	9,364	7,805	14,948	8,318	4,416
Malt	14,129	12,870	12,710	10,907	3,371	4,272	1,750	3,301
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	42,994	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510	48,418	43,973
Live stock .. ..	..	28,270	30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948	32,945	38,359
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	329,617	268,656	248,622	273,835	334,296	434,532	444,038	441,470
All other articles..	238,167	244,810	205,391	218,053	222,800	275,140	299,742	288,724
Export duty on timber	..	69	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053

Customs
duties,
1882-3 and
1883-4
compared.

282. It will be observed that the amount of Customs revenue raised in 1883-4 was almost identical with that in the previous year. The amounts received in regard to individual articles, however, varied considerably, the principal increases in 1883-4 being £13,500 under the head of tobacco and cigars, £11,100 under sugar, £5,400 under live stock, and £4,900 under spirits and beer; as against which there was a decrease of £6,300 under tea, £5,000 under wine, £4,400 under fruits and vegetables, £4,000 under rice, £3,900 under hops, and £11,000 under "all other articles." It will be remarked that, doubtless owing to increased production within the colony, the revenue from hops fell off from £15,000 in 1881-2 to £4,400 in 1883-4. It should be mentioned that no alteration took place in the Customs tariff during the the last two years.

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

283. 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 nine 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:—

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

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1883-4.

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
				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†		
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased	(Revenue decreased) 2,300	*
				Cigars increased		3,500		
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced...	3,000	3,500	Excise— Tobacco duty imposed	21,872	65,000		
				Beer " "	62,557	100,000		
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	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.

Duty on bank notes.

284. 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.

285. 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.

286. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1884 to over 7,000,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

287. The land in Victoria available for occupation is estimated to amount to about 40,000,000 acres,* of which 21,100,000 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 17 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 33 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of estates assessed.

288. The number of estates assessed was 1,042, or 14 more than in 1883. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 861. 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.

289. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,800 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 3,000 and 3,600 acres respectively, and in Class IV. not quite 11,000 acres.

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

† The land in process of alienation amounted to nearly 7,600,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

290. 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, 1885.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
I.	100	112	334,455	4.73	3,345	2,986
II.	201	223	802,944	11.34	3,995	3,601
III.	321	391	2,527,038	35.70	7,872	6,463
IV.	239	316	3,413,196	48.23	14,281	10,801
Total	861	1,042	7,077,633	100.00	8,220	6,792

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

292. 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, 1885.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
		£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,337,820	250,000	1,087,820	81.31
II.	2,408,832	502,500	1,906,332	79.14
III.	5,054,076	802,500	4,251,576	84.12
IV.	3,413,196	597,500	2,815,696	82.49
Total	12,213,924	2,152,500	10,061,424	82.38

Amount of
land tax
payable.

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

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1885.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,597	9·760	136·0	121·4
II.	23,829	6·998	118·6	106·9
III.	53,145	5·047	165·6	135·9
IV.	35,196	2·475	147·3	111·4
Total	125,767	4·265	146·1	120·7

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

294. 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; between II. and III. nearly 2d.; and between III. and IV. about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is only about 20 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, two-thirds larger than that in the former.

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.
Stamp
duties.

295. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1883-4 amounted to £1,136, as against £1,926 in the previous year.

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

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each ...	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof ...	0	1	0

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

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.

297. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1883-4 (partly estimated) has already been shown* to have been £133,651 as compared with £133,433 in the previous year. Revenue from stamp duties.

298. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1883 :— Taxation in Australasian colonies.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria †	1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
	1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 7	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 9 10	39·05

* See table following paragraph 278 *ante.*

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

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales	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
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
Queensland*	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
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
South Australia	1879	526,366	2 1 5	31·66
	1880	529,450	2 0 2	26·11
	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751†	2 2 8	30·96
Western Australia	1879	88,329	3 2 2	44·19
	1880	101,257	3 10 2	56·24
	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131†	4 0 9	39·82
Tasmania ‡	1879	232,360	2 1 9	61·87
	1880	300,241	2 12 10	67·89
	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
New Zealand	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
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

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

* Since 1875 the financial year of Queensland has ended on the 30th June. The figures for 1883, however, are for the year ended 31st December.

† This amount is less than that given in the table following paragraph 212 *ante*.—See footnote (T) to that table.

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

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

300. 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, Western Australia and Victoria raised about four-tenths, and New South Wales and South Australia not quite a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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. | |

301. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1883* 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 nearly six millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over eight and a quarter millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1883.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	5,919,275	2 10 5	34·73
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	8,387,765	2 15 11	39·06

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

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1882-3 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 260 ante.

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

Taxation in British possessions. 303. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1883-4	£ 71,766,000	£ s. d. 2 0 4	82·29
ASIA.				
India	1882-3	29,077,564	0 2 11	41·47
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Natal	1882	278,097	0 13 6	42·28
Cape of Good Hope	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos	1878	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia	1878	22,971	1 12 5	89·27
AMERICA.				
Canada	1881-2	5,740,600	1 6 7	82·53
Newfoundland	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermudas	1883	24,102	1 13 8	78·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1883	6,805	1 8 9	67·93
Jamaica	1882-3	436,822	0 15 1	73·41
St. Lucia	1883	35,581	0 17 7	82·70
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
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1883	8,387,765	2 15 11	39·06
Fiji	1883	74,805	0 11 6	70·03

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

304. It will be observed that nearly half as much again is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada; also that the amount raised by taxation in India is about three-and-a-half times, and in the United Kingdom about nine times, that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the

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

Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 39 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head exceeds by nearly 16s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 82 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand, except the Australasian colonies.

305. In Victoria, the gross amount of taxation is nearly twice that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is less than half that in Canada. The average per head is 9s. 6d. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria being even smaller 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.

306. 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.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1883-4	£ 41,764,†	£ 1 1 4	56·02
Belgium ...	1884	6,005,	1 1 6	50·12
Denmark ...	1882-3	2,326,	1 3 7	78·08
France ...	1884	109,691,	2 18 3	88·35
Greece ...	1883	2,146,	1 1 8	95·97
Holland ...	1883	7,920,	1 17 11	85·50
Italy ...	1883	40,826,	1 8 8	71·40
Portugal ...	1882-3	6,036,	1 8 0	84·09
Russia ...	1880	78,453,	0 18 8	76·11
Spain ...	1882-3	30,689,	1 16 6	97·99
Switzerland ...	1882	680,	0 4 9	41·72
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0 10 4	86·59
ASIA.				
Japan ...	1883-4	14,051,	0 7 9	92·92
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	1882	4,769,	0 14 0	52·13
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1884	5,445,	1 17 0	83·87
Brazil ...	1881-2	9,911,	0 15 5	67·00
Mexico ...	1883-4	5,680,	0 11 7	81·94
United States ...	1882	76,473,	1 6 4	90·97

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 153 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 272 *ante*.

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

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

307. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that Russia and the United States come next in this respect; the United Kingdom* follows; 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 also above that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland or Greece, about the same as that levied in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation per head in various countries.

308. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect Holland, the Argentine Confederation, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies † is larger than in the United Kingdom;* and in the majority of those colonies it is larger than in France.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

309. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise no more than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of Spain, Greece, and Japan appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and, although the United Kingdom raises nearly five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as nine of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

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

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

Colony.	Customs Revenue. †		
	Amount. §	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	1,769,108	76·28	9·97
New South Wales	1,546,857	81·77	7·38
Queensland	753,703	80·45	12·10
South Australia	618,871	93·05	9·81
Western Australia... ..	122,388	91·64	23·66
Tasmania... ..	297,175	76·51	16·22
New Zealand	1,411,495	67·84	17·70

* See table following paragraph 303 *ante*.

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

‡ See table following paragraph 298 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 262 *ante*.

311. It will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania during 1883 76 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies, except New Zealand, where it was only 68 per cent. The colony in which the proportion was highest was South Australia, in which all but about 7 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
taxation.

312. It will, moreover, be noticed that, in proportion to the imports, Victoria collected about the same amount through the Customs as South Australia, but less 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 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 the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, ranging from nearly a fourth in the first to something less than a sixth in the last named colony.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

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

Taxation by
Customs
in British
dominions.

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

Taxation by
Customs
in Foreign
countries.

315. The returns of the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of the colonies having been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, it

Revenue and
expenditure
of local
bodies.

* Paragraph 291.

now remains to consider those of the local bodies, which embrace the Municipalities and the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

316. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1884, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884.

					Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.					£	£	£
From Government	}	Endowments...	...	...	41,596	274,896	316,492*
		Other receipts	...	...	15,934	39,776	55,710
" Rates	...	...	...	...	258,341	215,071	473,412†
" Licences	...	...	...	...	60,899	27,026	87,925
" Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	...	5,840	6,304	12,144
" Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	...	...	44,851	2,541	47,392
" Other sources	...	...	...	...	108,458	27,635	136,093
Total	...	...	...	...	535,919	593,249	1,129,168
EXPENDITURE.‡							
Public works	...	...	...	...	333,477	461,351	794,828
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	...	47,993	72,590	120,583
Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	214,838	80,960	295,798
Total	...	...	...	...	596,308	614,901	1,211,209

317. 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.

318. 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

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

† Of this amount £29,070 was levied as *special rates*.

‡ Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 370 *post*.

§ For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 192 *et seq. ante*.

Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

Rate of
endowment.

municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during the first six months of 1884 was at the average annual rate of £1 4s. 3½d. to shires, and 12s. 1¼d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with annual averages payable in the preceding six months of £1 5s. 4½d. and 12s. 8¼d. respectively.*

319. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue in 1884 by 7 per cent.; or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 11 per cent.; and that of shires by 3½ per cent. In the previous year the expenditure of municipalities as a whole exceeded the revenue by 3½ per cent.; that of cities, towns, and boroughs by 1½ per cent.; and that of shires by 5 per cent. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

320. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 28 of the 60 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 67 of the 119 individual shires, in 1883; and in 34 out of 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 63 out of 120 shires, in 1884. Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

321. Payments for salaries formed nearly 10 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1883, and 8 per cent. in 1884. The same item formed 11 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in 1883, and nearly 12 per cent. in 1884. Salaries in municipalities.

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

**MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1884.**

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99	95	95
Licences ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487	4,575	4,521
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409	456	506
Total ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	‡113,141

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

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

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

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1884—*continued.*

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

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

323. In the seven and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the receipts have amounted to £695,525, and the expenditure to £1,011,953, or £316,428 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess loans amounting to £500,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and the amount received in 1884 was greater 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 period the Trust has been in existence, £250,305 has been laid out, or rather less than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being on Improvement and Maintenance of Harbour, Wharves and Approaches, on which £658,371 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being Management and Interest on Loans, on which £103,277 has been expended, or rather more than one-tenth of the whole amount. The balance on hand on 31st December was £213,375.

* For two months only.

324. The Commissioners floated their first loan, amounting to £250,000, in London, on the 17th July, 1883, by means of debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and due in 1908. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £100 *ex* accrued interest, and the average obtained was £100 6s. 9d. The amount tendered was £355,000, at prices ranging from £100 to £104.

Harbour
Trust Loans
First Loan.

325. On the 16th July, 1884, a second loan—also of £250,000—was floated by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, in London, by the issue of debentures having a currency of 25 years, and bearing interest at the same rate as the previous loan, viz., 5 per cent. per annum. In this instance the minimum was fixed at £105, and 170 tenders, amounting to £760,000, were received, at prices ranging from the minimum to £110. The average price obtained was £106 13s. 2d.,—the average price *ex* accrued interest being £106 12s. 9d., the Trust having thus to pay a fraction over 4½ per cent. for their money.

Second Loan.

326. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1878 TO 1884.*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362	5,611,253	5,934,687
Municipalities	639,428	624,681	616,132	651,597	653,891	693,167	756,966
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	113,141
Total ...	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674	5,924,250	6,357,102	6,408,355	6,804,794
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293
Municipalities	713,503	583,476	771,054	574,947	583,037	730,745	839,007
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580	189,573	303,280
Total ...	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623	5,777,479	5,850,381	6,572,203	6,857,580

* 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.

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

327. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbour Trust, amounted to over 18s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £7 per head :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1878 TO 1884.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †																				
	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	5	10	6	5	11	8	5	9	11	6	0	7	6	7	16	4	1	6	7	6	
Municipalities	0	15	8	0	15	1	0	14	8	0	15	2	0	14	10	0	15	4	0	16	3
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0	2	1	0	1	11	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	5
Total ...	6	8	3	6	8	9	6	6	4	6	17	9	7	4	5	7	1	9	7	6	2
EXPENDITURE.																					
Government ...	5	13	8	5	16	10	5	16	0	5	18	10	5	16	11	6	4	11	6	2	9
Municipalities	0	17	6	0	14	1	0	18	4	0	13	4	0	13	3	0	16	2	0	18	0
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	4	2	0	6	6
Total ...	6	13	5	6	13	2	6	16	10	6	14	4	6	12	10	7	5	3	7	7	3

General and local taxation.

328. 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 :—

* 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 230 *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.

‡ See paragraph 275 *ante*.

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1878 TO 1884.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } †	£ 1,712,953	£ 1,730,088	£ 1,690,923	£ 2,003,704	£ 2,317,706	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates	401,208	398,303	401,096	417,642	422,033	445,961	473,412
Toll receipts ...	‡ 13,895	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licences	102,732	98,441	94,713	95,258	94,731	92,610	87,925
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,293	10,521	10,370	10,311	10,961	11,767	12,144
Market dues ...	32,776	32,095	37,451	39,295	38,088	43,795	47,392
Total	560,904	539,360	548,630	562,506	565,813	594,133	620,873
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019
Total general & local taxation } ‡	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373	3,027,197	3,047,412

329. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1878, a proportion of £2 17s. 10d. to each individual in the community; in 1879, £2 16s. 8d.; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; in 1883, £3 6s. 11d.; in 1884, £3 5s. 6d.

General and local taxation per head.

330. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties § —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-one per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1878, 74 per cent. in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, and 76 per cent. in 1884, was derived from rates.

Chief sources of taxation.

331. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1884, || to £28,325,112, ¶ and consisted of moneys—

	£	s.	d.
Borrowed in Victoria	1,998,611	10	6
„ Great Britain	26,326,500	0	0
Total	£28,325,111	10	6 ¶

Public debt.

* 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 278 ante.

‡ Tolls were abolished on the 1st January, 1878.

§ See paragraph 280 ante.

|| On the 30th June, 1885, the public debt amounted to £31,534,607.

¶ This is exclusive of a liability of £222,800 (originally £465,300) incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway for debentures falling due between 1st July, 1886, and 1st January, 1897. The interest on these debentures averages about 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For particulars of this liability, see under the head of Railways in Part Interchange post.

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

332. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1884, was £34,252,312 ; but of this amount a total of £5,927,200 has been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £3,824,100 out of redemption loans. The amount of public debt authorized, the amount paid off, and amount outstanding at the end of June, 1884, under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Authorized amount borrowed.	Amount paid off.	Amount outstanding on 30th June, 1884.*
	£	£	£
Railways	21,676,473	68,100	21,608,373
Water supply—			
Melbourne	1,711,881	800,000	911,881
Country	2,565,438	...	2,565,438 †
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464
Law courts and Parliament Houses	468,514	...	468,514
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195
Defences	100,000	...	100,000
State Schools	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
Yarra bridge	60,000	...	60,000
Harbours, &c.	250,000	...	250,000
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000 ‡	735,000	...
To provide for prospective loss on sale of debentures	31,747	...	31,747
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...
	29,615,712	2,103,100 §	27,512,612
Redemption of loans	4,636,600	3,824,100	812,500 ||
Total	34,252,312	5,927,200	28,325,112

Public debt, when authorized.

333. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1884, over 4 millions sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and another 10 millions—nearly half, however, being for purposes of redemption—in the three years ended with 1883, 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:—

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 245 *ante*, and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part *Interchange post*.

† Of this amount, £660,270 is authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £500,000 to Water Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Loan Redemption Account), see table following paragraph 373 *post*.

‡ This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

§ Out of the general revenue.

|| Available for the redemption of a loan falling due on 1st October, 1885.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Year.		Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1884.
		Act.		Per Cent.	£
1857	...	21	Vict. No. 36	6	4,175,900
1862	...	25	Vict. No. 150	6	300,000
1865	...	20	Vict. No. 287	6	850,000
1868	...	32	Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	5	2,717,000
1870	...	34	Vict. No. 371	4	100,000
1872	...	36	Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	4	1,113,000
1873	...	37	Vict. No. 468	4	1,500,000
1876	...	39	Vict. No. 531	4	2,500,000
1878	...	42	Vict. No. 608	4½	5,000,000
1881	...	45	Vict. No. 717	4	4,000,000
1882	...	46	Vict. No. 741	4	56,110
"	...	46	Vict. No. 739	4	2,000,000
1883	...	47	Vict. No. 760	4	4,000,000
		Increase of debt by conversion of debentures		4	13,102
		Total		...	28,325,112

334. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880-81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the three years subsequent to 1880-81, an amount of £5,732,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 22 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £29 19s. in 1883-4. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for, whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only 1½ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to 3½ years', and in 1883-4 to nearly 5 years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the years 1882-3 and 1883-4, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1883-4.*

At end of the Year.		Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.			Multiple of Revenue.
		£	£	s.	d.	
1860	...	5,118,100	9	10	4	1·66
1870	...	11,924,800	16	8	5	3·66
1880-81	...	22,593,102	26	1	2	4·36
1882-3	...	26,103,202	28	10	0	4·62
1883-4	...	28,325,112	29	19	0	4·90

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1885, the public debt was £31,757,407. At the same date, the estimated population was about 973,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £32 8s. 2d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 5·01.

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

Increase of
debt, 1883-4.

335. During the year 1883-4 debentures and stock were issued to the value of £6,056,110. Of this, however, £4,636,600 was not fresh debt, but was intended for the redemption of loans falling due. The amount actually redeemed in the year was £3,824,100*; besides which the whole of the outstanding Treasury bonds, amounting to £10,100, were redeemed from revenue. These transactions resulted in a net increase to the public debt of £2,221,910, which was equivalent to nearly one-third of a year's revenue. The increased indebtedness per head amounted to £1 9s.

Repayment
of debt.

336. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and a small amount of permanent stock, registered in Melbourne, which is liable to be paid off at any time after the 28th November, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable:—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

When Repayable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable.		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
<i>Debentures.</i>				
1st October, 1884	6 per cent.	£ ...	£ 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
<i>Debentures or Stock (London Register.)</i>				
1st July, 1907	4 per cent.	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
1st April, 1908	„	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
1st October, 1913	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
<i>Stock (Melbourne Register.)</i>				
Permanent debt †	4 per cent.	698,992	...	698,992
Total ... ..	...	1,998,612	26,326,500	28,325,112

* The balance was reserved for the redemption of a loan falling due in the following October.

† But subject to be paid off in sums of not less than £5,000 at any one time after 28th November, 1897, after one year's notice.

337. A 6 per cent. loan of £3,824,100 was duly paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and it will be observed that another amount of £812,500 became due on the 1st October, 1884, and that one of £3,180,620 will fall due on the 1st October, 1885. When the last-named loan is repaid, the portion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest will have become reduced to only £1,256,100. As these loans fall due they are being replaced by the issue of redemption loans bearing 4 per cent. interest, full particulars of which will be given in a subsequent paragraph.* The saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cent. loans recently paid off or falling due up to 1885 will amount to over £156,000 per annum.

Loans falling due.

338. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was counter-balanced to some extent by reconversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1884, to £698,992; at which date, however, a further authorized amount of £111,490 had not been issued. In the case of the last three loans issued in London—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London. This privilege, at the 30th June, 1884, had been availed of to the extent of £6,427,900, so that the stock then outstanding upon the two registers amounted to £7,126,892. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Victorian Government stock.

339. The last instalment, viz., £10,100, of the Treasury bonds, issued in 1880 for the temporary relief of the revenue, and fully described in the last *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4,† was duly paid off on the 1st October 1883.

Redemption of Treasury bonds.

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

Rates of interest.

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.	
6 per cent.	£5,249,220
5 per cent.	2,419,900
4½ per cent.	5,000,000
4 per cent.	15,655,992
Total					...	£28,325,112

* Paragraph 347 post.

† Paragraphs 318 and 319.

Interest on
debt.

341. Nearly three-fifths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and nearly all the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth and Co., in their circular, No. 221, of the 12th January, 1883, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, point out that the greatest degree of negociability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About eleven-twelfths of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1884 :—

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	" "	...			358,280	0	0*
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	739,630	0	0
6	October and April	59,203	4	0	204,750	0	0
4	" "	27,959	13	2	240,000	0	0
	Total ...	87,162	17	2	444,750	0	0
	Grand Total ...	102,807	17	2	1,184,380	0	0
							1,287,187 17 2

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable in 1884-5 on the debt as it stood at the commencement of that financial year. It should be pointed out, however, that, owing to the redemption of £812,500 at 6 per cent. on the 1st October, 1884, by a new issue of debentures at 4 per cent., the annual interest after that date will be reduced by £16,250; also that, owing to portion of the redemption loan being floated before the old loan was paid off, interest was payable for three months of the year on both amounts.

Interest on
loans for
different
works.

342. The annual interest payable on the public debt, taken as a whole, as it existed at the end of 1883-4, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 10s. 10d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 4 to 6 per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent.

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

loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have brought down the rate of interest upon the amount borrowed for railway construction, the average of which was, at the end of 1883-4, only $4\frac{5}{8}$ (£4 12s. 5d.) per cent. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually :—

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which raised.	Amount outstanding on 30th June, 1884.	Interest payable annually.*	
		Amount.	Average Rate.
	£	£	Per Cent.
Railways ...	21,608,373†	999,172	4·62
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	911,881	37,579	4·12
{ Country ...	2,565,438	114,735	4·47
Graving-dock ...	350,464	15,308	4·57
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	468,514	19,977	4·25
Public Offices ...	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences ...	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools ...	1,000,000	41,000	4·10
Yarra Bridge ...	60,000	2,700	4·50
Harbours, &c. ...	250,000	10,000	4·00
To provide for prospective loss on sale of Debentures	31,747	1,428	4·50
Redemption of Railway Loans‡ falling due in October, 1885	812,500	32,500	4·00
Total ...	28,325,112	1,287,188	4·54

343. On the 1st October, 1884, or three months after the date to which the table relates, £812,500 of the old 6 per cent. debentures were redeemed by the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures therefor, and thus the average rate of interest on the amount borrowed for railways was reduced to 4·53 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·49 per cent. It may, moreover, be pointed out that, after the £3,180,620 falling due on the 1st October, 1885, is paid off, the average rate of interest on the railway debt will be further reduced to 4·25 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·27 per cent.

344. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is £1,287,188; but as interest on debentures held

* See note to last table.

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

‡ Included above.

by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1883-4 was only £1,117,709.

Expenses of
paying
interest
on debt.

345. The expenses connected with interest of the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London, discount, and commission—viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on interest payable thereat—amounted to £16,543 in 1883-4, as against £14,118 in the previous year.

Interest on
debt per
head.

346. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted, in 1883-4, to £1,134,252,* being in the proportion of £1 4s. 4d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* † it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Loans floated
in 1883-4
and pre-
vious years.

347. During the year 1883-4, two 4 per cent. inscribable loans were successfully floated in London, viz., on the 3rd July, 1883, one of £2,000,000 (entirely a redemption loan), repayable in 1908; and on the 29th January, 1884, one of £4,000,000 (of which £2,636,600 ‡ was for the redemption of loans falling due), repayable in 1913. In the case of these loans, as well as the loan previously floated in 1883, the right of optional inscription, free of stamp or other cost, was given to the holders of debentures. For the former loan the minimum price fixed for tenders was £98 10s. per £100, with accrued interest from the 1st April, equivalent to £1 16s. 9d. per cent.; the tenders received numbered 684, the amount tendered was £5,137,700, and allotments were made at prices ranging from £99 5s. 6d.—the lowest successful tender—to £100 15s., whilst the average price obtained was £99 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. For the £4,000,000 loan the minimum price fixed was par, with accrued interest from the 1st October, 1883, being equivalent to £1 17s. 4d. per cent.; 529 tenders were received, for £5,561,700; and allotments were made at prices ranging from £100 1s. 6d.—the

* This amount differs by £80,818 from that shown in the table following paragraph 242 *ante*. The difference is chiefly made up of interest of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures, and of expenses of redeeming and floating loans in London.

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

‡ Exclusive of £138,400 for expenses incurred in connexion with the floating of the loan, and to provide for any deficiency caused by debentures being sold below par.

lowest successful tender—to £102 5s., the average price obtained being £100 2s. 11¼d. All the quotations just given include accrued interest, but if this and the expenses of floating the loan be deducted, the net proceeds will be found to have averaged £96 10s. 11½d. and £97 2s. 8¼d. respectively. Notwithstanding the difficulty at first experienced in floating the previous loan, these averages are considerably lower than the average price eventually obtained for it, viz., £97 13s. 7½d. It is stated, however, that the price obtained for the second loan of 1883–4 was reduced fully 5s. per cent. in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold to Australia. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of these loans, and of the loan of March, 1883, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan:—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1883 AND 1884.*

Particulars.	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (45 Vict. No. 717.)	£2,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (46 Vict. No. 739.)	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (47 Vict. No. 760.)
When floated	9th–17th Jan. and 6th March, 1883	3rd July, 1883	29th January, 1884
Minimum price fixed per £100 ...	£98 13 7	£96 13 3	£98 2 8
Number of tenders	735	684	529
Amount tendered	£9,421,400	£5,137,700	£5,561,700
Number of successful tenders †... ..	494	362	428
Highest tender per £100	£101 3 7	£98 18 3	£100 7 8
Lowest successful tender per £100	£98 13 7	£97 8 9	£98 4 2
Gross proceeds, average per £100	£98 16 8½	£97 14 1½	£98 5 7
Deduct expenses, ditto	£1 3 1	£1 3 2	£1 2 10¼
Net proceeds, ditto	£97 13 7½	£96 10 11½	£97 2 8¼
Bank of England minimum rate of discount per cent.	5–3	4	3

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

* A further 4 per cent. loan for £4,000,000 (of which £3,180,000 was for purposes of redemption), repayable in 1919, was floated in London on the 13th May, 1885. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £99, equal to about £97 10 8d., *ex interest*, &c. The amount tendered was 11½ millions sterling—the lowest successful tender being at £100 13s. 0d., and the average price obtained £100 13s. 9d. At the time of issue the money market was much affected by a crisis with Russia and rumors of war with that country, and the Bank of England minimum rate of discount was 3½ per cent.

† Wholly or partly.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

348. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1884, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., have amounted to £331,779, which figures furnish a proportion of £1 0s. 1d. per cent. on the gross amount borrowed to that date. It should be mentioned that another charge, not taken into account, is the banks' commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., with the usual exchange and brokerage, for redemption of the debentures when they arrive at maturity.

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

349. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture have ranged from 2s. 7d. to as much as £3 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1884.

When Raised.	Price per £100 Debenture, <i>ex</i> Interest.		Amount above Minimum Obtained.
	Minimum Fixed.	Average Obtained.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	90 0 0	90 2 7	0 2 7
1876	93 0 0	94 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879	96 16 1	97 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	100 0 0	103 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	98 13 7	98 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	96 13 3	97 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884	98 2 8	98 5 7	0 2 11

Particulars of loans floated in London.

350. Particulars respecting the amounts, nominal rates of interest, due dates of, and average prices obtained for, the various loans, forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1884 are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; and to which is added, in the last column, the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised. It is believed that this is the first time such a calculation has been applied to the Victorian loans:—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1884.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	When due.*	Average price per £100 Debenture obtained.		Actual Rate of interest per £100. †
				Ex accrued interest.	Ex interest and expenses. † (Net proceeds.)	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859 ...	1,000,000	6	1883	105 1 11 ³ / ₄	104 1 11 ³ / ₄	5 13 9
" ...	750,000	"	"	107 17 7 ¹ / ₄	106 17 7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10
1860 ...	1,837,500	"	1884 }	104 17 10 ¹ / ₂	103 17 10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1
" ...	812,500	"				
1861 ...	1,000,000	"	1885	103 1 6 ¹ / ₄	102 1 6 ¹ / ₄	5 16 10
1862 ...	1,600,000	"	"	102 19 7	101 19 7	5 16 11
1866 ...	850,000	"	1891	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 8 11 ³ / ₄	6 0 10
1869 ...	588,600	5	1894	...	...	...
1870 ...	1,518,400	"	"	100 17 6 ¹ / ₄	99 17 6 ¹ / ₄	4 19 10
1874 ...	1,500,000	4	1899	90 2 7	98 2 7	4 15 3
1876 ...	3,000,000	"	1901	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1
1878 ...	457,000	"	1904	...	...	...
1879 ...	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	"	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0
1880 ...	2,000,000	"	"	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11	4 6 11
1883 ...	4,000,000	4	1907	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0
" ...	2,000,000 §	"	1908	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6
1884 ...	4,000,000 ||	"	1913	98 5 7 ¶	97 2 8 ¹ / ₄	4 3 3
Total	29,914,000**					

351. It will be noticed that all the 6 per cent. loans, one of the 5 per cent. loans, and the second portion of the 4¹/₂ per cent. loan of 1879-80, were floated at a premium; but not one of the 4 per cent. loans realized a higher rate than par. For the most successful of the last named, £98 16s. 8¹/₂d. per £100 debenture was obtained in the early part of 1883, whilst the first of this class issued (viz., in 1874) was floated with considerable difficulty for little more than £90.

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

352. By the last column of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier loans that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about 5³/₄ per cent.—the lowest rate being 5¹/₂ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony seems to have considerably improved, for in 1870—or four years later—it was

Actual rate of interest on loans.

* All Victorian loans, except the loan floated in 1884, which is for 30 years, have had a currency of 25 years.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been £1 per cent. See paragraph 348 ante.

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

§ Redemption loan.

|| Of which £2,636,600 was for the redemption of old loans.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per cent. would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

** Including redemption loans amounting to £4,636,600, of which £4,400,000 was for loans falling due in London. This being deducted, the net amount borrowed there is reduced to £25,414,000.

able to secure the money for a little less than 5 per cent., and in the early part of 1883 a loan was obtained for $\text{£}4\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., which, although the nominal rate of interest in recent years has been only $\text{£}4$ per cent., is actually the lowest rate at which any Victorian loan has yet been raised.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1884.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Amount raised.	Average rate per cent. less charges, &c.	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per cent.
		£	£			£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90·59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99·09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99·20	5	5 1 0
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98·85	5	5 1 7
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870 } 1871 }	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,639	102·86	4	3 16 10
1882	30	2,000,000	2,042,916	101·57	4	3 18 2
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	98·94	4	4 1 0
"	50	3,000,000	...	98·75	4	4 1 3
1884	40	5,500,000	...	92·10	3½	3 18 0

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

354. By this table it appears that during the last four years New South Wales has floated five loans, amounting in the aggregate to $\text{£}15,550,000$; that on three occasions the money was obtained—after allowing for all charges—for considerably less than, and on the other two occasions for a little over, 4 per cent., the most successful loan being that floated in 1881 at a rate of interest equivalent to only $\text{£}3$ 16s. 10d. per $\text{£}100$ borrowed. The last loan, it will be observed,

New South
Wales loans.

Success of
recent
New South
Wales loans.

was launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it being the first Australian, and the second Colonial,* loan bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest on this loan was £3 18s. per £100 borrowed, or not quite so low as that at which the 4 per cent. loan of 1881, just referred to, was obtained.

355. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the five years ended with 1883; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:—

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	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
	1882	22,103,202	24 7 10	3·95
	1883	24,308,175	26 1 9	4·33
New South Wales	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
	1882	18,721,219	22 18 0	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	24 17 8	3·34
Queensland ...	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
	1882	13,125,350	52 17 5	6·24
	1883	14,907,850	51 17 2	5·77
South Australia ...	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
	1882	12,472,600	42 9 10	5·98
	1883	13,891,900	45 12 5	6·74
Western Australia	1879	361,000	12 11 10	1·84
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
	1883	611,000	19 5 6	1·93

* Canada was the first British colony to float a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, viz., in June 1884, or only about four months before New South Wales. According to Messrs. Westgarth & Co., this Canadian loan was disposed of at a price which, with various allowances, actually yields to the investors £3 17s. 6d. per cent. But if allowances were made for cost of floating, &c., as is done in the case of the New South Wales loan, the latter would probably be found the more successful of the two loans from the borrowers' standpoint.

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.	
Tasmania	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
	1882	2,050,600	16 14 10	3·72
	1883	2,385,600	18 18 0	4·24
New Zealand*	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
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
	1883	31,385,411	58 0 6	8·11

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the twelve years 1873 to 1884; also Appendix A *post*.

356. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, most of the colonies show an increase of indebtedness per head varying from £2 to £3. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, with £58, and next to it Queensland, with £52 per head. Victoria was only half as heavily indebted as either of these, also much less so than South Australia, but more so than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily-indebted colony being placed first. Except in the case of Western Australia and Tasmania, which are about equal in this respect, the order is the same as in the previous four 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. | | |

357. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1883 from an amount equal to about 8 years' revenue in New Zealand and from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ years' revenue in South Australia and Queensland to a sum equal to no more than 2 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a central position amongst the colonies, her debt being equal to her

* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1883, to £2,715,094.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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

revenue for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

358. 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 seventy-five millions, being over eight millions more than in 1882; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded one hundred and nine millions sterling, being ten millions more than in 1882. 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, 1883.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	75,351,384	31 1 6	4.42
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	109,122,395	35 5 10	5.09

359. 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 £4 4s. 4d. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although Tasmania is almost the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

360. During the ten years ended with 1883, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased 156 per cent., and the proportion per head of population increased by three-fourths. The debt 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 1883 it was equal to their income for over five years. This will be observed by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in ten years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873... ..	42,672,423	20 2 3	3·46
1883... ..	109,122,395	35 5 10	5·09
Increase	66,449,972	15 3 7	1·63

Public debts
of British
dominions.

361. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1884	746,423,964	20 15 3	8·56
Malta	1883	390,339	2 10 7	1·90
ASIA.				
India	1882	156,820,614	0 15 9	2·24
Ceylon	1883	2,124,108	0 15 4	1·83
Straits Settlements	1883	63,100	0 2 8	·11
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1883	753,500	2 1 9	·85
Natal	"	2,554,000	6 1 11	4·12
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	20,811,009	16 7 9	3·82
St. Helena	"	7,750	1 10 5	·75
Lagos	1882	441	0 0 1	·01
Sierra Leone	1883	63,000	1 0 10	·97
AMERICA.				
Canada	1883	33,013,899	7 0 5	4·31
Newfoundland	"	322,773	1 16 0	1·24
Bermudas	"	5,484	0 7 8	·18
British Guiana	"	311,759	1 4 1	·65

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 151 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 268 *ante*.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>				
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1883	48,626	1 2 4	·93
Jamaica	"	1,257,916	2 1 11	2·12
St. Lucia	"	32,400	0 15 11	·75
St. Vincent	"	2,840	0 1 4	·08
Grenada	"	8,750	0 3 11	·20
St. Christopher } Nevis }	"	2,200	0 1 0	·05
Antigua	"	48,071	1 4 3	1·03
Montserrat	"	4,200	0 6 2	·72
Dominica	"	11,900	0 8 5	·56
Trinidad	"	598,630	3 16 11	1·31
<i>AUSTRALASIA.</i>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	1883	109,122,395	35 5 10	5·09
Fiji	"	254,025	1 19 2	2·38
Total	1883	1,075,057,693	4 5 7	5·42

362. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies exceeds a thousand millions sterling, that nearly three-fourths of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself, and nearly one-tenth by the Australasian colonies.

Indebtedness of British dominions.

363. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is 70 per cent. larger than that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand 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 more than twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by nearly a third. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only a fifth of that of Australasia.

Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

364. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which Australasia stands first in this respect. Canada, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope are the only other possessions in which the debt even approaches to so high a multiple of the revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies do of their united revenues.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 355 *ante*.

Public debts
of Foreign
countries.

365. 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.				
		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1883	458,884,†	11 14 2	6·16
Belgium... ..	"	83,383,	14 18 6	6·96
Denmark	1882	11,204,	5 13 9	3·76
France	1884	786,117,	20 17 4	6·33
Germany	1882-3	294,668,‡	6 10 3	2·71
Greece	1883	15,921,	8 0 11	7·12
Holland... ..	1884	84,916,	20 6 11	9·16
Italy	1883	440,381,	15 9 6	7·70
Portugal	"	91,437,	21 4 7	12·74
Roumania	"	27,782,	5 3 4	5·72
Russia	1882	483,104,§	5 6 1	4·69
Spain	1881	512,000,	30 9 2	16·35
Sweden and Norway ...	1882-3	18,684,||	2 17 2	2·64
Switzerland	1883	1,340,¶	0 9 5	·76
Turkey	1878	292,830,**	11 19 2	19·87
ASIA.				
Japan	1883	67,073,	1 16 11	4·43
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1883	96,439,††	14 3 8	10·54
Tunis	1882	5,000,‡‡	2 7 8	9·96
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1883	45,000,	15 5 11	6·93
Brazil	"	81,365,	6 6 9	5·50
Mexico	1880	28,290,	2 17 9	4·08
Peru	"	43,000,§§	14 5 10	3·45
United States	1883	376,834,	7 9 4	4·48

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 153 ante.

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

‡ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, together with the debts of the various States, for particulars of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, footnote (†) to table following paragraph 343. A large proportion of the debts of the German states was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist various invested funds amounting to £35,965,828.

§ Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of paper currency amounting to £86,300,000, and the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £55,416,000, also Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £99,838,000.

|| This amount is made up of £12,719,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,965,000, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,814,000.

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

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

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

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

366. 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 £40,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the United States, Germany, Turkey, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

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

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

368. Turkey and Spain are much more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Tunis, and Holland are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies* are much smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of most of the Foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

369. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries it should be borne in mind that whereas the latter was mainly issued for war purposes, the former was, as a rule, contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

370. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers‡—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1884, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £660,270, towards the redemption of which £22,023 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony§ :—

Municipal debt.

* See table following paragraph 361 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 355 *ante*.

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

§ See table following paragraph 332 *ante*.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1884.

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	39	£ 952,422
Shires	28	131,191
Total... ..	67	1,083,613

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

371. 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 rate on portion of the loan was as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and twelve other urban municipalities in which the rate on the whole or portion of the loan was 5 per cent. Only one municipality, viz., Raywood, paid as high as 9 per cent. for its loan.

General and municipal debt.

372. If the municipal debts, as shown above, together with the Harbour Trust loan of £500,000,* be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1884, viz., £28,325,112,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £29,908,725, or a proportion of £31 12s. 6d. per head of population.

Trust funds, 1884.

373. At the end of June, 1884, there was a total balance of £1,515,111 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £756,980, or 50 per cent., was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1884.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1884.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Assurance fund	88,166	57,140
Suitors' fund	51,235	28,986
Police superannuation fund	79,001	70,000
Intestate estates	100,941	52,515
Municipalities Investment account	60,671	60,671
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	10,668	10,668
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company, and two Insurance Companies	20,000	20,000
Permanent Artillery — Deferred pay fund	1,843	...

* See paragraphs 324 and 325 ante.

† On the 30th June, 1885, the debt of the General Government had increased to £31,534,807.

TRUST FUNDS, 1884—*continued.*

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1884.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Post Office Savings Banks ...	1,043,018	} 457,000
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,751	
Customs officers' and goods overtime	476	
Loan redemption account ...	22,023	
Sundries ...	64,683	...
Total ...	1,546,476	756,980
Deduct remittances and advances ...	31,365	...
Total ...	1,515,111	756,980

374. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, an increase of £61,000 took place in the total amount at credit of trust funds, portion of which is accounted for by an increase of £38,000 in the amount to the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks fund. The following table shows the amount at credit of the funds, and the manner of its investment, at the end of each of the last fifteen financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1884.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111

375. 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

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

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.

376. 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.

377. Of pensions there were in 1883-4 four in all, embracing allowances to two former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,900.

378. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 273, and consisted of five former judges of County Courts, 249 ex-officers of the Civil Service, 16 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, and 3 others. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £36,997, or an average of £136 10s. to each recipient.

379. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 277, or 9 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £39,897, or £1,423 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £144 0s. 8d., or 9s. 6d. more than in 1882-3.

380. 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 1883-4, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1883-4.

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 Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

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

Age an element in certain cases only.

Pensions.

Superannuation allowances.

Pensions, &c., 1883 and 1884.

Pensions, &c., 1883-4.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1883-4—continued.

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.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Former Clerk of the Parliaments	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	5	3,375	0	0	675	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	249	32,714	6	10	131	7	8
47 Vict. No. 767 (Victorian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	1	55	8	3	55	8	3
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	16	342	14	3	21	8	5
47 Vict. No. 777 (Discipline Act)	... ..	1	9	9	0	9	9	0
	Total	277	39,896	18	4	144	0	8

381. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Police pensions, how granted.

382. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1883-4 was 166, the gross amount payable was £14,065, or an average of £84 14s. 7d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 16 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £4,646, or an average of £290 7s. 6d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1883-4.

383. In the year under review, for the seventh time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £4,299. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in 1883-4.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

384. 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, 30 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 58 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.

385. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to six 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 1883-4, 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, 1883-4.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.	
		Total Amount Paid.	Average to each Recipient.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			
Education	129	£ 8,412	£ 65 4 0
Railways	8	1,992	249 0 0
Public Works	17	1,719	101 2 4
Chief Secretary	7	503	71 17 2
Trade and Customs	2	660	330 0 0
Attorney-General	2	566	283 0 0
Treasurer	1	21	21 0 0
Crown Lands	1	75	75 0 0
Post Office... ..	2	51	25 10 0
Defences	1	69	69 0 0
PENSIONS.			
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87*	43 10 0
Ex-Constables of Police	3	104*	34 13 4
Pioneer of overland route to India and Australia	1	96	96 0 0
	176	14,355	81 11 3
Grant in aid of Police Superannuation Fund	...	10,000	...
Total ... ..	...	24,355	...

* In addition to amount paid out of the Police Superannuation Fund.

386. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1883-4 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1883-4.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,800	0	0
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former clerk of Parliaments	500	0	0
„ judges of County Courts	3,375	0	0
„ officers of the Civil Service	32,714	6	10
„ „ Railway department	55	8	3
„ „ Lunacy department	342	14	3
„ members of Defence forces	9	9	0
„ police	12,000	0	0†
Other allowances, voted by Parliament	14,355	1	0
Total	£66,251	19	4

387. 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, are specially exempted from the operation of the Act.

Abolition of pensions.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

388. 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 by clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

* 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 grant of £10,000 voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 382 ante.

registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

389. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

Marriages, 1884.

390. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1884 numbered 7,218, as against 6,771 in the previous year. The excess in favour of 1884 was thus 447.

Marriages, 1884 and former years.

391. More marriages took place in 1884 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 1882, for the first time, the marriages exceeded 6,000; and in 1884, for the first time, they exceeded 7,000.*

Marriage rate.

392. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to 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 per 1,000, in 1879; but since then it has gradually revived, and in 1884 amounted to 7·63, this being the highest rate that has prevailed during the last twenty years. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-five years ended with 1884:—

* 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 1884.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8.15	16.30
1861	8.21	16.42
1862	8.26	16.52
1863	7.51	15.02
1864	7.77	15.54
1865	7.36	14.72
1866	6.76	13.52
1867	6.97	13.94
1868	7.08	14.16
1869	6.89	13.78
1870	6.63	13.26
1871	6.37	12.74
1872	6.36	12.72
1873	6.50	13.00
1874	6.33	12.66
1875	6.33	12.66
1876	6.21	12.42
1877	6.31	12.62
1878	6.20	12.40
1879	5.98	11.96
1880	6.22	12.44
1881	6.79	13.58
1882	7.08	14.17
1883	7.38	14.76
1884	7.63	15.25
Mean of twenty-five years	6.93	13.86

393. 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.

* 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.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN
AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.†	Marriageable Women.‡
1854	234,361	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857	383,668	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861	513,896	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871	712,263	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881	849,438	5,732	6·75	57·40	48·02

Reasons for
fluctuations
in marriage
rate.

394. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought capital with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, 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

* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

‡ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871 the marriage rate was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881 it was still higher than in 1871.

395. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; four years later it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide 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 who should 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.

Probability of female marriage rate reviving.

396. M. Toussaint Loua, Chief of the General Bureau of Statistics of France, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 17th December, 1884, pointed out the desirability of ascertaining the marriage rate by comparing the marriages with the number of marriageable persons instead of with the total population,* and states that in France marriageable males marry at the annual rate of 57 per 1,000, and marriageable females at that of 46 per 1,000. In a former paper (September, 1884,) the same writer had stated the proportions in Switzerland were respectively 49 and 38. The proportions in Victoria, according to the lowest line of the last table were 57 and 48. M. Loua does not say what ages he considers marriageable, and perhaps they may not be identical with those so considered by the Government Statist of Victoria—viz., 20 and upwards for males, and 15 and upwards for females.

French marriage rate.

397. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

* The following are M. Loua's words:—"Si l'on veut rendre compte de la fréquence réelle des mariages, le rapport à la population ne suffit pas; il vaut mieux mettre les mariages en parallèle avec la population *mariable*, c'est à dire avec le nombre des individus célibataires ou veufs) ayant atteint ou dépassé l'âge requis pour leur mariage."—*Journal de la Société de la Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, p. 13, Berger Levrault, 5 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.

colonies for each year from 1865 to 1883, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last twelve of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1883.*

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
1882 ...	7·08	8·69	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·03	7·07
1883 ...	7·38	8·78	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·01	6·82
Means ...	6·62	7·96	8·65	8·13	6·80	6·86	8·12

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

398. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any one of the neighbouring colonies, and as, during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries, the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between 20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had,

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the eleven years ended with 1883, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.* The explanation of the higher proportion in the other colonies of males at the period named is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—have, for years past, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is nearly 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. As the young population is growing to a marriageable age, however, this colony is rapidly assuming a normal condition; and this circumstance 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.

399. In 1883 the marriage rates in all the colonies except New Zealand compare very favorably with those in previous years, but especially those in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania; thus in Victoria and Tasmania the rates were the highest recorded in the nineteen years named in the table; in New South Wales the rate was the highest in the last eighteen, and in Queensland it was the highest—with one exception—in the last sixteen, years. The increase in the marriage rate in Tasmania—where the average rate is comparatively low—during the last two years is most striking; for whilst in 1881 and the two previous years it was only a little above 7 per 1,000, it rose in 1882 to 8 per 1,000, and in 1883 to 9 per 1,000—the latter being a very exceptional rate, even in those colonies where high marriage rates usually prevail. In New Zealand, on the other hand, the rate, which, a few years since, was higher than in any other Australasian colony, has latterly declined, and in the last two years has been so low as to cause that colony to occupy the lowest position on the list. This 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.†

Comparison
of marriage
rates of
colonies
in 1883 and
former
years.

* See figures following paragraph 108 *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."

400. 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 nineteen years :—

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Tasmania.	1. Queensland.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.	4. New South Wales.
5. Victoria.	5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Victoria.

401. It will be noticed that Victoria, which for some years had been at the bottom, stood in 1883 above Western Australia and New Zealand; also that Tasmania, which, until recently, occupied only the fifth position, was, in 1883, at the head of the list.

402. 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 :—

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

403. 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.

* In Queensland, South Sea Islanders are excluded as well as Chinese and Aborigines.

Victoria and New South Wales compared.

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

Single men and women in Australasian colonies.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

404. 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:—

Proportion of single women to single men.

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		

405. 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 397 *ante*, and the positions of Queensland and South Australia are reversed; those of the other colonies, however, remaining unchanged:—

Marriage rates in census year

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		

406. 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:—

Proportion marriages to single men

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 393 *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 9 acres in cultivation per head of the population, or three times as much per head as any other Australasian colony. Tasmania stood next to South Australia with 3 acres per head.

Proportion of
marriages
to single
women.

407. According to the census, women would appear to have a smaller chance of getting married in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony, as the proportion of marriages to those of them who were marriageable was found to be 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 :—

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		

Marriage
rates in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

408. In 1883 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, 1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38
1874	7·07	7·32
1875	7·12	7·38
1876	6·93	7·15
1877	7·05	7·18
1878	7·08	7·27
1879	6·88	7·01
1880	7·15	7·08
1881	7·62	7·41
1882	8·02	7·86
1883	8·19	7·99
Means	7·32	7·36

Unmarried
and married
males, 1881
and 1884.

409. By direction of the Honorable the Minister of Defence, an estimate was recently made by the Government Statist of the number of unmarried males between 18 and 35 and between 35 and 50 years of

* See footnote (‡) to preceding page.

† See paragraph 399 *ante*.

‡ The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

age, and of the number of married males between 18 and 50 years of age, living in Victoria at the middle of 1884, and these, in the following table, are compared with the numbers of like ages and conjugal conditions as returned at the census of 1881:—

UNMARRIED AND MARRIED MALES IN VICTORIA IN 1881 AND 1884.

Year.	All Conjugal Conditions, 18 to 50.	Unmarried (including Widowers).			Married, 18 to 50.
		18 to 35.	35 to 50.	Total, 18 to 50.	
1881 ...	187,842	80,003	25,111	105,114	82,728
1884 ...	217,336	103,250	19,876	123,126	94,210
Increase ...	29,494	23,247	...	18,012	11,482
Decrease ...	...	...	5,235	...	...

410. The table shows an estimated increase in the $3\frac{1}{4}$ years between the taking of the census and the middle of 1884 of nearly 30,000 males between 18 and 50, of whom 11,482, or two-fifths, were married. The unmarried between 18 and 35 increased by 23,247, but between 35 and 50 they were fewer by 5,235, the net increase of unmarried males between 18 and 50 being 18,012. Increase in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.

411. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in 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.

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

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

412. The following table gives for each of the fifteen years ended with 1882 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 1882.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.‡	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	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	6.7	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	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	7.2	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	7.7	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	7.9	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	7.7	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	7.5	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	7.3	7.5	9.3	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	...	7.1
1879 ...	7.2	6.4	4.3	7.3	6.3	6.8	7.6	10.2	7.5	6.7	7.6	7.6	6.9	...	7.5
1880 ...	7.4	6.6	3.8	7.6	6.3	6.7	7.5	9.1	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	6.8	...	6.9
1881 ...	7.6	6.9	4.2	7.8	6.2	6.4	8.0	9.9	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.8	...	8.1
1882 ...	7.7	7.0	4.3	7.7	6.4	6.7	8.2	10.2	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.8	...	7.9
Means	8.0	7.1	4.7	7.7	6.6	7.1	8.6	10.5	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.6

413. It will be observed that Italy was the only country whose marriage rate was above the average in the years 1881 and 1882, but that the rates in England, Scotland, Denmark, Austria, and Belgium, as well as Italy, show improvement in those years as compared with the universally low rates prevailing in 1879 and 1880. In most of the other countries, however, the depression in the marriage rate has continued, although in some cases there are indications of a reaction. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rates were lower in 1879 and 1880 than in any other year since the registration system first came into force.

* 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 a low rate was recorded in that and subsequent years in consequence of the non-registration of marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, however, afterwards decreased, and since then the registration of marriages has been less imperfect.

414. 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. The rates in these countries vary from 8 to 10½ per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rates prevail in Ireland* and Sweden. In four of the Australasian colonies, viz., Queensland, New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales, the mean marriage rate, during the nineteen years ended with 1883 was either at or above 8 per 1,000, the rate in the first three being somewhat higher than, and in the last about the same as, in England, Holland, and France. The average rates in Tasmania and Western Australia are slightly higher than, and the rate in Victoria is about the same as, the rate in Sweden, which is, as has been already stated—next to Ireland—at the bottom of the list of European countries in this respect.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

415. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the twelve years ended with 1882. 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 1882, although higher than the unusually low rates which had prevailed in the three previous years, was still below the average of the whole period:—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1882.

		Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				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	1881	...	...	7·01
1875	7·67	1882	...	...	7·17
1876	7·70		Mean	...	7·46
1877	7·32				

416. 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 1884 it was in town districts over three times as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions:—

Marriage rates in town and country.

* See footnote (f) to table following paragraph 412 ante.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1884.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1884.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne & suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	322,690	3,630	11.25
Extra-Metropolitan towns	190,636	2,123	11.14
Country districts	432,774	1,465	3.39
Total	946,100	7,218	7.63

417. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter, and 1884 was no exception to this rule. 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 decade :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1884.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,663	23.04	24.43
Autumn ...	June	1,963	27.20	26.19
Winter ...	September	1,658	22.97	23.81
Spring ...	December	1,934	26.79	25.57
	Year	7,218	100.00	100.00

418. 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. In 1884 the proportion of marriages between bachelors and spinsters was much above the average, and a corresponding decrease occurred amongst the other classes, chiefly in the marriages of bachelors and widows. The following are the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1884 and the percentage during a previous decennial period :—

Marriages in each quarter.

Former condition of those marrying.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1884.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	6,152	85.23	80.59
Bachelors and widows	341	4.72	7.10
Widowers and spinsters	451	6.25	7.75
Widowers and widows	274	3.80	4.56
Total	7,218	100.00	100.00

419. The following is a statement of the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, the figures, except those in the first line, being taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics** :—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria	806	71	77	46
England	816	45	86	53
France	840	41	82	37
Prussia	794	53	108	45
Russia	762	46	102	90
Austria	755	64	131	50
Italy	825	38	99	38
Spain	811	40	101	48
Belgium	827	51	86	36
Holland... ..	794	54	104	48
Denmark	813	52	101	34
Sweden	847	36	93	24
Norway... ..	845	38	96	21
Greece	858	41	68	33
Roumania	850	30	62	58

420. The figures in this table appear to show that widows have a better chance of remarrying in Victoria than in most of the countries named, as the proportion of such remarriages (117 per 1,000) is higher than in any of those countries, except Russia (136 per 1,000). Next to these countries in this respect is Austria with 114, then Holland with 102, and then England and Prussia each with 98 remarriages of widows to every 1,000 marriages celebrated.

High proportion of widows remarrying.

421. 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

Divorced persons, 1884.

divorce. Twelve divorced men and two divorced women were married in 1884; ten of the former married spinsters, and two widows. The divorced women both married bachelors. There were also two marriages by registrar of persons who had been previously married to each other; but no statement was made as to whether they had been divorced or what was the reason of their remarriage.

Divorced
persons,
1881.

422. 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.*

Deserted
husbands
and wives.

423. 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. Thirteen deserted wives (but no deserted husbands) availed themselves of this provision in 1884. Nine of these married bachelors, and four widowers; three had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, one for 8, two for 9, three for 10, and the remainder for 12, 16, 20, and 25 years respectively. In the previous year two deserted wives remarried.

Remarriages.

424. In 1884, 725 widowers and 615 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last eleven 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 fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the last census.† In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report on the Census of 1881, paragraph 314.

† According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.—See table following paragraph 402, also figures following paragraph 404, ante.

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 nineteen years ended with 1884 :—

REMARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1877 ...	666	600
1867 ...	504	591	1878 ...	634	585
1868 ...	558	623	1879 ...	637	553
1869 ...	553	563	1880 ...	603	520
1870 ...	547	595	1881 ...	679	551
1871 ...	587	605	1882 ...	628	547
1872 ...	522	552	1883 ...	699	562
1873 ...	586	591	1884 ...	725	615
1874 ...	602	593			
1875 ...	614	583	Total ...	11,509	10,950
1876 ...	678	623			

425. The marriages of 9 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1884. In the previous year 4 such marriages took place. Marriages of Aborigines.

426. Nineteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1884, as against 8 in 1883, 10 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 13 in 1880, 11 in 1879, 13 in 1878, and 20 in 1877. During the eighteen years prior to the year under review, 276 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 15 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :— Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1884.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Eighteen Years: 1866 to 1883.	Year 1884.	Total: 1866 to 1884.
Victoria	124	14	138
Other Australian colonies ...	46	3	49
England and Wales	52	1	53
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	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	5	...	5
Total	276	19	295

Marriages
by different
sects.

427. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1884, 91 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 9 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, which had fallen off considerably in 1882 and 1883, again rose in 1884, when they were more numerous than in any previous year except 1881; they numbered 645, as against 565 in 1883, 588 in 1882, and 647 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 1884, 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 in 1884.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1883.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Church of England	2,132	29·54	27·99	24·63
Presbyterians	1,242	17·20	19·10	20·46
Wesleyans	1,138	15·77	15·46	16·38
Bible Christians	141	1·95	1·96	1·69
Independents	354	4·90	5·01	5·42
Baptists	313	4·34	4·83	3·70
Lutherans	73	1·01	·89	1·02
Unitarians	1	·01	·01	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	...	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	2	·03	·03	·16
Roman Catholics	1,061	14·70	14·86	17·21
Jews	36	·50	·40	·42
Other sects	80	1·11	1·12	1·06
Lay registrars	645	8·94	8·34	7·82
Total	7,218	100·00	100·00	100·00

Duplicate
marriages.

428. 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. In 1884 one case was noticed of a marriage according to Jewish rites of a couple who had previously been united by a lay registrar. 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.

429. Of the 9 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1884, 7 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 1 was according to those of the Wesleyans, and 1 according to those of the Baptists. Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

430. Of the 19 marriages of Chinese in 1884, 3 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 3 according to those of the Wesleyans, 5 according to those of the Independents, 2 according to those of the Primitive Methodists, and 4 were performed by lay registrars. Sects of
Chinese
married.

431. 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:— Marriages
by different
sects.

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

432. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Sects which
perform
most mar-
riages and
vice versa

* Including Pagans, those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decennium. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous, than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but, according to the average of the decennium, more marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

Signing with marks.

433. 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 1884, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1884.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	7,218	184*	2·55
Brides	7,218	200	2·77
Mean	7,218	192	2·66

Increased numbers signing in writing.

434. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1884, the proportion of both men and women signing with marks was much lower than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last twelve years:—

* Of these, 12 were Chinese, who signed in the Chinese character. If these be excluded, the number signing with marks in every 100 married would be reduced to 2·38.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
1882	2·88	3·27	3·07
1883	3·09	3·47	3·28
1884	2·55*	2·77	2·66

435. 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

436. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1884 numbered 384, but in only 64 of these, or a sixth, did both parties use marks. In the 320 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 less than a twentieth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 200 marriages could neither party write.

437. In the case of the 9 Aboriginal males, which took place in 1884, 4 of the males, but only 1 of the females, signed with marks.

438. 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 1884 and the average of the ten years ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

* See footnote to last page.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1884.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1.50	1.69	1.59	4.54	6.11	5.33
Presbyterians ...	1.29	1.61	1.45	3.67	5.97	4.82
Wesleyans ...	1.93	1.93	1.93	4.15	5.33	4.74
Bible Christians ...	1.42	2.84	2.13			
Independents ...	2.54	2.26	2.40	3.37	5.49	4.43
Baptists ...	2.24	3.83	3.03	3.48	5.22	4.35
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	1.77	4.13	2.95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	1.22	6.10	3.66
Roman Catholics ...	5.28	4.62	4.95	10.14	15.43	12.79
Jews ...	...	...	...	.95	.47	.71
Other sects ...	5.13	2.56	3.84	7.01	3.79	5.40
Lay registrars ...	5.58	7.29	6.43	6.60	12.93	9.77
Total ...	2.55*	2.77	2.66	5.31	7.93	6.62

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

439. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1884 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the decennial period. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although usually lower, was in the last two years considerably higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

440. In 15 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the fourteen years ended with 1884, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 98 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In the 318 marriages of Jews only 3 persons signed with marks.

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

441. 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 seven years 1877 to 1883 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:—

* See footnote to table following paragraph 433 ante.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1883.

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
	1882	2.88	3.27	3.07
	1883	3.09	3.47	3.28
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
	1882	2.50	4.97	3.73
	1883	2.91	4.62	3.76
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
	1882	4.43	5.14	4.78
	1883	4.02	5.36	4.69
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
	1882	5.09	6.16	5.62
	1883	5.66	6.54	6.10
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
	1882	5.16	9.69	7.42
	1883	5.35	8.40	6.88

442. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is almost always larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which, both in 1882 and 1883, the proportion of males signing in writing was even larger than in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

443. 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.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1882	13·2	17·1	15·2
Scotland	1881	7·1	13·9	10·5
Ireland	1879	28·0	32·9	30·4

Illiteracy in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

444. 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 1882, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the Westmoreland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 5·7; but even this shows more illiteracy amongst males than was found to exist in the same year in any of the colonies referred to. As regards females, the highest state of proficiency prevailed in the Rutland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 2·2, which proportion was lower than in any of the Australasian colonies.

Signing with marks in France.

445. The only other countries respecting which similar particulars are at hand are France and Italy, the particulars, moreover, not being of very late date. In France, 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 less prevalent 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. In Italy the proportion signing with marks in every 100 marriages during 1867 were—males, 21·6; females, 30·0, showing a larger proportion of illiteracy than in any of the other countries named, except Ireland.

446. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 98 of the 7,218 marriages which took place in 1884.* In 88 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 4 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife; and in 6 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination:—

Ages of bridegrooms and brides in combination.

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1884.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.															Total Bridegrooms.					
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.		60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	
17 to 18 years...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19 "	...	...	1	4	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
19 to 20 "	1	...	...	5	5	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
20 to 21 "	...	1	4	6	13	23	16	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
21 to 25 "	...	6	31	66	137	222	285	1350	283	33	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2424
25 to 30 "	1	2	17	44	99	143	211	1203	660	72	14	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2472
30 to 35 "	1	1	7	9	19	40	45	334	270	90	28	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	849
35 to 40 "	5	6	7	16	124	132	72	53	8	8	1	1	433
40 to 45 "	2	4	4	5	39	79	48	35	31	10	3	260.
45 to 50 "	2	...	2	1	5	24	45	28	36	18	24	8	2	195
50 to 55 "	1	2	13	15	23	20	27	22	23	9	2	...	1	1	...	159
55 to 60 "	1	1	...	4	12	3	7	11	18	12	6	2	1	78
60 to 65 "	1	2	4	3	6	7	10	11	9	4	57
65 to 70 "	1	3	1	...	2	2	6	2	17
70 to 75 "	1	2	1	4
75 to 80 "	1	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	94
Total Brides	3	10	63	142	289	459	592	3162	1507	375	208	113	96	60	34	11	1	1	92	7218	

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Two men between 45 and 50 married girls between 16 and 17; three women between 40 and 45 married men between 21 and 25; &c.

447. An examination of the 7,120 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,270 instances, or 32 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 588 instances, or 8 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,262 instances, or 60 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

448. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 75

Inequalities of age.

* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv:—"I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property, but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation."

and 80 married a girl between 17 and 18, a man between 60 and 65 married a girl between 18 and 19, a man between 55 and 60 married a girl between 16 and 17, another man at that age married a girl between 19 and 20, two men between 40 and 45 married girls between 16 and 17, four men at that age married girls between 18 and 19. On the other hand, a youth between 17 and 18, four youths between 18 and 19, and 13 youths between 19 and 20 married women between 20 and 25; three men between 21 and 25 married women between 40 and 45, and one man between 50 and 55 married a woman between 70 and 75.

Age at which marriage is contracted.

449. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which those of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1884 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1884.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1884.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1884.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1884.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1884.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	3	·42	·48
15 to 16 " ...	...	...	...	10	1·40	2·71
16 to 17 " ...	...	...	·02	63	8·84	12·74
17 to 18 " ...	2	·28	·46	142	19·93	36·74
18 to 19 " ...	15	2·11	1·57	289	40·56	62·69
19 to 20 " ...	37	5·19	6·33	459	64·41	80·93
20 to 21 " ...	121	16·98	16·79	592	83·08	86·94
21 to 25 " ...	2,424	340·26	281·06	3,162	443·73	375·69
25 to 30 " ...	2,472	347·00	295·83	1,507	211·48	174·64
30 to 35 " ...	849	119·17	165·38	375	52·62	69·13
35 to 40 " ...	433	60·78	97·22	208	29·19	44·26
40 to 45 " ...	260	36·50	59·54	113	15·86	26·44
45 to 50 " ...	195	27·37	37·58	96	13·47	14·99
50 to 55 " ...	159	22·32	20·49	60	8·42	6·79
55 to 60 " ...	78	10·95	9·92	34	4·77	3·03
60 to 65 " ...	57	8·00	4·96	11	1·54	1·16
65 to 70 " ...	17	2·39	1·85	1	·14	·40
70 and upwards ...	5	·70	1·00	1	·14	·24
Total ...	7,124*	1,000·00	1,000·00	7,126*	1,000·00	1,000·00

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

450. 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 1884 are much higher than those relating to the decennial period.

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 94 and the brides by 92. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of two more of the former than of the latter.

451. Boys not under 14 and girls not under 12 years of age may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry in Victoria; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Two of the males, however, who married in 1884 had not completed their eighteenth year, and one of the females had not completed her fourteenth year; two other females had not completed their fifteenth, and ten others had not completed their sixteenth; as many as 175 of the males, or 1 in every 41, and no fewer than 1,558 of the females, or between a fourth and a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of minors.

452. From the experience of Victoria during recent years, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females but fewer males marry under age in this colony than in England and Wales. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

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 1884.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms ...	2.46	2.52	7.95
Brides ...	21.86	28.32	21.96
Mean ...	12.16	15.42	14.96

453. 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:—

Marriage rate of minors.

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.

454. 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 only 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.

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

455. 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 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

* Mean of the years 1870 to 1872 and of the years 1880 to 1882.

See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.

† In this table, and that following paragraph 453, 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.

456. 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.

457. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*†:—

Age of marriage in various countries.

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—				
	Under 20.	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	Over 50
BRIDEGROOMS.					
Victoria ...	8	631	229	89	43
England ...	35	731	144	52	38
Scotland ...	32	684	189	62	33
Ireland ...	26	600	269	67	38
France ...	23	607	262	65	43
Italy ...	11	623	259	68	39
Prussia ...	8	663	231	64	34
Russia ...	573	428	122	56	21
Norway ...	8	572	291	83	46
Sweden ...	1	574	299	81	45
Belgium ...	9	548	307	91	45
Holland ...	23	562	281	87	47
BRIDES.					
Victoria ...	181	663	103	40	13
England ...	149	680	111	41	19
Scotland ...	134	686	134	37	9
Ireland ...	137	713	111	27	12
France ...	204	593	145	40	18
Italy ...	171	657	125	34	13
Prussia ...	111	686	152	41	10
Russia ...	573	334	64	23	6
Norway ...	93	657	185	53	12
Sweden ...	51	643	232	59	15
Belgium ...	63	625	222	66	24
Holland ...	99	607	212	61	21

* See table following, paragraph 452 ante.

† Page 305.

Marriages of
minors in
different
countries.

458. It appears by this table that, in proportion to the whole numbers marrying, fewer males marry under age in Victoria than in any of the countries named, except Prussia and Norway (where the proportions are the same as in Victoria) and Sweden, but, on the other hand, that more females marry under age in Victoria than in any of those countries, except France and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Conjugal
condition in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

459. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These are grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Husbands
and wives
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

460. 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 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.

461. 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		

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.

462. 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 :—

Proportion of husbands under and over 21.

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

463. 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 :—

Proportion of wives under and over 21.

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

464. It is to be regretted that no figures are at hand showing the conjugal condition of males and females at marriageable ages living in countries out of Australasia ; but the following table contains a statement of the proportions of those of both sexes and all ages unmarried, married, and widowed in various countries. The figures, except those in the first line, have been taken from *Muthall's Dictionary of Statistics** :—

Conjugal condition in various countries.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES, AND ALL AGES.

Countries.	Numbers in every 1,000 Living.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Victoria	665	294	41
England	602	345	53
France	511	405	84
Prussia	606	336	58
Wurtemberg	623	319	58
Austria	605	342	53
Hungary	532	407	61
Italy	582	352	66
Switzerland	609	319	72
Spain	572	360	68
Portugal	628	310	62
Holland	611	328	61
Belgium	629	315	56
Scandinavia	618	330	52
Chili	688	260	52

Small proportion of married in Victoria.

465. It appears from this table that, in Victoria, in proportion to the numbers of the population, fewer persons are living in the marriage state than in any of the other countries named, except Chili; and fewer are living in the widowed state than in any of those countries. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the proportion living at marriageable ages, especially of males, is smaller in Victoria than in most of those countries.

Births, 1884.

466. The births registered in Victoria during 1884 numbered 28,850, as against 27,541 in 1883. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,309.

Births in 1884 and former years.

467. During the 15 years prior to 1884, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in that year a marked increase took place, and the number was higher than in any previous year. In only one other year did the births exceed 28,000, viz., in 1873, but they then numbered 750 less than in the year under review.*

Birth rate

468. The birth rate has been declining steadily during the last 20 years. The marriage rate also declined until 1879, but since then it has revived. There has not, however, been a corresponding improvement in the birth rate, which in 1884 was only higher by a fraction than in the previous year, which was that in which the birth rate was absolutely the lowest. The following are the figures for the last twenty-five years:—

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1884.

				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1860	...	...	...	42.81	1874	...	...	...	34.46
1861	...	...	...	43.46	1875	...	...	...	33.94
1862	...	...	...	44.50	1876	...	...	...	33.61
1863	...	...	...	42.46	1877	...	...	...	32.17
1864	...	...	...	43.79	1878	...	...	...	32.36
1865	...	...	...	42.40	1879	...	...	...	32.18
1866	...	...	...	39.76	1880	...	...	...	30.75
1867	...	...	...	39.75	1881	...	...	...	31.24
1868	...	...	...	41.08	1882	...	...	...	30.04
1869	...	...	...	37.89	1883	...	...	...	30.02
1870	...	...	...	38.07	1884	...	...	...	30.49
1871	...	...	...	37.15					
1872	...	...	...	36.33					
1873	...	...	...	36.71					
					Mean of 25 years ...				36.70

469. 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

470. 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

* In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

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 Austral-
asian
colonies.

471. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1883, 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 1883, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1883.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42·40	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
1882 ...	30·04	37·16	35·85	37·40	35·84	33·50	37·32
1883 ...	30·02	37·09	36·92	37·37	33·87	34·25	36·28
Means ...	35·26	38·94	40·10	38·85	32·88	30·94	40·53

Diminished
birth rate in
most of the
colonies.

472. During recent years the birth rates in all the colonies, except Tasmania and Western Australia, have exhibited a downward tendency, and have been considerably lower than those quoted for the early years named in the table. In Victoria and New Zealand, indeed, the birth rate in 1883 was the lowest during the whole period to which the table refers; in New South Wales it was the lowest with one exception, and in South Australia with three exceptions. On the other hand, a marked improvement in the birth rate in Tasmania has taken place during the last two or three years, coincidentally with a rising marriage rate,† and

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the twelve years ended with 1884, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*. For birth rates in 1884, see Appendix A *post*.

† See paragraph 399 *ante*.

it was much higher in 1883 than in any previous year. The diminished birth rate in Victoria between 1871 and 1881 has already been accounted for by the falling-off which occurred in the number of mothers; and it is probable that the low birth rates now prevailing in some of the other colonies are due to a similar cause.

473. 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 nineteen years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1883, but stands fifth in the nineteen-year series:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New Zealand.
2. New South Wales.	2. Queensland.
3. Queensland.	3. New South Wales.
4. New Zealand.	4. South Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
6. Western Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.	7. Tasmania.

474. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1883 shows a slight improvement on the low rate prevailing in the previous year; but on the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1883 was the lowest during the last eleven years. This will be seen by the following figures for the eleven years ended with 1883:—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
1879	34·55	35·42
1880	35·33	36·20
1881	35·22	35·63
1882	34·18	34·73
1883	34·31	34·66
Means	34·90	35·59

475. 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.

476. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the fifteen years ended with 1882, 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 :—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.§	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Italy.
1868 ...	35·8	35·3	26·7	31·2	27·5	...	38·7	42·4	36·9	31·5	34·7	25·7	...	34·4	35·4
1869 ...	34·8	34·3	26·7	29·5	28·2	...	40·2	42·6	37·9	31·6	34·5	25·7	...	35·7	37·2
1870 ...	35·2	34·6	27·7	30·5	28·3	...	40·5	41·7	38·5	32·3	37·6	25·5	29·8	35·4	36·8
1871 ...	35·0	34·5	28·1	30·2	30·4	29·2	39·8	43·0	33·8	31·0	36·9	22·6	29·0	...	37·0
1872 ...	35·7	34·9	27·8	30·3	30·0	29·7	40·0	41·0	39·5	32·3	37·4	26·8	29·8	...	37·9
1873 ...	35·4	34·9	27·1	30·8	30·8	29·9	40·9	42·2	39·7	32·5	37·7	26·1	29·7	...	36·4
1874 ...	36·0	35·7	26·6	30·9	30·9	30·7	40·7	42·7	40·1	32·6	37·9	26·2	30·4	...	34·9
1875 ...	35·4	35·4	26·1	31·9	31·0	31·2	40·9	45·2	40·6	32·5	38·1	26·0	31·8	...	37·8
1876 ...	36·3	35·9	26·4	32·6	30·7	31·8	41·0	45·6	40·8	33·2	38·5	26·2	32·8	...	39·2
1877 ...	36·0	35·6	26·2	31·8	30·9	31·8	39·7	43·3	40·1	32·3	36·3	25·5	32·0	...	36·9
1878 ...	35·6	35·3	25·1	31·7	29·7	31·1	39·5	42·8	38·9	31·5	35·8	25·2	31·3	...	36·0
1879 ...	34·7	34·7	25·2	32·0	30·5	32·0	40·3	45·3	38·9	31·5	37·4	25·0	30·5	...	37·6
1880 ...	34·2	34·0	24·7	31·8	29·4	30·7	38·7	42·9	37·6	31·3	35·6	24·5	29·6	...	33·6
1881 ...	33·9	33·7	24·5	32·3	29·1	30·0	38·7	43·7	37·0	31·8	34·9	24·9	29·8	...	38·0
1882 ...	33·7	33·3	24·1	32·4	29·4	30·9	38·9	44·6	37·2	31·2	35·3	24·8	28·8	...	37·1
Means	35·2	34·8	26·2	31·3	29·8	30·6	39·9	43·3	38·5	31·9	36·4	25·4	30·4	35·1	36·8

* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still-births.

‡ 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.

477. 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 the last two or three years named the birth rate in most of the countries named was unusually low, this being the case most particularly in England, Ireland, Scotland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, France, and Switzerland.

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

478. The birth rate in Victoria, taken over a series of years, approximates to that in England, Scotland, and Holland, is lower than that in the Central European States and Italy, but higher than that in any of the other countries named in the last table. In four of the Australasian colonies—viz., New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia—the average rate is much higher than in Italy, but is about equal to that in Central Europe (excepting Hungary)—the rate in the two former slightly exceeding that in Austria, and in the two latter nearly equalling that in Germany. In Western Australia, the rate is somewhat higher than in Belgium; whilst in Tasmania it is about equal to that in Denmark, Norway, or Switzerland, but lower than in any of the other countries named, except Sweden, Ireland, and France.

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

479. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth rate of the United Kingdom was lower in 1882 than in any year since 1870, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1882.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1878	...	34·1
1872	...	34·4	1879	...	33·5
1873	...	34·1	1880	...	32·7
1874	...	34·5	1881	...	32·5
1875	...	34·0	1882	...	32·2
1876	...	34·9		Mean	34·0
1877	...	34·5			

* See table following paragraph 412 ante.

† See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 412 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 xlvii :—"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."

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1884.

480. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1884; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year:—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1884.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1884.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	322,690	10,911	33·81
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	190,636	6,252	32·80
Country districts ...	432,774	11,687	27·01
Total ...	946,100	28,850	30·49

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1884.

481. 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 twelve years:—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1884.

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	31·35	27·41	30·04
1883 ...	33·15	32·07	26·81	30·02
1884 ...	33·81	32·80	27·01	30·49

Results
compared

482. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In that and the subsequent years, however, owing to a falling-off in the birth rate in the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, and a gradual increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in the other urban district.

483. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1884; 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.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1884.			Ten Years : 1871-80.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City	66,507	1,776	26·70	27·57
Hotham Town	18,750	774	41·28	34·03
Fitzroy City	23,400	867	37·05	34·57
Collingwood City	25,631	977	38·12	36·28
Richmond City	26,662	962	36·08	35·96
Brunswick Borough	8,396	349	41·57	38·66
Northcote Borough*	2,000	68	34·00	...
Prahran City	27,000	852	31·56	32·38
South Melbourne City	32,500	1,107	34·06	32·02
Port Melbourne Borough	9,350	383	40·96	38·99
St. Kilda Borough	14,678	369	25·14	29·03
Brighton Borough	5,353	145	27·09	31·14
Essendon Borough	5,020	100	19·92	} 37·72
Flemington & Kensington Borough	4,157	158	38·01	
Hawthorn Borough	7,919	249	31·44	34·13
Kew Borough	4,888	122	24·96	26·95
Footscray Borough	7,780	335	43·06	45·62
Williamstown Borough	9,374	359	38·29	38·88
Remainder of district	18,266	546	29·89	25·83
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,581	413	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478 ‡	...	...	·05
Total	322,690	10,911	33·81	33·50

484. 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, Port Melbourne, 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,"

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1871 to 1880.

Formerly included in the "Remainder of District."

† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

‡ Census figures.

viz., not quite 26 per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony.*

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1884. 485. During 1884, the birth rates in Hotham, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond (slightly), Brunswick, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Flemington and Kensington (slightly), and "Remainder of District" were higher, but those in all the other sub-districts were lower, than they were in the decennium ended with 1880. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1884 was Footscray, which was closely followed by Brunswick, Hotham, and Port Melbourne; those with the lowest rates were Essendon,† Kew, St. Kilda, Melbourne City, and Brighton, in all of which the rates were even lower than in the "Remainder of District."

Birth rate in London. 486. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1870-79, was 35·4, or slightly higher than that of England and Wales (35·3) during the same period. It was thus nearly 2 per 1,000 above the average in Melbourne and suburbs.

Birth rates in British towns. 487. The forty-third 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. The birth-rate in Greater Melbourne was lower than in any of those towns except Brighton, Plymouth, Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh, 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		

Birth rates in foreign towns. 488. 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,

* See table following paragraph 481 *ante*.

† The rate in Essendon would appear to have been only 20 per 1,000. It is probable, however, that the population in that district has been over-stated.

‡ See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page cxi: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

§ See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

the birth rate was lower than in Greater Melbourne, but in all the rest it was higher. The following are the rates in these towns, also the rate in New York, taken from the reports of the Health Department of that city:—

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-TWO 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	New York ...	30.4*
Rotterdam ...	38.3	Turin ...	29.8
Vienna ...	38.3	Paris ...	28.7
Munich ...	38.2	Bombay ...	26.6
Rome ...	37.3	Venice ...	23.9
Copenhagen ...	36.8	Geneva ...	22.9

489. The births of males in Victoria during 1884 numbered 14,844, those of females 14,006. These numbers furnish a proportion of 105.99 boys to 100 girls, as against a proportion of 105.04 in 1883. In the ten years 1871-80, 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104.45 boys to 100 girls.

490. 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 eleven years ended with 1883, 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 1883.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102.65	104.38	106.13	102.77	109.04	98.44	103.48
1874 ...	103.94	104.31	105.74	103.44	103.25	107.02	106.83
1875 ...	104.95	102.08	104.01	103.85	98.95	109.51	107.80
1876 ...	105.76	102.47	105.26	101.08	106.76	111.48	106.01
1877 ...	104.19	106.34	106.78	102.91	101.32	105.04	104.59
1878 ...	107.19	106.83	103.89	107.14	101.15	105.52	101.57
1879 ...	104.69	105.71	103.36	102.53	117.59	99.11	105.93
1880 ...	104.44	104.99	103.63	110.98	92.37	101.56	104.71
1881 ...	104.99	105.59	106.64	106.48	108.07	107.41	104.90
1882 ...	103.63	103.23	107.55	106.36	110.64	104.81	104.46
1883 ...	105.04	104.89	106.17	103.29	104.64	110.42	105.17

* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

491. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the ten years ended with 1882 was 104·67 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·3 per 100 females in Queensland to 104·6 per 100 females in Victoria and New South Wales. 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 1882.

Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
Queensland ...	... 105·30	Victoria ...	... 104·64
New Zealand ...	... 105·03	New South Wales ...	... 104·59
Tasmania ...	... 104·99		
Western Australia ...	... 104·91	Mean ..	... 104·67
South Australia ...	... 104·75		

Births of males and females in British and foreign countries.

492. 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 statement he publishes the following figures,* to which the figures for England from 1881 to 1883 have been added :—

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	1876 to 1880...	... 103·8
1861 to 1865...	... 104·3	1881 ...	... 103·9
1866 to 1870...	... 104·1	1882 ...	... 103·8
1871 to 1875...	... 103·9	1883 ...	... 103·5

Australasian and other countries compared.

493. 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.

494. In 1884, 239 twin births and 4 triple births were registered, as against 183 twin births but no triple births in 1883. In the ten

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

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.

495. If the following figures, taken from Mr. Mulhall's work,* are to be relied upon, a comparatively small number of double and triple births occur in Victoria, she being, in the latter respect, below all the countries for which information is given; and, in the former, below all except Spain:—

Twins and triplets in various countries.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.		Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.	
	Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.		Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.
Victoria ..	9·03	·08	Italy ...	11·8	·14
England ...	11·2	...	Switzerland ...	12·0	...
Scotland ...	11·7	...	Spain ...	8·4	...
Ireland ...	17·6	...	Belgium ...	9·1	·10
France ...	10·1	·12	Holland ...	12·8	...
Germany ...	12·9	·13	Denmark ...	13·7	·24
Russia ...	12·1	...	Sweden ...	13·6	·18
Austria ...	13·4	·18	Norway ...	11·8	·15
			Iceland ...	14·2	·33

496. According to the figures, the highest proportion of double births occurs in Ireland, and the highest proportion of triple births in Iceland.

Countries in which most twins and triplets occur.

497. The illegitimate children born in 1884 numbered 1,238, or 1 in every 23 births registered. Those in 1883 and 1882 were set down as 1 in 21; in 1881 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.

498. 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 1884, that, approximately, 91,230 married women at

Women living in concubinage.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 50.

† 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 469 ante.

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 1884, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 4,090 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be 209,253—be deducted the approximate number of married women above referred to, viz., 91,230, the difference will give 118,023 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 29 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy
and concu-
binage,
1873 to
1884.

499. 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 twelve years:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,551	4·49
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
1883	1,292	4·69	4,268	3·72
1884	1,238	4·29	4,090	3·46
Means	1,124	4·16	3,713	4·18

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

500. 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,

* See footnote to paragraph 497 ante.

and least of all in New Zealand. During the last six years, however, the proportion was even higher in Victoria than in New South Wales. In all the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the twelve years ended with 1883 :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1883.

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
1882	4.75	4.24	4.40	2.87
1883	4.69	4.24	3.66	2.78
Means	4.05	4.20	3.60	2.18

501. 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 slight difference between the two last-named 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.

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand	38,659	534	1,686	4.36

Proportion
of concubi-
nage in each
colony.

502. 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	”	”	19	”
In Victoria	”	”	22	”
In New Zealand	”	”	23	”

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

503. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, if the figures are reliable, it is less prevalent than in any of those colonies except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 TO 1882.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	4·7	8·6	2·3
1877	4·7	8·4	2·4
1878	4·7	8·4	2·3
1879	4·8	8·5	2·5
1880	4·8	8·4	2·5
1881	4·9	8·3	2·5
1882	4·9	8·1	2·7
Means	5·0	8·6	2·4

Illegitimacy
in France.

504. Statistics of illegitimacy in France for the years 1873 to 1881 were quoted by M. Toussaint Loua, Director of the Bureau of General Statistics of France, in a paper read by him before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 21st March, 1883; and M. Loua has since given the society the proportions in the two following years.* By M. Loua's figures, which are subjoined, it appears that illegitimacy in France is not so rife as in Scotland, but is more so than in England, Ireland, or any of the Australasian colonies:—

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-quatrième année, page 160: Berger-Levrault. Paris, 1883.

ILLEGITIMACY IN FRANCE, 1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
1873 ...	7.46	1880 ...	7.41
1874 ...	7.26	1881 ...	7.48
1875 ...	7.03	1882 ...	7.62
1876 ...	6.96	1883 ...	7.90
1877 ...	7.08		
1878 ...	7.25	Mean ...	7.32
1879 ...	7.07		

505. The following figures, taken—except as regards the Austral-
 asian colonies, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France—from Mr. Mulhall's book,* show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	12.9	England ...	5.0
Denmark ...	11.2	Switzerland ...	4.6
Sweden ...	10.2	New South Wales ...	4.2
Scotland ...	8.6	Victoria ...	4.0
Norway ...	8.5	Queensland ...	3.6
Germany ...	8.4	Holland ...	3.5
France ...	7.3	Russia ...	3.1
Belgium ...	7.0	New Zealand ...	2.8
Italy ...	6.8	Ireland ...	2.4
Portugal ...	5.6	Greece ...	1.6
Spain ...	5.5		

506. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries.

507. 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 1884, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 15, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 26, but in country districts only 1 birth in 46, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 14, 1 in 17, and 1 in 44 respectively.

508. 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

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 51.

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 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	27,730	34·46
2. Queensland ...	24,183	7,875	32·56
3. New Zealand ...	57,464	18,198	31·67
4. Victoria ...	84,831	25,763†	30·37†

Children to a marriage in Victoria.

509. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the eleven years ended with 1884:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1884.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that in first Column.	Average number of Children to a Marriage.
1874 ...	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875 ...	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876 ...	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877 ...	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878 ...	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879 ...	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880 ...	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881 ...	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882 ...	25,476	5,896	4·32
1883 ...	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884 ...	27,612	6,771	4·08
Sums and Mean ...	283,558	59,276	4·78

* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 in New Zealand, and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria during the same year.

† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 469 *ante*.

510. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting in the eleven years to more than one child per marriage. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The result is pointed out in the last column of the table, but the causes by which such a result was produced can only be guessed at.

Decrease in proportion of children born.

511. A statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries is given by Mr. Mulhall* for the period 1871-80, and his figures, together with those for Victoria as above, are as follow, placed in order, the country having the highest average being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

Children to a marriage in various countries.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Births to each Marriage.
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	5.46
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	4.78
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	4.43
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	4.34
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	4.21
England	...	...	...	...	...	4.16
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	3.55
France	...	...	...	...	...	2.98

512. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether this does not result from the fact that the registration of marriages there is more defective than that of births. Victoria follows close after Ireland, but this colony would sink much lower in the list if the figures of the later years were taken instead of the average of the last eleven. It may be mentioned that Mr. Mulhall gives figures to show that the number of children to a marriage is increasing in England, Ireland, Holland, and Belgium, but decreasing in the other countries named.

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

513. 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 1884 and the percentage for a previous decennial period :—

Births in each quarter.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 50.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1884.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	6,608	22·90	23·74
Autumn ...	June ...	7,309	25·34	25·10
Winter ...	September ...	7,854	27·22	27·15
Spring ...	December ...	7,079	24·54	24·01
	Year ...	28,850	100·00	100·00

Births in each quarter in various countries.

514. In the following table the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria are compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently corresponding, quarters (so far as seasons are concerned) in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in other Countries.	June in Victoria, December in other Countries.	September in Victoria, March in other Countries.	December in Victoria, June in other Countries.
Victoria ...	Per Cent. 23·7	Per Cent. 25·1	Per Cent. 27·2	Per Cent. 24·0
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

515. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in other countries), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the quarter ending June. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in other countries), except in Germany, where the proportion in the quarter ending June is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the quarter ending December.

Deaths, 1884.

516. The deaths registered in 1884 numbered 13,505, as against 13,006 in 1883. The increase in the year under notice was thus 499.

Deaths, 1884 and former years.

517. Deaths were more numerous in 1884 than in any previous year except 1882, 1876, and 1875. The high mortality in the two last-named years, in which respectively 13,561 and 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.†

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.

† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

518. The births in 1884 exceeded the deaths by 15,345, or 114 per cent., as against 112 per cent. in 1883. In the nineteen years ended with 1884 the proportion averaged 121 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those nineteen years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1884.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
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
1883 ...	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884 ...	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
Total in 19 years	510,045	230,153	279,892	122

519. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1882, 1876, and 1875.

520. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, 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

* In the eleven years 1873 to 1883, 102,612 State-assisted immigrants arrived in New Zealand. This number is equivalent to nearly one-fifth of the total population on the 31st December, 1883 (540,877).

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 1874 to 1883, 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,
1874 TO 1883.**

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.										
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Mean of 10 Yrs.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1. New Zealand ...	209	153	230	260	283	224	256	241	233	217	231
2. South Australia	124	84	132	167	148	177	162	167	147	152	146
3. New South Wales	156	109	108	142	135	164	151	151	132	155	140
4. Western Australia	80	61	140	111	121	138	144	144	153	89	118
5. Queensland ...	128	63	99	113	75	145	172	148	99	96	114
6. Victoria ...	119	75	97	104	109	121	124	121	96	112	108
7. Tasmania ...	83	49	82	58	106	111	104	126	112	101	93

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

521. 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	28
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.

522. 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, Denmark, and Sweden; and lowest in France, where the births annually exceed the deaths by only 8 per cent.*

523. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1884 numbered 7,675, and deaths of females, 5,830. These numbers furnish a proportion of 76 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 75 in 1883, and an average also of 75 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 88 to every 100 males in 1884, of 89 in 1883, and of about 87 during the decennium; therefore more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

524. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past twenty-four 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 1884.

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
1883 ...	483,960	433,350	7,410	5,596	15·31	12·91	14·18
1884 ...	501,640	444,460	7,675	5,830	15·30	13·12	14·27
Average of twenty-four years ...					16·77	14·97	15·94

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.

* See also paragraph 477 ante.

† 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.

Normal
death rate.

525. It has been held by high authority* that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-four years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last eight years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was but little above, and in one even below, 14 per 1,000.

Low mor-
tality in
census
years 1871
and 1881.

526. 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; it has thus happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Death rate,
1884 and
previous
years.

527. The death rate of both males and females in 1884 was much below the average. A reference to the last table will show that the death rate of males, which was about the same as in 1883, was lower than in any of the previous years named, except 1880 and 1871; whilst the death rate of females was lower than in any of the years except 1883, 1881, 1880, 1879, and 1871. Taking the mean of the two sexes, the mortality in 1884 was slightly above that in 1883, also above that in 1881, 1880, and 1871, but no other years.

Death rates
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

528. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the nineteen years from 1865 to 1883 will be found in the following table :—

* See page ix of the late Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February, 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875. Also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342; *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169; and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 271.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1883.*

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
1882	15.31	16.03	17.99	15.15	14.16	15.79	11.19
1883	14.18	14.52	18.82	14.83	17.93	17.06	11.45
Means	15.67	15.54	17.77	15.11	15.37	15.35	12.20

529. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates will be noticed from year to year, there being in this respect 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 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which 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. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872, also about 1880 and 1881.

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

530. In the nineteen years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland eleven times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last twelve of those years it was reached three times in

Normal death rate in colonies.

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the twelve years ended with 1884, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Western Australia. Queensland is the only colony in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

531. Over a series of years Victoria had a higher death rate than any other Australasian colony except Queensland, but in 1883 its death rate was below that of any other colony except New Zealand. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1883.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.	3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.	4. Western Australia.
5. New South Wales.	5. Tasmania.
6. Victoria.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

532. 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 eleven years ended with 1883:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1883.

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
1882	15·81	14·99
1883	14·96	14·43
Means	15·57	15·05

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

533. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies

of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that since 1878 the rates were usually below 15 per 1,000, and in 1883 were somewhat below the average.

534. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group :—

Death rates
in certain
British
possessions.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
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

535. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Norway and Ireland, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Norway the average rate is lower than, and in Ireland it is apparently the same as, in Queensland ; but this may perhaps not really be the case as regards the latter, it being an admitted fact that the registrations of Ireland are defective. With the exception of Norway and Ireland, it will be observed from the following table that in not one of the countries do the figures in any year show an approach to so low a death rate as 17 per 1,000, 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 1882.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.†	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Italy.
1868	21·8	21·2	15·8	19·3	21·0	...	28·5	33·8	27·4	21·7	24·8	24·1	...	32·6	30·6
1869	22·3	23·0	16·4	19·1	22·3	...	28·9	32·0	26·1	21·8	23·0	23·5	...	32·6	27·9
1870	22·9	22·2	16·7	19·1	19·8	...	29·3	32·6	27·3	23·3	25·8	28·3	25·8	30·1	29·9
1871	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	16·9	29·9	39·0	28·8	28·5	29·5	34·8	27·2	...	30·0
1872	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·4	16·3	16·6	32·7	42·3	29·0	23·2	25·8	22·0	22·2	...	30·8
1873	21·0	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	16·9	38·1	65·1	28·3	21·5	24·2	23·3	22·7	...	30·1
1874	22·2	23·3	17·3	20·0	20·3	18·2	31·7	42·6	26·7	20·5	22·7	21·4	22·3	...	30·4
1875	22·7	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	18·8	30·0	37·2	27·6	22·7	25·6	23·1	24·0	...	30·8
1876	20·9	21·0	17·3	19·7	19·5	18·0	29·8	35·0	26·3	21·9	23·4	22·6	24·1	...	28·8
1877	20·3	20·8	17·5	18·7	18·5	16·9	31·6	36·3	26·4	21·1	22·0	21·6	23·5	...	28·2
1878	21·6	21·4	18·6	18·5	18·0	15·8	31·6	37·6	26·2	21·5	22·8	22·6	23·3	...	28·9
1879	20·7	20·2	19·6	19·8	16·9	15·0	29·9	36·4	25·6	21·9	22·4	22·5	22·6	...	29·9
1880	20·5	20·7	19·3	20·4	18·1	15·9	29·7	38·6	26·0	22·4	23·6	22·8	21·9	...	30·5
1881	18·9	19·3	17·5	18·3	17·7	16·8	30·6	35·6	25·4	21·2	21·5	22·0	22·4	...	27·6
1882	19·6	19·3	17·4	19·5	17·4	18·4	30·8	36·6	25·7	20·2	20·7	22·2	21·9	...	27·5
Means	21·3	21·5	17·6	19·3	18·7	17·0	30·9	38·7	26·9	22·2	23·9	23·8	23·4	31·8	29·5

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.

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

536. 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 twelve years ended with 1882 were as follow:—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1882.

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	1881	...	...	18·7
1875	...	...	22·2	1882	...	...	19·2
1876	...	...	20·5				
1877	...	...	20·0				
				Mean	...	...	20·7

* 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.

537. 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 1884, the death rate was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was much more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

Death rates in town and country, 1884.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1884.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1884.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	322,690	6,628	20·54
Extra-metropolitan Towns	190,636	3,570	18·74
Country districts ...	432,774	3,307	7·64
Total ...	946,100	13,505	14·27

538. 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 twelve years:—

Death rate in town and country, 1873 to 1884.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1884.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877 ...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878 ...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879 ...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881 ...	19·32	19·44	7·90	14·16
1882 ...	21·02	20·24	8·93	15·31
1883 ...	19·46	18·81	8·21	14·18
1884 ...	20·54	18·74	7·64	14·27

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

539. It will be noticed that in eight of the years, including the last three years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Death rates
in town
and country
districts of
England.

540. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1872-81, the death rate in urban districts was 22·7 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·7 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria. Referring to the difference in the English rates, the Registrar-General remarks as follows* :—

“In comparing the urban and the rural mortalities with each other, it is important to remember that the age and sex distribution differs widely in the two populations, and that the differences tell largely in favour of the urban population, which contains a much smaller proportion of aged persons, and a much larger proportion of persons in the prime of life, also a much larger proportion of females, than does the rural population; and that, although these favorable conditions are somewhat counterbalanced by there being in towns a larger proportion of young children, whose mortality is always high, yet this disadvantage is by no means an equivalent for the above-mentioned advantages. For example, if we take the death rate in England and Wales at each age-period in the last completed decennium (1871-80) as a standard, the general annual death rate in the aggregate urban sanitary districts, including London, should have been 20·40 per 1,000, and the death rate in the aggregate rural sanitary districts should have been 22·83 per 1,000, while the death rate in the whole of England and Wales was 21·27. In other words, on the hypothesis that the urban and rural districts were equally healthy, the death rate in the former should have been 4·09 per cent. below that of England and Wales, and the death rate in the latter 7·33 per cent. above it.”

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

541. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1884, 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 :—

* See 45th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1884.			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	66,507	1,093	16·43	16·71
Hotham Town	18,750	389	20·75	17·34
Fitzroy City	23,400	450	19·23	18·63
Collingwood City	25,631	540	21·07	20·14
Richmond City	26,662	477	17·89	17·44
Brunswick Borough	8,396	135	16·08	14·62
Northcote Borough†	2,000	27	13·50	...
Prahran City	27,000	437	15·96	16·89
South Melbourne City	32,500	526	16·18	16·53
Port Melbourne Borough	9,350	169	18·08	17·46
St. Kilda Borough	14,678	190	12·94	14·01
Brighton Borough	5,353	71	13·26	14·00
Essendon Borough	5,020	54	10·76	17·84
Flemington and Kensington Borough	4,157	57	13·71	
Hawthorn Borough	7,919	101	12·75	
Kew Borough	4,888	54	11·05	11·84
Footscray Borough	7,780	149	19·15	16·75
Williamstown Borough	9,374	166	17·71	17·94
Remainder of district	18,266	269	14·72	11·85
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> ‡... ..	3,581	1,240	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478§	34	...	4·09
Total	322,690	6,628	20·54	20·39

542. It will be observed that in 1884 the death rate in eight of the sub-districts, viz., Hotham Town, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Richmond Cities, and Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray Boroughs, and the "Remainder of district," was above the average of the decennial period, the excess being especially large in the case of Hotham, Brunswick, Footscray, and the "Remainder of district." On the other hand, in Hawthorn, Essendon and Flemington, and St. Kilda, the rate of mortality in 1884 was much below the average.

Death rates in 1884 and series of years.

543. 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

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 122 *ante*.

† Formerly included with "Remainder of district."

‡ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, Children's, and Homœopathic 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 borough of Williamstown, and the next in the rural boroughs of Essendon and Flemington. In 1884 the highest death rate was in Collingwood, followed by Hotham, Fitzroy, Footscray, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and Williamstown, in the order named; but the rates in 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 1884 the lowest rates were in Essendon* and Kew; then in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, Northcote, Flemington, and the "Remainder of district."

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000.

544. The death rate of Greater Melbourne taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was $20\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 persons living in 1884, or only a fraction higher than the average during 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, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and Hotham; and during 1884 it was over 17 per 1,000 in all those sub-districts, except Essendon and Flemington. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of individual districts.

Death rates
in Australasian
capitals.

545. In the census year, the death rate of Melbourne was below that in Adelaide or Hobart but was above that of Sydney or Brisbane, as is shown by the following figures. The suburbs are in all cases included:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITALS, 1881.

						Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Adelaide	...	...	...	...	...	23·55
Hobart	...	...	...	...	...	23·18
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	19·32
Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	19·12
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	18·82

Death rates
in Perth and
Wellington.

546. No information is obtainable respecting the capital of Western Australia. The death rate of Wellington in the census year is given as 13·79 per 1,000, but as the deaths in hospitals of non-residents are not included in the calculation, the figures are not comparable to those in the other metropolitan towns.

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

547. The average mortality of Greater Melbourne is lower than that of most towns in the United Kingdom. In the following list, which

* It is probable that the population in Essendon is over-estimated, and this would tend to unduly lower the death rate.

shows the death rate of 23 such towns, the only town with a lower average death rate than it is Portsmouth :—

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
Manchester ...	29·9*	Birmingham ...	24·4
Dublin ...	29·6	Glasgow ...	24·2*
Liverpool ...	29·1	Hull ...	24·0
Salford ...	27·8	Norwich ...	23·8
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	26·6	Bristol ...	23·7
Leeds ...	26·5	Nottingham ...	23·2
Oldham ...	26·5	London ...	22·8
Sheffield ...	25·8	Plymouth ...	22·3
Bradford ...	25·7	Edinburgh ...	20·8*
Leicester ...	25·2	Brighton ...	20·8
Wolverhampton ...	24·7	Portsmouth ...	20·2
Sunderland ...	24·6		

548. The death rate in Greater Melbourne over a series of years is also lower than that in any of the 45 colonial and foreign towns named in the following list, except San Francisco, Christiania, St. Louis, and Philadelphia :—

DEATH RATES IN 45 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.†

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
Vera Cruz ...	70·5	Bordeaux ...	26·7
Valparaiso ...	64·6	New York ...	26·2
St. Petersburg ...	51·4	Leipsic ...	26·1
Havanna ...	45·7	Turin ...	25·6
Rio Janeiro ...	39·4	Dresden ...	25·4
Madras ...	38·8	Stockholm ...	24·7
Madrid ...	37·4	Lyons ...	24·7
Montreal ...	37·2	Hamburg ...	24·5
Buda-Pesth ...	35·2	Bucharest ...	24·5
Bombay ...	33·7	Brussels ...	23·9
Breslau ...	32·5	Amsterdam ...	23·7
Rouen ...	31·3	Boston ...	23·5
Calcutta ...	31·1	Rotterdam ...	23·3
Mexico ...	30·9	Quebec ...	22·9
Milan ...	30·6	Venice ...	22·7
Buenos-Ayres ...	30·1	Copenhagen ...	22·1
Vienna ...	29·0	Geneva ...	21·2
Paris ...	28·6	Baltimore ...	21·1
Palermo ...	28·5	Philadelphia ...	20·3
Marseilles ...	28·0	St. Louis ...	19·3
Berlin ...	27·6	Christiania ...	18·8
Chicago ...	27·2	San Francisco ...	18·1
Rome ...	26·8		

549. Of the 5 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 2 had in 1884 higher, and 3 had lower, death rates than that city. In none of them, however, was the death rate as high as in

* Average of years 1876 to 1879.

† Taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 126.

the majority of British and Foreign towns just referred to, as will be seen by the following figures:—

DEATH RATES IN 6 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1884.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Stawell ...	22·50	Melbourne ...	20·54
Sandhurst ...	22·13	Geelong ...	20·27
Castlemaine ...	20·70	Ballarat ...	15·70

Deaths in each month.

550. 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 December than in January, and more in September than in either February, March, or April. The number of deaths in each month of 1884, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennium 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 1884.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January ...	1,192	8·83	10·29
February ...	1,004	7·43	9·09
March ...	1,092	8·09	10·17
April ...	1,163	8·61	9·73
May ...	1,108	8·20	8·55
June ...	1,053	7·80	7·44
July ...	1,146	8·49	7·89
August ...	1,183	8·76	7·37
September...	1,049	7·76	6·81
October ...	1,070	7·92	7·09
November ...	1,141	8·45	7·12
December ...	1,304	9·66	8·45
Total ...	13,505	100·00	100·00

Deaths at different seasons.

551. 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 decennium; 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:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Year 1884.	Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.	
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	24·35	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	24·61	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	25·01	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	26·03	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

552. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1884 amounted to 197, all males, and those of Aborigines to 26. The former furnishes a proportion of 16·3 and the latter of 33·3 to every 1,000 of their numbers.† At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 14·27.

Deaths of
Chinese
and Abori-
gines.

553. The mortality of the Chinese would doubtless have been higher but for the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the middle or strongest period of life. In 1884, with the exception of seven infants or children under 5 years, not one of the Chinese who died was under 25 years of age, the oldest was said to be over 80; the majority, or more than two-thirds, were between 45 and 65. Of the Aborigines who died, four were under 5, and one was stated to have attained the age of 75.

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,
1884.

554. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1884, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1884.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1884.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,668	2,248	4,916	34·76	38·55	36·40
5 years to 10 years ...	225	224	449	2·93	3·84	3·32
10 " 15 " ...	132	116	248	1·72	1·99	1·84
15 " 20 " ...	204	213	417	2·66	3·65	3·09
20 " 25 " ...	291	321	612	3·79	5·51	4·53
25 " 35 " ...	479	496	975	6·24	8·51	7·22
35 " 45 " ...	529	454	983	6·89	7·79	7·28
45 " 55 " ...	943	556	1,499	12·29	9·54	11·10
55 " 65 " ...	1,018	461	1,479	13·27	7·91	10·95
65 " 75 " ...	753	417	1,170	9·81	7·15	8·66
75 years and upwards ...	433	324	757	5·64	5·56	5·61
Total ...	7,675	5,830	13,505	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of
deaths at
different
ages.

555. It will be noticed that over a third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year, that nearly a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age, that more than a fourth of both males and females were between 45 and 65 years of age, and that more than a fourth of the males and about a sixth of the females were over 65 years of age; also that, on the average, the females who died were about 10 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 25 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 35 years of age.

Death rate
at each age.

556. The exact ages of the population of Victoria were ascertained at the census of 1881, and since then they have been brought on by means of the records of the births, of the deaths at each age, and of the net immigration, and thus an opportunity is afforded of calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages. Such results for 1884 are given in the following table, and are compared with the average rates which prevailed during the ten years 1871-80, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown :—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1884.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1884.	Increase + Decrease —	Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1884.	Increase + Decrease —
Under 5 years ...	47·34	45·27	— 2·07	42·19	39·53	— 2·66
5 to 10 „ ...	6·10	3·94	— 2·16	6·00	4·05	— 1·95
10 to 15 „ ...	3·30	2·37	— ·93	3·30	2·12	— 1·18
15 to 20 „ ...	4·43	3·63	— ·80	4·29	3·96	— ·33
20 to 25 „ ...	5·38	5·35	— ·03	5·39	6·17	+ ·78
25 to 35 „ ...	7·60	7·19	— ·41	8·50	8·10	— ·40
35 to 45 „ ...	12·18	11·17	— 1·01	11·76	10·75	— 1·01
45 to 55 „ ...	18·67	17·31	— 1·36	14·31	14·60	+ ·29
55 to 65 „ ...	31·24	29·52	— 1·72	24·20	23·47	— ·73
65 to 75 „ ...	60·47	58·50	— 1·97	48·10	52·81	+ 4·71
All ages (Usual death rate)	16·45	15·30	— 1·15	14·15	13·12	— 1·03
All ages (Absolute death rate)†	21·79	20·53	— 1·26	18·33	18·35	+ ·02

557. It has already been stated that in 1884 the death rate of both males and females was below the average. The above table shows this to have been the case as regards males at every age-period. As regards females, however, the death rate was above the average at the age-periods 20 to 25, 45 to 55, and 65 to 75.

558. It will be observed that two lines of figures are set down in the space for “All ages” at the foot of the table. The figures in the first line, representing what may be called the “Usual death rate,” are obtained by comparing the number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living; and are identical, so far as 1884 is concerned, with the figures for that year given in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 524 ante. This mode of computing the death rate of a population, as has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book*—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods respecting which it is desired to make comparisons, which is seldom if ever the

* For population at each age in 1884, see table following paragraph 93 ante; the deaths at each age, are given in table following paragraph 554 ante.

† The figures in this line represent the death rates which would have occurred assuming an equal number to have been living at each quinquennial age-period up to 75; and, as will be seen, differ entirely from the usual death rates given in the line above, which have been calculated upon the total numbers of either sex living.

case. Therefore a mode of computing the death rate of the population as a whole, with due allowance for age, or what may be called the "Absolute death rate," has been adopted, and the resulting figures are given in the second line.

Mode of
computing
absolute
death rate.

559. The "Absolute death rate" has been calculated in the following manner:—The proportions given in the columns per 1,000 of the population at every quinquennial period of age and twice those at every decennial period of age have been added, and their sum compared with the sum of numbers of 1,000 for every quinquennial and of 2,000 for every decennial period of age, the first total being considered to represent the deaths and the second the population. It is, in fact, a mean of the death rates arranged according to quinquennial ages, and will be better illustrated by the following example, showing how the "Absolute death rate" at the foot of the second column (Males—mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880) has been obtained:—

MODE OF COMPUTING "ABSOLUTE DEATH RATE."

Ages.	Males 1871 to 1880.	
	Population.	Deaths.
QUINQUENNIAL AGE-PERIODS.		
Under 5 years	1,000	47·34
5 to 10 "	1,000	6·10
10 to 15 "	1,000	3·30
15 to 20 "	1,000	4·43
20 to 25 "	1,000	5·38
DECENNIAL AGE-PERIODS.		
25 to 35 years	2,000	15·20
35 to 45 "	2,000	24·36
45 to 55 "	2,000	37·34
55 to 65 "	2,000	62·48
65 to 75 "	2,000	120·94
Total	15,000	326·87

Absolute
death rate.

560. It is thus shown that, if the male mortality which occurred during the ten years 1871 to 1880 had been experienced by a population of 15,000 males under 75 years of age symmetrically distributed as to age, viz., 200 at each year of age, or 1,000 at each five-year period of age, or 2,000 at each ten-year period of age, there would have been 326·87 deaths, or a proportion of 21·79 to every 1,000. This proportion, according to the definition already given, is the absolute death rate, and is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that

the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond, that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.

561. Comparing the death rates at all ages as given in the table by the two modes of computation, it is found that in 1884, whilst the mortality of males was 115 per 100,000 below the average according to the usual but unreliable method, it was 126 per 100,000 below the average according to the new and correct one; and that in the case of the females the mortality was 103 per 100,000 below the average according to the former method, but 2 above the average according to the latter.

Results of two methods compared.

562. 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 and France being for periods of ten years, and those for England and Wales for a period of forty years:—

Death rates at various ages in Victoria, England, and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		France.	
	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 40 Years.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages (Usual death rate) ...	16.45	14.15	23.2	21.1	23.80	23.19
„ (Absolute death rate)	21.79	18.33	25.5	22.7	24.82	24.16
Under 5 years	47.34	42.19	71.6	61.7	84.55	75.45
5 to 10	6.10	6.00	8.3	8.0	10.49	11.04
10 to 15	3.30	3.30	4.6	4.8	5.36	6.41
15 to 20	4.43	4.29	6.4	7.0	10.34	8.41
20 to 25	5.38	5.39	8.6	8.2	10.02	9.69
25 to 35	7.60	8.50	9.7	9.7	10.96	11.03
35 to 45	12.18	11.76	13.2	12.2	14.76	14.88
45 to 55	18.67	14.31	18.7	15.6	29.19	27.27
55 to 65	31.24	24.20	32.6	28.1	60.69	63.49
65 to 75	60.47	48.10	67.1	59.7	160.22	153.76
75 to 85	114.80	102.94	147.2	134.3		

563. It will be observed that the average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England or France, but the difference is not so striking when the new method of comparison is used (absolute death rate) as it is when the old method is used (usual death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of

Death rates, usual and absolute, in Victoria, England, and France.

males per 100,000 living are, in England, 670, and in France, 735, more than in Victoria, but according to the new method only 370 more in England and 303 more in France; and, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 690, and in France, 904, more than in Victoria, but according to the new method only 440 more in England and 583 more in France.

Death rate at certain ages higher in Victoria than in France. 564. It will further be noticed that 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 males at from 35 to 65 and in the case of females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France. 565. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared. 566. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria (during a term of years), at from 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 Victoria at from 10 to 15 years, and 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.

567. Mr. Mulhall gives the death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria—which will be found in almost every instance much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined:—

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.						
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Victoria ...	38·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·1	59·4
England ...	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States ...	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France ...	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia ...	...	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Austria ...	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland ...	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy ...	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·1
Spain ...	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·0
Belgium ...	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden ...	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 127.

568. The death rate of infants in 1882 was exceptionally high, but in the two succeeding years it was below the average.* The total number who died under 1 year of age in 1884 was 3,281, and as the births numbered 28,850, it follows that 1 infant died to every 9 births, or 11·37 infants to every 100 births. In the eighteen years 1866 to 1883, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·38 to every 100 births.*

Infantile mortality, 1884.

569. 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 fourteen years ended with 1884, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex :—

Mortality of male and female infants.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1884.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871 ...	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872 ...	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873 ...	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874 ...	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875 ...	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876 ...	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877 ...	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878 ...	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879 ...	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880 ...	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881 ...	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means }	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23
1882 ...	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74
1883 ...	14,109	13,432	1,702	1,448	12·06	10·78
1884 ...	14,844	14,006	1,853	1,428	12·49	10·20

570. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 104½ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

* See table following paragraph 577 post.

† See paragraph 489 ante.

boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

571. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the eleven years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones.

572. 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 1884 and the eleven years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1884 the mortality of males from 1 to 6 months and of females from 1 to 3 months was above, but that at all other periods under 1 year was below, the average:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1884.			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	598	32·27	4·03	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months	335	18·08	2·26	17·30	2·23
3 to 6 „	399	21·53	2·69	19·43	2·51
6 to 12 „	521	28·12	3·51	29·04	3·75
Total	1,853	100·00	12·49	100·00	12·91
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month	419	29·34	2·99	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months	294	20·59	2·10	17·23	1·94
3 to 6 „	293	20·52	2·09	20·14	2·26
6 to 12 „	422	29·55	3·02	31·82	3·57
Total	1,428	100·00	10·20	100·00	11·23

Proportion of infants dying to births.

Deaths of infants at different ages.

573. During the period of eleven years, as well as in 1884, the deaths of male infants exceeded those of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was fully a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fifth, in the next three months to about a seventh, and in the next six months to something less than a tenth.

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

574. Over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females 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. The proportions for 1884 show no material difference in this respect.

Periods at which infants die.

575. 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.

Deaths in first month and second six months of life.

576. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 251 more boys and 226 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Probable mortality of infants.

577. It has been pointed out in previous issues of this work that, in proportion to the 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 was also the case in 1883, although the proportion in that colony was below the average. It was also below the average in Victoria and New South Wales slightly, but above it in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, 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 eighteen years ended with 1883. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

* 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
1882	26,747	3,722	13·91	29,702	3,897	13·12	8,518	1,188	13·95
1883	27,541	3,150	11·44	31,281	3,590	11·48	9,890	1,319	13·34
Sums and means }	481,195	59,550	12·38	416,644	46,214	11·09	116,064	14,963	12·89
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17·37	2,805	264	9·41	8,466	849	10·03
1867	7,041	1,254	17·81	2,971	267	8·98	8,918	873	9·79
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	3,502	375	10·71	17,770	1,486	8·36
1879	9,902	1,217	12·29	3,564	384	10·77	18,070	1,941	10·74
1880	10,262	1,393	13·57	3,739	420	11·23	19,341	1,805	9·33
1881	10,708	1,364	12·74	3,918	405	10·34	18,732	1,731	9·24
1882	10,844	1,647	15·19	4,043	419	10·36	19,009	1,678	8·83
1883	11,173	1,627	14·56	4,259	528	12·40	19,902	1,995	10·02
Sums and means }	150,500	22,370	14·86	59,377	6,213	10·46	251,809	24,749	9·83

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

578. 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 REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

579. It appears from the figures in the last table that a wave of high infantile mortality spread in 1882 over the four continental colonies, but did not reach Tasmania and New Zealand until the following year, when the infantile death rate in the former was the highest with one exception, and in the latter with four exceptions, during a period of eighteen years. By 1883 this wave had entirely subsided in Victoria and New South Wales, but only partially so in Queensland and South Australia.

580. In England and Wales, the infantile mortality, although higher 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 1873 to 1882 in the proportion of 14·6 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.*

581. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the twelve years ended with 1884 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 twelve years named :—

* See Mons. E. Cheysson's paper on the mortality of infants, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for January, 1883, page 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE,
1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.	
		Greater Melbourne.			Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48	
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87	
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25	
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84	
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68	
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98	
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73	
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52	
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96	
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86	
1883 ..	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87	
1884 ...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08	
Sums and means }	106,604	18,058	16·94	217,604	21,412	9·84	

Infantile mortality in English towns,

582. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, London, Brighton, Bristol, Plymouth, or Wolverhampton, but is less than that of fourteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest last. It is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND,
1870 TO 1879.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth ...	...	14·4	Nottingham ...	...	18·4
London ...	...	16·0	Salford ...	...	18·6
Brighton ...	...	16·1	Manchester ...	...	19·0
Bristol ...	...	16·2	Norwich ...	...	19·1
Plymouth ...	...	16·3	Bradford ...	...	19·1
Wolverhampton ...	...	16·9	Leeds ...	...	19·5
Sunderland ...	...	17·0	Leicester ...	...	21·9
Birmingham ...	...	17·7	Liverpool ...	...	22·2
Hull ...	...	17·8			
Sheffield ...	...	17·9			
Oldham ...	...	17·9			
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	...	18·1	Mean of towns named		17·4

583. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 542 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1884, and of these, 50, or over 9 per cent., died before leaving the institution, 14 having died within 48 hours of their birth. In the previous year, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), 11½ per cent.; in the year 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.

584. In the year 1884, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,668, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,248—the former being in the proportion of about 35 per cent. and the latter of about 39 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average, and are lower than those for any other year since 1870 except 1883 and 1881. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1884 and in each of the previous thirteen years :—

Deaths of children under 5.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1884.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
1882 ...	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
1883 ...	1,702	358	123	114	95	2,392	32·28
1884 ...	1,854	457	162	113	82	2,668	34·76

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO
1884—continued.

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.
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40·67
1883 ...	1,448	310	125	86	68	2,037	36·40
1884 ...	1,428	423	182	128	87	2,248	38·56

More boys
die than
girls.

585. During the eleven years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 30,011, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 26,109, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,902, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance no doubt mainly due to the small proportion of old people in the female as compared with that in the male population. In 1884 the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 39 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to 36 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 50 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

Number of
children
under 5 and
their deaths

586. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of eleven years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,
1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65·07	146·07 *	11,809	1,477	62·22	125·07 *
1 ...	11,228	494	18·11	43·99	11,004	468	19·71	42·53
2 ...	11,943	200	7·33	16·75	11,635	191	8·04	16·42
3 ...	11,807	144	5·28	12·20	11,469	135	5·69	11·77
4 ...	11,261	115	4·21	10·21	11,138	103	4·34	9·25
Total ...	58,391	2,728	100·00	46·72	57,055	2,374	100·00	41·61

587. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21; in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

Proportion of children dying annually.

588. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.†

Proportion of infants dying annually.

589. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 21 at under 1,‡ but only about 1½ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

More boys died than girls.

590. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

591. 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

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

* 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 572 ante.

† See table following paragraph 572 ante.

‡ See also paragraph 573 ante.

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.

592. It results from actuarial calculations based upon the figures in this and a previous table* that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died; and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

Deaths of octogenarians.

593. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 378 in 1884, as against 355 in 1883, 380 in 1882, and 358 in 1881. Those in 1884 consisted of 221 males and 157 females. 22 of the males and 12 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 5 of the males and 1 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact ages of such persons in the four years named and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1884.

Years of Age.	Year 1884.		Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	47	27	29	30	38	31	42	23	211	121
81	20	13	12	16	34	16	35	24	100	74
82	31	12	40	26	44	17	17	18	102	79
83	18	11	34	23	20	17	21	16	80	59
84	32	31	21	13	22	16	22	11	93	68
85	19	17	16	13	16	11	13	6	78	64
86	12	8	10	3	13	15	11	14	52	47
87	6	10	5	4	4	7	10	11	55	35
88	9	7	10	5	4	10	1	4	47	34
89	5	9	2	3	2	5	2	6	33	20
90	5	1	5	5	8	4	4	7	22	30
91	3	...	2	1	2	2	3	6	7	10
92	1	2	1	4	3	3	6	4	12	14
93	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	8	5
94	4	...	1	3	3	1	4	2	10	6
95	1	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	13	9
96	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	4
97	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
98	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2
99	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...
100	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
101	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
102	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
103	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1

* See paragraph 576, also table following paragraph 572, *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 1884—*continued.*

Years of Age.	Year 1884.		Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
106	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total	221	157	198	157	220	160	200	158	1,091	793

594. In the 10 years ended with 1880, 1,091 males and 793 females Deaths of octogenarians, 1871 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, 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; 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.

595. The average age at death in 1884 was 29·89 years, or 29 years Average age at death. and 11 months. For males the average age was 32·24 years, or 32 years and 3 months, and for females, 27·50 years, or 27 years and 6 months. Until 1881, the average age at which both males and females die in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then it has remained tolerably steady, as will be seen by the following figures :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...
Year 1875	21·70	15·01
„ 1876	24·28	18·23
„ 1877	26·81	21·84
„ 1878	28·60	23·06
„ 1879	29·54	23·24
„ 1880	30·65	24·71
„ 1881	30·72	25·35
„ 1882	32·63	25·98
„ 1883	32·04	26·58
„ 1884	33·13	27·55
„ 1884	32·24	27·50

596. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, Classification of causes of death. 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,

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

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.

597. 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.

598. 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 classified.

599. 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 1884, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten years ended with 1880:—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(Ten Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1884.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
			Ten Years : 1871-1880	Year 1884.	
			Total. †	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes	122,570	13,505	26
		Specified causes	122,244	13,489	26
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	34,147	2,637	1
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	17,227	2,245	4

* A copy of this Nosological Index was appended to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, pp. 303 to 335.
† In New South Wales this Index has been reprinted, not only without acknowledgment, but with the addition of an ingeniously worded preface signed "E. G. Ward, Registrar-General," wherein, amongst other statements leading up to the inference that the work had been compiled either by or under the direction of Mr. Ward, a hope is expressed that the Index might be found of service not only to the officers in his Department, for whose use it was specially designed, but to the medical profession of New South Wales. However gratifying it may be to find that a work compiled in the statistical department of this colony is being used with advantage in New South Wales, disapproval must still be expressed at the unfair manner in which an officer of that colony has attempted to claim credit for its production, in which labour, as a matter of fact, no one out of Victoria had any hand whatever.
‡ The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1884.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			10 Years 1871-80.	Year 1884.		
				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	46,446	5,890	96	11
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	15,817	1,918	22	9
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	8,607	799	25	1
ORDERS.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases:— Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	30,956	2,286	9	1
	2	Ethetic diseases:— Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	378	50	2	...
	3	Dietic diseases:—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	2,079	216	3	...
	4	Parasitic diseases:— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	734	85	1	...
II.	1	Diathetic diseases:—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	4,175	585	15	1
	2	Tubercular diseases:— Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	13,052	1,660	24	3
III.	1	Brain diseases:—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	13,532	1,514	14	...
	2	Heart diseases:—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ...	6,804	901	27	1
	3	Lung diseases:—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	13,637	1,886	33	9
	4	Bowel diseases:—Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	9,659	1,158	17	1
	5	Kidney diseases:—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	2,021	351	3	...
	6	Gennetic diseases:—Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	212	25	...	...
	7	Bone and muscle diseases:—Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	290	22	...	...
	8	Skin diseases:—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	291	33	2	...
IV.	1	Developmental diseases of children:—Paidiaci (παιδία, youth)	4,784	460	...	...
	2	Developmental diseases of women:—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	1,319	137	...	...
	3	Developmental diseases of old people:—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	2,727	468	11	8

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1884.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			10 Years 1871-80.	Year 1884.		
				Total *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
ORDERS— <i>continued.</i>						
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	6,987	853	11	1
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	7,447	685	18	1
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (ἀνὴρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	190	25	1	...
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	951	86	6	...
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	19	3	...	...
DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox	2	5	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	2	...	...
		Measles	2,080	233	...	...
		Scarlatina	4,101	34	...	...
		Diphtheria	3,040	162	1	...
		Quinsy	153	9	...	...
		Croup	1,897	181	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1,974	209	...	...
		Typhoid fever, &c.	3,973	456	1	...
		Erysipelas	619	41	1	...
		Metria	461	72	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	37	7	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	276	23	...	...
		Dysentery	2,846	78	3	...
	Diarrhœa	7,667	643	3	1	
	Cholera	523	39	...	...
	Ague	44	3	...	...
	Remittent fever	169	2	...	...
	Rheumatism	817	60	...	...
	Miasmatic diseases not classed	264	27	...	...
	2	Syphilis	286	43	1	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	7	1	...
		Glanders	1	...	...	...
	3	Privation	157	9	1	...
		Want of breast-milk	1,165	122	2	...
		Purpura and scurvy	100	7	...	...
		Alcoholism	646	77	...	...
Other dietic diseases		11	1	...	...
4	Thrush	327	24	...	...
	Worms, &c.	15	...	...	...
	Hydatids	379	59	1	...	
	Other parasitic diseases	13	2	...	...
II.	1	Gout	133	17	...	...
		Dropsy... ..	613	65	...	1
		Cancer... ..	2,957	446	15	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1884.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			10 Years 1871-80.	Year 1884.			
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>							
II.	1	Tumor	260	45	...	...
		Polypus	9	3	...	...
		Noma	34	1	...	...
		Mortification	131	8	...	...
		Other diathetic diseases	38	...	...	...
	2	Scrofula	451	25	...	...
		Tabes mesenterica	723	109	...	...
		Phthisis	10,155	1,359	23	3	
		Hydrocephalus	1,394	133	...	...
		Other tubercular diseases	329	34	1	...	
III.	1	Cephalitis	2,383	262	...	...
		Apoplexy	2,750	366	5	...	
		Paralysis	1,547	198	3	...	
		Insanity †	49	8	...	...
		Chorea	20	...	...	...
		Epilepsy	588	65	1	...	
		Convulsions	3,390	286	1	...	
		Other diseases of the nervous system	2,805	329	4	...	
		2	Pericarditis	377	56	4	...
			Aneurism	785	61	3	...
	Other diseases of the circulatory system		5,642	784	20	1	
	3		Laryngitis	359	61
			Bronchitis	4,588	654	4	1
			Pleurisy	811	99	3	2
			Pneumonia	5,077	759	14	3
			Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	1,812	215	6	2
			Asthma	392	49	3	1
			Other diseases of the respiratory system	598	49	3	...
		4	Gastritis	1,279	210	2	...
			Enteritis	2,134	213	2	...
			Peritonitis	771	96	6	...
	Ascites		184	12	...	...
	Ulceration of intestines		160	29	1	...	
	Hernia		191	31	...	...
	Ileus		424	38	...	...
	Intussusception		93	15	...	...
	Stricture of intestines		44	9	1	...	
	Fistula		17	2	...	...
	5	Stomach diseases undefined	692	60	1	...	
		Pancreas disease	3	1	...	...
		Hepatitis	881	54	1	...	
		Jaundice, gallstone	473	58	2	...	
		Liver disease undefined	2,269	326	1	1	
		Spleen disease	44	4	...	...
		5	Nephritis	218	44
			Ischuria	29	6
			Nephria	749	161	2	...
			Diabetes	146	27

* 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.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1884.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			10 Years 1871-80.	Year 1884.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>						
III.	5	Stone, gravel	48	13	...	...
		Cystitis	203	23	1	...
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	628	77	...	...
	6	Ovarian dropsy	44	7	...	...
		Other diseases of the generative organs	168	18	...	...
		Arthritis	59	3	...	...
	7	Ostitis, periostitis	28	6	...	...
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	203	13	...	...
		Phlegmon, whitlow	20	1	...	...
	8	Ulcer	86	14	1	...
Other diseases of the skin		185	18	1	...	
Premature birth... ..		2,715	320	...	...
IV.	1	Cyanosis	203	30	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	11	...	...
		Other malformations	279	29	...	...
	2	Teething	1,469	70	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of children	10	...	...	...
		Paramenia	52	6	...	...
	3	Childbirth	1,267	131	...	...
		Old age	2,727	468	11	8
		Atrophy and debility	6,987	853	11	1
	V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	3,152	313	12	1
Wounds			262	16	1	...
Burns and scalds			885	86	1	...
2		Sunstroke	218	7	...	...
		Struck by lightning	25	1	...	...
		Poison	178	15	2	...
3		Snake or insect bite	37	3	...	...
		Drowning	1,937	179	...	...
		Suffocation	625	53	2	...
4		Other or unspecified accidents	128	12	...	...
	Murder and manslaughter	190	25	1	...	
	Wounds	254	25	...	...
5	Poison	188	14	...	...
	Drowning	217	20	...	...
	Hanging	256	22	6	...	
...	5	Suicide by other means	36	5	...	...
		Judicial hanging	19	3	...	...
		<i>Causes not specified</i>	326	16	...	...

600. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1884, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the ten years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1884.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1884.	Number of Deaths	
10 Years : 1871-80.	Year 1884.		10 Years : 1871-80.	Year 1884.
1	1	Phthisis	10,155	1,359
4	2	Atrophy and debility	6,987	853
5	3	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	5,642	784
6	4	Pneumonia	5,077	759
3	5	Accidents	7,447	685
7	6	Bronchitis	4,588	654
2	7	Diarrhœa	7,667	643
16	8	Old age	2,727	468
9	9	Typhoid fever	3,973	456
12	10	Cancer	2,957	446
15	11	Apoplexy	2,750	366
14	12	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	2,805	329
19	13	Diseases of the liver not classed	2,269	326
17	14	Premature birth	2,715	320
10	15	Convulsions	3,390	286
18	16	Cephalitis	2,383	262
21	17	Measles	2,080	233
24	18	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	1,812	215
20	19	Enteritis	2,134	213
29	20	Gastritis	1,279	210
22	21	Whooping-cough	1,974	209
25	22	Childbirth and metria	1,728	203
26	23	Paralysis	1,547	198
23	24	Croup	1,897	181
11	25	Diphtheria	3,040	162
37	26	Nephria	749	161
28	27	Hydrocephalus	1,394	133
30	28	Want of breast-milk	1,165	122
38	29	Tabes mesenterica	723	109
34	30	Pleurisy	811	99
36	31	Peritonitis	771	96
31	32	Suicide	951	86
13	33	Dysentery	2,846	78
40	34	Alcoholism	646	77
41		Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	628	77
27	35	Teething	1,469	70
45		Malformations	590	70
43	36	Dropsy	613	65
46		Epilepsy	588	65
35	37	Aneurism	785	61
53		Laryngitis	359	61
33	38	Rheumatism	817	60
39		Diseases of the stomach not classed	692	60
51	39	Hydatids... ..	379	59
47	40	Jaundice, gall-stone	473	58
52	41	Pericarditis	377	56
32	42	Hepatitis... ..	881	54
52	43	Venereal diseases	377	50
50	44	Asthma	392	49
44		Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	49
58	45	Tumor	260	45
59	46	Nephritis... ..	218	44
42	47	Erysipelas	619	41
45	48	Cholera	523	39
49	49	Ileus	424	38

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1884.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1884.	Number of Deaths.	
10 Years: 1871-80.	Year 1884.		10 Years 1871-80.	Year 1884.
8	} 50 {	Scarlatina	4,101	34
54		Tubercular diseases not classed	329	34
61	51	Hernia	191	31
67	52	Ulceration of intestines	160	29
57	} 53 {	Miasmatic diseases not classed	264	27
70		Diabetes	146	27
48	54	Scrofula	451	25
55	} 55 {	Thrush	327	24
62		Murder, manslaughter	190	25
56	} 56 {	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	276	23
60		Cystitis	203	23
63	} 57 {	Skin diseases not classed	185	18
66		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	168	18
71	58	Gout	133	17
74	59	Intussusception	93	15
75	60	Ulcer	86	14
60	} 61 {	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	203	13
79		Stone, gravel	48	13
64	62	Ascites	184	12
68	} 63 {	Privation	157	6
69		Quinsy	153	9
80	} 64 {	Stricture of the intestines	44	9
72		Mortification	131	8
78	} 65 {	Insanity	49	8
73		Purpura and scurvy	100	7
44	} 66 {	Ovarian dropsy	44	7
82		Carbuncle, boil	37	7
77	} 67 {	Paramenia	52	6
84		Ischuria	29	6
85	} 68 {	Ostitis, periostitis	28	6
95		Small-pox	2	5
80	68	Spleen disease	44	4
76	} 69 {	Arthritis	59	3
80		Ague	44	3
87	} 70 {	Execution	19	3
93		Polypus	9	3
65	} 71 {	Remittent fever	169	2
88		Fistula	17	2
90	} 72 {	Chicken-pox	13	2
90		Parasitic diseases not classed	13	2
83	} 73 {	Noma	34	1
86		Phlegmon, whitlow	20	1
91	} 74 {	Dietic diseases not classed	11	1
94		Pancreas disease	3	1
81	...	Diathetic diseases not classed	38	...
86	...	Chorea	20	...
89	...	Worms	15	...
92	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed	10	...
96	...	Glanders	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			122,244	13,489
Deaths from unspecified causes			326	16
Deaths from all causes			122,570	13,505

601. 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 years 1883, 1884, and the ten years 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 1884.	Year 1883.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		All causes	1,427·44	1,417·84	1,537·71	2,210·51
		Specified causes	1,425·43	1,416·09	1,533·91	2,189·90
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	278·40	297·39	428·48	484·57
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	237·29	225·55	216·16	410·87
III.	...	Local diseases	622·56	589·99	582·80	872·15
IV.	...	Dévelopmental diseases	202·73	204·18	198·47	346·49
V.	...	Violent deaths	84·45	98·98	108·00	75·82
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	241·31	256·62	388·44	458·80
		Measles	24·63	·76	26·10	41·37
		Scarlatina	3·59	6·43	51·46	} 100·60
		Diphtheria	17·12	14·28	38·15	
		Croup	19·13	18·20	23·80	22·80
		Whooping-cough	22·09	5·23	12·22	51·90
		Typhoid fever, &c.	48·87	72·05	49·85	46·94†
		Dysentery	8·24	15·15	35·71	6·03
		Diarrhœa	67·96	96·48	96·21	87·22
		Metria (see also Child-birth and metria <i>infra</i>)	7·61	4·69	5·78	6·16
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	5·28	5·89	4·74	7·88
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	22·83	26·27	26·09	11·83

* 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 1884.	Year 1883.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>				
I.	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	8·98	8·61	9·21	6·06
II.	1	Diathetic diseases ...	61·83	63·55	52·39	82·31
		Dropsy ...	6·87	6·87	7·69	34·48
		Cancer, &c. ...	47·14	53·20	36·98	38·96
	2	Tubercular diseases ...	175·46	162·00	163·77	328·56
		Phthisis ...	141·53	132·13	125·37	249·14
		Hydrocephalus ...	14·06	13·19	17·49	36·27
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	160·03	156·33	169·80	280·80
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	95·23	91·24	85·37	102·38
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)	199·34	180·42	171·12	339·02
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.)	122·40	122·20	121·20	100·47
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.)	37·10	32·49	25·36	29·69
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	2·64	1·42	2·66	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	2·33	2·40	3·64	8·01
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·49	3·49	3·65	6·08
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—				
	1	Of children (premature birth, malformation, teething, &c.)	48·73	50·91	60·03	85·00
	2	Of women ...	14·48	13·19	16·55	11·23
		Childbirth (see also Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	13·85	12·54	15·90	10·79
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	49·47	52·98	34·22	133·02
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	90·05	87·10	87·67	117·24
V.	1	Accident or negligence ...	72·40	85·25	93·45	} 75·82
	3	Homicide ...	2·54	2·40	2·38	
	4	Suicide ...	9·20	11·23	11·93	
	5	Execution ...	·31	·10	·24	
I. IV.	1 } 2 }	Childbirth and metria ...	21·46	17·23	21·68		16·95

602. 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:—Dysentery, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, croup, 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.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

603. In 1884, epidemic, endemic, contagious, and infectious diseases—technically known as zymotic—caused 278 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, or 19 fewer than in 1883, and 150 below the average of the ten years 1871–80. Most of these deaths, viz., 241 per 100,000 living, were due to miasmatic diseases, to which proportion dysentery and diarrhœa contributed 76, typhoid fever 49, croup and diphtheria* 36, measles 24, whooping-cough 22, and scarlatina nearly 4. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa, typhoid fever, and scarlatina, in 1884, was much lower, but that from croup and diphtheria, measles, and whooping-cough, was much higher, than in the previous year; the net result being that miasmatic diseases, on the whole, were slightly less fatal in 1884 than in 1883, as has just been stated. As compared with the average of the ten years 1871–80, the death rate from dysentery and diarrhœa, and croup and diphtheria, fell off by nearly one-half, the deaths from scarlatina per 100,000 living became reduced from 51 to only 4, and a slight falling-off also took place under the head of typhoid fever and measles; but, on the other hand, the death rate from whooping-cough was nearly doubled. On examining the list of diseases arranged in order of fatality,† it will be observed that three zymotic diseases occupy a prominent position, viz., diarrhœa, scarlatina, and typhoid fever, which are, respectively, usually the second, eighth, and ninth most fatal of all diseases in Victoria; but, in 1884, the first-named disease fell to the seventh and the next to the fiftieth place, whilst the last was the only one which maintained its usual position. Five deaths also occurred from small-pox, as against only 2 during the 10 years 1871–80. Of other zymotic diseases, the most important are metria, which caused in 1884 nearly 8 deaths to every 100,000 living; dietic diseases, consisting chiefly of want of breast-milk and alcoholism, nearly 23 deaths; parasitic diseases, such as thrush and hydatids, 9 deaths; and venereal diseases, chiefly amongst young children, and probably

Zymotic diseases.

* There is some difficulty in separating these diseases, many deaths being set down in the registers as due to "diphtheritic croup."

† See table following 600 *ante*.

congenital, 5 deaths to every 100,000 living. The death rate from metria was much above, that from dietic diseases much below, the average; whilst that from venereal diseases was somewhat above, that from parasitic diseases slightly below, the average.

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies. 604. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from zymotic diseases prevailing in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM
ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1873-82.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, 1873-82.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	10,245	30·11	52·7
2. Victoria	34,182	26·75	41·7
3. South Australia	9,171	25·11	38·6
4. New South Wales	23,871	22·73	35·8
5. Tasmania	3,416	19·07	31·2
6. New Zealand	12,600	25·20	30·6

Period unfavorable to Victoria.

605. It should be mentioned that the period named in the table can hardly be considered an average one, as it embraces the years from 1874 to 1876, in which epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed, which increased the death rate, it is true, more or less in all the colonies, but pressed with especial weight upon Victoria. In the five years ended with 1881 the mortality from zymotic diseases in Victoria was at the rate of 35·35 per 10,000, or slightly below the ten years' average in New South Wales, and in the last two years it was at the rate of about 30 per 10,000, or below that in any of the other colonies.

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

606. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the twenty-one years ended with 1884, the annual means of the decade 1864-1873 and of the decade 1874-1883 being also given:—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
Annual mean } 1864-1873	113·8	263·4	386·4	138·6	213·6	346·7	761·1	2,223·6
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
Annual mean } 1874-1883	215·2	398·5	241·2	197·8	145·4	218·5	818·9	2,235·5
1884 ...	233	34	162	181	209	78	643	1,540

607. Notwithstanding the increase of population, the mortality in 1884 from the seven diseases named in the table was considerable below the average ; it was about equal to that in 1870 and 1880, higher than in 1881 and 1883, but much lower than in any other year. Diphtheria and croup caused a larger, measles and whooping-cough a much larger, but dysentery and diarrhoea a much smaller, mortality in 1884 than in 1883. Moreover, deaths from the last-named complaint were fewer in 1884 than in any previous year. The epidemic of measles which appeared during the year nearly corresponded in point of fatality with the previous outbreak in 1880 ; but was not nearly so fatal as the measles epidemics of 1866-7 and 1874-5.

Children's zymotic diseases, 1884.

608. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1884 numbered 456, or 205 less than in 1883, when, however, the number of deaths from this disease was

Typhoid fever.

the highest on record. In proportion to population, the mortality from typhoid fever in 1884 was much below the average. A steady increase in the death rate from that complaint had taken place between 1880 and 1883, in which latter year it was, with one exception, the highest recorded during a period of 19 years. During that period the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were two well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7 and 1883, when the rates rose to over 7 per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but in seven of the years deaths from typhoid were, as in 1884, below 5 per 10,000, and in three of those years, viz., 1871, 1873, and 1880, they were below 4 per 10,000. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever; and their proportion to the population, during each of the past nineteen years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1884.

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.
1866 ...	528	8.39	1877 ...	532	6.58
1867 ...	455	7.06	1878 ...	532	6.48
1868 ...	295	4.45	1879 ...	438	5.25
1869 ...	360	5.24	1880 ...	297	3.49
1870 ...	416	5.83	1881 ...	351	4.04
1871 ...	269	3.65	1882 ...	472	5.30
1872 ...	323	4.29	1883 ...	661	7.21
1873 ...	282	3.68	1884 ...	456	4.82
1874 ...	470	6.04			
1875 ...	455	5.78			
1876 ...	375	4.71	Mean ...	419	5.35

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

609. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4.30 per 10,000 persons living, which is even lower than in Victoria. In the years 1881 and 1882 it fell to 2.56 and 2.67 respectively per ten thousand,* or lower than it has ever been in this colony.

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies.

610. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the eleven years ended with 1883, or during as many of those years as the information is available for:—

* 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 1869, the latter being a disease which, it is said, does not exist in Victoria.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons. Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3.68	...	...	67	4.78
1874 ...	470	6.05	...	...	78	5.03
1875 ...	455	5.78	298	5.00	158	9.16
1876 ...	375	4.71	401	6.49	72	3.91
1877 ...	532	6.58	375	5.81	105	5.38
1878 ...	532	6.48	441	6.50	197	9.53
1879 ...	438	5.25	265	3.71	132	6.16
1880 ...	297	3.49	240	3.33	54	2.43
1881 ...	351	4.04	266	3.49	85	3.85
1882 ...	472	5.30	450	5.63	166	6.99
1883 ...	661	7.21	397	4.70	255	9.52
Total...	4,865	5.34	3,133	4.92	1,369	6.18
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3.48	24	2.32	127	4.41
1874 ...	97	4.82	44	4.22	161	5.05
1875 ...	94	4.53	50	4.81	340	9.47
1876 ...	92	4.22	26	2.49	195	5.03
1877 ...	84	3.63	41	3.86	133	3.26
1878 ...	106	4.37	50	4.61	131	3.11
1879 ...	101	3.97	38	3.42	208	4.64
1880 ...	63	2.39	29	2.55	177	3.73
1881 ...	85	2.95	33	2.81	137	2.78
1882 ...	146	5.03	36	2.98	128	2.51
1883 ...	135	4.51	64	5.15	182	3.44
Total ...	1,071	3.98	435	3.57	1,919	4.14

611. In all the colonies except New South Wales and New Zealand the death rate in 1883 from typhoid fever was much above the average; in Victoria and Tasmania, indeed, the rate was much higher than in any previous year named, whilst in Queensland it was equalled in one but exceeded in no previous year. Usually, it appears to be more fatal in Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales than it is in the other three colonies; but in 1883 it was more fatal in Tasmania than in the last-named.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1883.

612. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the last twelve years has caused 546 deaths, or an average of 45.5 a year. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from that disease ranged from 3.79 in 1873 to 7.19 in 1879, the average for the first six years being 4.56, for the second six years 6.19,

Hydatids.

and for the whole period 5·43. The following are the figures for the twelve years :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1880 ...	48	5·64
1874 ...	41	5·27	1881 ...	48	5·50
1875 ...	47	5·97	1882 ...	58	6·51
1876 ...	36	4·52	1883 ...	56	6·10
1877 ...	37	4·57	1884 ...	59	6·24
1878 ...	27	3·29			
1879 ...	60	7·19	Mean ...	45·5	5·43

Hydatids in England.

613. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in Victoria than in England and Wales, where there were only 51 deaths from it in 1881, and 59 in 1882, to a population exceeding 26 millions, the proportion being 1 death from hydatids per 500,000 there, as against 1 to every 18,000 here.

Board of Health circular respecting hydatids.

614. In consequence of the prevalence of this disease in Victoria, the Central Board of Health have quite recently issued the following circular :—

“The question of impure water supplies has been latterly, on more than one occasion, carefully considered by this Board, and it is believed that a large quantity of water in daily use is unfit for human consumption unless precautions are taken. It is known that hydatid disease is on the increase in Victoria, and that many valuable lives are annually lost from want of a little knowledge and care. In *Quain's Dictionary of Medicine* it is stated that in Iceland, which is more infected with hydatid disease than any other country in the world, twenty-eight per cent. of the dogs are affected by it, and of the human subject one-sixth of the annual deaths are from hydatids. It is further stated that probably Victoria is already the second mostinfected territory. The Central Board desires to point out that in drinking open natural waters or eating vegetables to which dogs have access, all persons—but especially children—run a great risk of incurring hydatid disease, with all its consequent dangers. The Board strongly recommends that all such water be first thoroughly boiled; and persons living in the country, or travellers, should avoid drinking from waterholes or swampy water of any kind without such precaution, and in all cases the water supply for domestic use should be guarded against the invasion of dogs. Dogs should not be allowed to swim in reservoirs or, where possible to prevent it, to drink from the same supply as man, sheep, cattle, or pigs. It is highly important to remember that the purest-looking water may contain numerous hydatid germs; hence the importance of boiling the water where there is any risk. It is desirable to bury or throw boiling water over the exposed faeces of dogs, and chained dogs should have their kennels, and the ground for some distance round, purified frequently with boiling water. Dogs should never be fed with, or allowed the opportunity of eating, the offal of slaughterhouses, nor should pigs be kept there. The laws against unregistered dogs should be strictly enforced. It should be known that hydatid disease can be communicated to the human subject by impure salads or vegetables (uncooked), and care should be taken to wash and thoroughly cleanse everything of the kind before it is eaten. Water-cress from drains should never be eaten. Fluke in sheep is another source of danger, and such mutton should be carefully avoided. Further, it should be known that there is risk of contracting the disease in allowing dogs to lick the hands or faces of children or adults, and in permitting them to lick plates and dishes. In all this, as in many other cases, ‘cleanliness is one of the most important preventatives against infection.’”

615. In 1884, about one-sixth of the total deaths were set down to constitutional diseases, which caused 237 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, or 12 more than in 1883, and 21 above the average. Of the 237 deaths referred to, 142 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, which in Victoria is the most fatal of all diseases*; 47 were set down to cancer, which in point of fatality stood tenth on the list for 1884*; 14 to hydrocephalus, or water on the brain; and 7 to dropsy. The rates from cancer and phthisis were much above, but those from dropsy and hydrocephalus somewhat below, the average.

616. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,359 deaths in 1884, or 147 more than in 1883, and 85 more than in 1882, in which year the highest number previously recorded took place. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths than any other disease; in 1884, atrophy and debility stood next to phthisis on the list of causes of death,* but these complaints caused less than two-thirds 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 the deaths ascribed to atrophy and debility are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportions to the total population in each of the last twenty-four years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1884.

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	1875 ...	1,027	13·04
1862 ...	707	12·90	1876 ...	1,010	12·68
1863 ...	717	12·74	1877 ...	1,088	13·46
1864 ...	686	11·70	1878 ...	1,124	13·68
1865 ...	741	12·12	1879 ...	1,058	12·69
1866 ...	782	12·43	1880 ...	1,175	13·82
1867 ...	793	12·31	1881 ...	1,199	13·80
1868 ...	746	11·25	1882 ...	1,274	14·31
1869 ...	893	12·99	1883 ...	1,212	13·21
1870 ...	888	12·45	1884 ...	1,359	14·36
1871 ...	841	11·41	Total in } 24 years }	22,905	12·91
1872 ...	876	11·63			
1873 ...	945	12·34			
1874 ...	1,011	13·00			

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

* See table following paragraph 600 *ante*.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" *post*.

Death rate
from
phthisis.

617. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of twenty-four years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of nearly 13 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first eleven of those years that proportion was $12\frac{1}{2}$ (12·38), and in the last thirteen years it was rather more than 13 (13·20). In 1884 the rate was higher than in any previous year.

Deaths of
males and
females
from
phthisis.

618. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1884, 795 of the former, and 564 of the latter died of that complaint, the males being in the proportion of 15·85, but the females of only 12·69, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Ages at
death from
phthisis.

619. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1884; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1884 and in the ten years ended with 1880:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1884.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1884.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1884.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	14	11	25	·51	·51
5 to 10 „ ...	4	8	12	2·67	1·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	8	16	24	9·68	5·15
15 „ 20 „ ...	43	61	104	24·94	21·22
20 „ 25 „ ...	104	102	206	33·66	32·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	187	153	340	34·87	29·18
35 „ 45 „ ...	146	101	247	25·13	20·27
45 „ 55 „ ...	149	75	224	14·94	13·69
55 „ 65 „ ...	105	30	135	9·40	8·30
65 „ 75 „ ...	30	6	36	3·08	2·97
75 years and upwards...	5	1	6	·79	·83
Total ...	795	564	1,359	10·06	8·29

Phthisis
most fatal
to adults.

620. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that in proportion to the total deaths the mortality from phthisis in 1884, at all periods of life except infancy and extreme old age, was much above the average. In the year under review, fully one-third of the deaths of persons between the ages of 20 and 35, about one-fourth of those between 15 and 20 and between 35 and 45, and nearly a tenth of those between 10 and 15 and between 55 and 65, were caused by phthisis.

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and
country.

621. Of the 1,359 deaths from phthisis in 1884, 789 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 570 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have

always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which are the results for twenty-four years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1884.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·63	1874 ...	22·04	8·94
1862 ...	24·64	8·71	1875 ...	21·46	9·25
1863 ...	23·71	8·79	1876 ...	22·46	8·28
1864 ...	20·08	8·70	1877 ...	22·74	9·29
1865 ...	22·11	8·57	1878 ...	22·62	9·63
1866 ...	20·42	9·53	1879 ...	21·77	8·45
1867 ...	21·56	8·87	1880 ...	23·95	8·92
1868 ...	20·83	7·63	1881 ...	22·71	9·45
1869 ...	23·87	8·83	1882* ...	23·09	10·03
1870 ...	22·49	8·56	1883 ...	22·27	8·71
1871 ...	22·08	7·20	1884 ...	24·45	9·14
1872 ...	18·69	8·62			
1873 ...	20·51	8·77	Means	22·25	8·89

622. In England and Wales, in the twenty-four years ended with 1882, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 18·25 in 1881, the mean of the whole period being 22·91.† The average rate is much higher than that of Victoria, but appears to be only slightly higher than 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.

Death rate from phthisis in England.

623. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1884, 23, or 12 per cent., fell victims to phthisis; this may be considered a low proportion, for it must be remembered that the Chinese in Victoria, with the

Phthisis among Chinese.

* It will be observed that in this year the death rate from phthisis both in Greater Melbourne and in the Extra-Metropolitan Districts was somewhat lower than in 1861, which may appear inconsistent with the fact that, as shown in the table following paragraph 616 *ante*, the whole death rate from phthisis in 1882 was above that in 1861. The facts, however, are quite compatible. 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. 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, it is found that in each such class 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-fifth Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lviii.

exception of a very small number of children and old people, are all at the ages at which attacks of phthisis are most common. In the previous year 17 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

624. Three out of the 26 deaths of Aborigines in 1884 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,* says—"Lung disease" (with which he probably includes phthisis) "is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;" and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, "From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption."

625. 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 lower than in Queensland, but much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, also that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000 ‡:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
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
1882 ...	1,274	14·31	927	11·60	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·21	948	11·24	471	17·58
Total...	12,123	13·29	6,777	10·60	3,033	13·68

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.

‡ 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, more than two-fifths of such deaths in 1882—for example—having been caused by phthisis. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1882 was only 10·24 per 10,000.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1883—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
Total...	2,713	10·08	1,258	10·33	4,026	8·68

626. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 446 deaths in 1884, which was a larger number than in any previous year, except 1883. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years; it stood tenth in the last three years, and eighth or ninth in the preceding three years, in the list of causes of death*—its usual place being the twelfth; and since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to nearly 5 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-four years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1884.

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

* See table following paragraph 600 *ante.*

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1884—*continued.*

Years.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
1882	208	165	373	4·19
1883	234	216	450	4·90
1884	221	225	446	4·71
Total in 24 years...	3,089	2,868	5,957	3·36

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

627. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males. In the twenty-four years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.* above 30 years of age) has over the whole period* been considerably below the proportion named. In 1884, even more females died of cancer than males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were in the proportion of only 75 to every 100 males.

Increase of
cancer in
England.

628. Cancer in a fatal form is increasing in England as well as in this colony, as is strikingly shown by Mr. Walter Whitehead, F.R.C.S.E., in an address recently delivered by him before the Manchester Medical Society.† In view of the following figures, Mr. Whitehead remarks that, “if the increase is to continue at the same rate, cancer will constitute, in a few years, the only disease the profession will have to contend with”:—

INCREASE OF CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

In 1849 Cancer caused 1 death in every 90 deaths.

1851	”	”	73	”
1870	”	”	52	”
1880	”	”	40	”
1882	”	”	36	”

Increase
of cancer
among
males.

629. In Victoria, in 1884, 1 death in every 30 was from cancer, or a much higher ratio than that shown for England and Wales at the latest date. Mr. Whitehead also gives figures to show that, although in

* At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861 of 59 at the census of 1871, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

† See *Insurance Post*, April, 1885, page 528. Stacey, Whitefriars-street, London.

England twice as many females die from cancer as males, the number of deaths from it among men is increasing in a much larger proportion than among women.

630. To dropsy, which is classed as a constitutional disease, 65 Deaths from dropsy. deaths were attributed in 1884, and 613 in the ten years 1871 to 1880. Dropsy being rather a symptom of a disease than a disease itself, it is to be regretted that some more exact definition of the cause of death was not given in these cases. The Registrar-General of England, under the head of "Inadequate certification of causes,"* makes the following remarks on dropsy as an assigned cause of death:—

"Among the assigned causes of death, one of the most unsatisfactory, not only because of its insufficiency, but because of the great frequency with which it occurs, is dropsy. This, of course, is a symptom of a great number of diverse diseases, renal, pulmonary, hepatic, and cardiac. Yet in no less than 1,882 cases during the year dropsy was the assigned cause, without further particulars as to its origin. These 1,882 certificates were scarcely more than so much waste paper, so far as classification of deaths by causes is concerned. Seeing that the main object of the expenditure of labour and money in the tabulation of causes of death is the advance of medical knowledge, surely it is not too much to expect that medical practitioners shall not fill in their certificates in so careless a manner as to render any accurate tabulation an impossibility."

631. Local diseases, Class III., or diseases of special organs or Local diseases. systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of diseases; thus, in 1884, 5,890 deaths, or 44 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, as against an average of 38 per cent. in the ten years 1871 to 1880. The deaths from diseases placed in this class in 1884 were in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 623, or 33 more than in 1883, or 40 above the ten years' average. About a fourth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; nearly a sixth to diseases of the circulatory system, including heart disease; nearly a third to lung and throat diseases—bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; about a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; and the remainder to diseases of the generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems. In the year under review the death rate from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems were above, and those of the nervous, generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems, were below, the decennial average.

632. The high mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in Diseases of respiratory system. 1884 deserves special notice. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, nearly half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional" disease), and about one-ninth of the total mortality. The victims are,

* See his Forty-fourth Report, page xxi.

for the most part, young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review 1,886 deaths from these causes took place, being equal to about one-seventh of the total mortality; of these, pneumonia caused 759, bronchitis 654, and congestion of the lungs 215. Of those who died from these complaints, 788 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 665 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to these, it will be found that altogether 3,245 deaths in 1884 were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to one-fourth of the total mortality, as compared with an average proportion of not quite one-fifth.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

633. Developmental diseases, Class IV., caused to every 100,000 of the population 203 deaths in 1884, of which 49 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth, malformations, teething, &c.; 15 to affections of women—principally accidents of child-birth; 49 to old age; and 90 to diseases of nutrition, such as atrophy and debility, of which the great majority were of infants or young children. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1884—viz., 203 per 100,000—was only 1 less than in 1883, and only 4 above the average; but so small a deviation from the average was not shown in all the subdivisions; for the rate from diseases of infants was as much as one-fifth below, that from diseases of women was slightly below, that from old age was as much as 50 per cent. above, and that from atrophy and debility was slightly above, the average. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people in the population has increased since 1871-80 (the period over which the average extends) by 43 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. In like manner, much of the decrease under Order 1 is more apparent than real; since the proportion of infants under 1 year to the population—as indicated by the birth rate—has fallen off by one-ninth since 1871-80. In view of the same circumstance, the mortality from atrophy and debility has really increased in a much greater proportion than that indicated by the death rate already referred to; in 1884, moreover, these affections caused more deaths than any other disease, except phthisis, their usual position in order of fatality being fourth.* The deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 320 in 1884—which number gives a proportion of 10 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, or of $1\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. of the total births recorded, as compared with an average of 8 per cent. of the deaths under 1 year, and of 1 per cent. of the births recorded, during the decade 1871-80.

* See table following paragraph 600 *ante*.

634. 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 1884 the proportion of deaths from child-bearing to the number of children born was much above the average, being higher than in any previous year except 1874, 1875, 1878, and 1881:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1884.

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
1883	115	43	158	57·37
1884	131	72	203	70·36
Total in twenty-one years	2,543	854	3,397	60·48

635. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women shows a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles. It is a remarkable fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-one years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,* viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2, and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two

* See table following paragraph 600 *ante*.

circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria and
United
Kingdom.

636. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-one years was 1 to 165 births, but in 1884 the proportion was as high as 1 to every 142 births. In 1883, the proportion was 1 to every 174 births; in 1882, 1 to every 152 births; in 1881, 1 to every 116 births; and in 1880, 1 to every 200 births. All these proportions, except that for 1880, are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the thirty-six years ended with 1882, 204 births occurred to each death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died to every 151 births.

Deaths of
women in
Lying-in
Hospital.

637. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 583† women were confined, and 542 infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1884. Nineteen deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 31 deliveries, or to every 28 births; this is an excessive rate of mortality, and finds but one parallel during the last eleven years, viz., in 1881; the proportion in that year and in the year under review being about three times as high as in 1882-3, and more than twice as high as in 1874, when the mortality of child-bearing women in the colony generally was at its maximum. In 1882-3, 1 death of a mother took place to every 86 deliveries or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; 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. These proportions are, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first

* There is reason to believe, however, that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be one death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† Including 83 cases occurring outside the hospital at houses provided by the committee, amongst whom 3 deaths occurred.

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.

638. From the last annual report of the Lying-in Hospital,* it appears that towards the close of the financial year 1883-4, the committee, being alarmed at the high rate of mortality which about that time prevailed in the institution, took steps to have the patients boarded out, and the wards thoroughly cleansed and disinfected—the walls being painted with an antiseptic composition, and the lighting and ventilation improved. The committee state that the overcrowding of the institution, in order to meet the increasing demands made upon it, has been the cause of its unhealthiness ; but that, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Board of Health, it is now incumbent upon them to lessen the accommodation by reducing the number of beds in each ward. Of the 19 women who died in 1883-4, after being confined in the hospital, or outside in houses under the supervision of its officers, 10† are stated to have fallen victims to puerperal peritonitis, 1 to puerperal septicæmia from uterine phlebitis, 1 to puerperal convulsions, 1 to puerperal eclampsia, and 2 to pneumonia, besides 4 others. It is further stated that 2 of these women were admitted in a moribund, and 1 in an unconscious, state ; 1 was found in the street by the police immediately after confinement, at an early hour on a bitterly cold morning ; whilst others were admitted in a low and debilitated condition. Amongst the latter 10 were single girls (one a mere child of 15), who had been subjected more or less to exposure and privation for months before admission.

Causes of death in Lying-in Hospital.

639. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, hæmorrhage, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether such was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and the entry should be referred back for inquiry in all cases where the death is stated to have occurred from any of the above causes. It is questionable whether in any of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is

Deaths in childbed in Australasian colonies.

* See 27th Annual Report for the year 1883-4.

† One of these was also suffering from syphilis, 1 from pleurisy, and 1 from enteritis.

probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring is not known. The inaccuracy with which such deaths are often described is beginning to excite attention in England, where the Registrar-General in 1881 and 1882 caused special letters of inquiry to be sent out respecting doubtful deaths of women at child-bearing ages, with the result that 348 deaths in the former and 428 in the latter year were added to those assigned to puerperal fever and the other incidents of childbirth.* Such a practice had been followed for some years in Victoria, and it is much to be wished it should be adopted by the other colonies of this group. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the eleven years ended with 1883, 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 1883.

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
1882 ...	176	65·80	118	39·73	49	57·53
1883 ...	158	57·37	114	36·44	42	42·47
Sums & Means }	2,054	69·53	1,117	46·54	476	57·37
	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
1882 ...	70	64·55	14	34·63	101	53·14
1883 ...	49	43·86	19	44·61	95	49·47
Sums & Means }	519	51·26	215	55·65	897	48·66

* See 44th and 45th Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of England, pp. xxi and xvii respectively.

640. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1883 was much below the average in every one of the colonies except New Zealand, where it was slightly above it. Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1883.

641. 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; from 1874 to 1876 being about the period when these epidemics were at their height, concurrently with the greatest mortality occurring to child-bearing women. In one year of that period the rate in Victoria rose to nearly 1 death of a mother to every 100 children born alive, and in Tasmania to over 1 to every 100. Increase of deaths in childbed during epidemics in all the colonies.

642. In proportion to population, deaths under the head of atrophy and debility in 1884 were more numerous by 54 than in 1883, but fewer by 82 than in 1882. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus, of the 853 set down thereto in 1884, 759 were under 5 years, 673 were under 1 year, 287 were under 1 month, of age. In proportion to the numbers living at the ages just referred to, the mortality from this cause is considerably above the average. 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 some importance, it is to be desired that medical men should, where possible, define them more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the eighteen years ended with 1884:— Atrophy and debility.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1884.

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	1883 ...	412	387	799
1875 ...	413	349	762	1884 ...	488	365	853
Annual mean 1867 to 1875	380.3	335.6	715.9	Annual mean 1877 to 1884	411.7	347.8	759.5

643. 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. Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 87 to every 100 males.

Violent
deaths.

644. 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, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, in 1883 it fell to as low as 84. The last-named rate, however, is still higher by about a ninth than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 76.

Violent
deaths, 1884
and pre-
vious years.

645. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1884 was 799, of which 685, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 25, or 3 per cent., to homicide; 86, or 11 per cent., to suicide; and 3 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 and diarrhœa, but in 1884 they had fallen to the fifth place on the list.* Forty-five per cent. of the deaths from accidents in that year were due to fractures, 26 per cent. to drowning, and 12 per cent. to burns and scalds. Homicides were slightly above, but suicides were below, the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the latter numbered only 86, as against 103 in the previous year. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1884 and the decade ended with 1880, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1884.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents:—						
Fractures and contusions	271	42	313	2,911	241	3,152
Gunshot wounds ...	7	...	7			
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	6	3	9	226	36	262
Burns and scalds ...	32	54	86			
Sunstroke ...	5	2	7	158	60	218
Lightning ...	...	1	1	22	3	25
Poison ...	9	6	15	112	66	178
Snake, insect—bite ...	3	...	3	24	13	37
Drowning ...	147	32	179	1,558	379	1,937
Suffocation ...	35	18	53	409	216	625
Others ...	7	5	12	97	31	128
Total ...	522	163	685	5,888	1,559	7,447

* See table following paragraph 600 ante.

VIOLENT DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1884.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Homicide	11	14	25	123	67	190
Suicide:—						
Gunshot wounds	12	...	12	69	...	69
Cuts, stabs, &c.	10	3	13	164	21	185
Poison	10	4	14	144	44	188
Drowning	17	3	20	151	66	217
Hanging	21	1	22	233	23	256
Otherwise	5	...	5	31	5	36
Total	75	11	86	792	159	951
Execution	3	...	3	19	...	19
Grand Total	611	188	799	6,822	1,785	8,607

646. 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.

647. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1884, 611, or 76 per cent., belonged to the male, and 188, or 24 per cent., to the female, sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

648. 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 33½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 124 males were executed.

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

649. 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.

650. Eighty-six persons took their own lives in 1884, and 103 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 95.

Suicidal deaths.

Modes of committing suicide.

651. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, cutting or stabbing usually 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 170 cases named in the table by shooting.

Suicides of Chinese.

652. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Six men of this race committed that act in 1884—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 2,000. In the general population the proportion averages only 1 in about 8,000.

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

653. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further 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 eleven years ended with 1883 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1883.

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
1882 ...	83	9·3	55	6·9	40	16·8
1883 ...	103	11·2	54	6·4	37	13·8
Total ...	1,078	11·8	657	9·0	295	13·3

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1883—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
1882 ...	18	6·3	3	2·5	53	10·4
1883 ...	31	10·4	5	4·0	55	10·4
Total ...	232	8·6	69	5·8	410	8·7

654. 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 thrice in New Zealand and New South Wales, and only four times in South Australia, during the eleven years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania, moreover, appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

655. In England and Wales* during the sixteen 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.

656. 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

Suicides in Foreign countries.

* See Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxvi.

reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character." From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted* :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.	
Saxony	31·1	Norway ...	...
Denmark	25·8	Belgium ...	...
Schleswig-Holstein	24·0	Hungary ...	...
Austria	21·2	Italy ...	...
France	15·0	Netherlands ...	...
Hanover	14·0	United States ...	...
Prussia	13·3	Russia ...	...
Bavaria	9·1	Spain ...	...
Sweden	8·1		

Suicides in
Austral-
asia and
Foreign
countries.

657. 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
certain
countries.

658. In addition to the above, figures for the following countries are given by Mr. Mulhall.† The observations extend over the years 1871 to 1877:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.	
Switzerland	20·2	Scotland ...	...
Germany	14·3	Ireland ...	...
Sweden and Norway	8·1		

Causes
assigned for
increase of
suicide.

659. Mr. Mulhall thinks that the most notable causes of the increase of suicide are "the increase of railways and commerce, the great consumption of spirits and flesh meat, the spread of secular education and infidelity, the rapid growth of urban and decline of rural life, the higher ratio of insanity, the increase of wealth, the new system of divorce, and the keener struggle for existence in Europe, owing to the greater density of population."

* See *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 429.

660. 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 here 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:—

Violent deaths in Victoria and European countries.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria	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

661. 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-five and a half years ended with 30th June, 1884, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

Railway accidents.

* 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 in a few instances 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
JUNE, 1884.

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
1883	32	...	5	5	...	9	9	6	10	2
1884 (6 months)	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
Total killed	287	6	11	17	18	119	137	23	94	16

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
1883	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (6 months)	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
Total injured	830	488	36	524	72	170	242	12	27	25

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

662. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-five and a half years, 287 persons were killed and 830 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons

crossing the lines, &c., 130 of the former and 206 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 17 were passengers, and as many as 137 railway or contractors' servants; 11 of the former, and 119 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 524, and the railway servants 242; as many as 170 of the latter, but only 36 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings 23 persons were killed, and 12 injured. As many as 94 trespassers were killed, 3 being in the year under review; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured numbered somewhat more than a fourth of those killed.

663. In the eleven years ended with 1884, embracing the whole Mining accidents. period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 673 persons lost their lives, and 1,565 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1884.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	46,512	90	245	335	1.93	5.27	7.20
1875	42,058	83	217	300	1.97	5.16	7.13
1876	41,531	55	170	225	1.32	4.10	5.42
1877	38,860	64	154	218	1.65	3.96	5.61
1878	37,212	40	106	146	1.07	2.85	3.92
1879	37,195	48	112	160	1.29	3.01	4.30
1880	38,076	50	89	139	1.31	2.34	3.65
1881	38,436	72	108	180	1.87	2.81	4.68
1882	37,446	71	130	201	1.90	3.47	5.37
1883	33,927	59	128	187	1.74	3.77	5.51
1884	29,182	41	106	147	1.40	3.63	5.03
Means	38,221	61	142	203	1.59	3.71	5.30

664. In 1884, fatal mining accidents were fewer by 18, and non-fatal Mining accidents, 1884. ones were fewer by 22, than in 1883. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

665. According to the average of the eleven years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 627 loses his life annually. In 1884 the proportion was 1 in 712. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportion for the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher.

Causes of mining accidents.

666. It appears by the following table that, in the eleven years named, 1,096, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 435, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, cage accidents, &c.; and 270, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges:—

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1884.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	260	494	754
" " on surface	96	73	169
" materials down shafts, passes, &c.	36	135	171
" " winzes, &c.	2	...	2
Falling down shafts	99	132	231
" " winzes, shoots, &c.	13	61	74
Cage accidents	43	87	130
Timber accidents	9	19	28
Truck accidents	4	38	42
Machinery in motion	17	63	80
Explosion of charges of gunpowder	16	115	131
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " nitro-glycerine compounds	17	50	67
" stored explosives	6	28	34
" boilers	1	5	6
" fire damp	1	20	21
Foul air	6	...	6
Flooding of mines	23	...	23
Undescribed	23	235	258
Total	673	1,565	2,238

Causes of death of octogenarians.

667. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for each of the years 1881 to 1884, and for the previous decade.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

* See table following paragraph 593 ante.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1884.		Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years ended with 1880.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, &c. ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	6
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	11
Dysentery and Diarrhoea...	10	8	11	8	8	9	9	3	42	33
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
Rheumatism	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	4
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Privation... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hydatid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gout ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dropsy	2	2	...	4	2	3	4	2	16	16
Cancer	5	3	4	3	8	3	6	4	29	9
Tumor ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Mortification ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	7	3
Phthisis	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	3
Abscess, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brain Diseases, &c. ...	22	17	19	13	16	11	26	20	110	83
Heart Diseases, &c. ...	18	10	11	10	9	6	16	9	50	37
Lung Diseases, &c. ...	29	23	27	25	42	25	23	16	160	100
Stomach Diseases, &c. ...	10	5	2	5	6	4	6	1	31	20
Kidney Diseases, &c. ...	7	1	7	3	7	1	13	...	34	1
Gennetic Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Diseases, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Old Age	105	82	113	77	105	90	81	97	550	441
Accidents	5	4	2	4	6	4	3	4	19	14
Suicide ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Unspecified causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	221	157	198	157	220	160	200	158	1,091	793

668. It will be noticed that during the ten years, 1871-80, in the case of more than half of both the males and females no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about two-sevenths of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and about one-fifth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-80.

669. The following table shows the number of males over 20 years of age of each occupation as returned at the last census, the number who died at that period of life in the three years of which the census

Occupations at death.

year was the middle from all causes and from phthisis, and the average annual proportion of such deaths to the numbers living :—

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH* FROM ALL CAUSES
AND FROM PHTHISIS, IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years—				
	Returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.		Who Died Annually per 1,000 Living.	
		From all Causes.	From Phthisis	From all Causes.	From Phthisis
I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL.					
Public officers, civil servants	1,982	75	15	12·61	2·52
Police	1,102	41	12	12·40	3·63
Clergy (including irregular clergy) ...	884	48	12	18·10	4·52
Lawyers	534	40	5	24·97	3·12
Law clerks	336	13	3	12·90	2·98
Medical men (including irregular prac- titioners)	578	40	6	23·07	3·46
Chemists and druggists	623	51	10	27·29	5·35
School masters, teachers, tutors ...	2,123	91	18	14·29	2·83
Photographers	182	6	3	10·99	5·49
Music-masters, musicians, vocalists ...	439	30	6	22·78	4·55
II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING.					
Hotel-keepers, beer and colonial wine sellers	3,102	276	40	29·66	4·29
Servants	3,804	147	28	12·88	2·45
III.—ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL PURSUITS, AND IN CONVEYANCE OF MEN AND GOODS.					
Capitalists, merchants	1,110	51	12	15·32	3·60
Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers... ..	249	14	3	18·74	4·02
Brokers, commission agents	1,477	71	14	16·02	3·16
Clerks—bank, commercial, and undefined... ..	3,955	267	115	22·50	9·69
Commercial travellers, salesmen... ..	945	38	10	13·40	3·53
Hawkers, pedlers	787	59	11	24·99	4·66
Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other gene- ral dealers	3,248	198	25	20·32	2·56
Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and as- sistants	2,829	135	47	15·91	5·54
Railway officers, clerks, station-masters ...	451	13	3	9·61	2·22
Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c. ...	2,203	64	10	9·68	1·51
Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors and drivers	2,152	101	16	15·64	2·48
Draymen, carriers, carters	4,831	165	22	11·38	1·52
Ship—masters, officers, seamen, servants... ..	2,442	257	35	35·08	4·77
Store labourers, storemen, and others con- nected with storage	995	30	2	10·05	·67

* Elaborate tables, showing in Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders the occupations at death at various ages of males in Melbourne and suburbs, in the extra-metropolitan towns, and in extra-urban districts, are given in the Statistical Register of Victoria, 1883, Part "Vital Statistics."

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH,* ETC.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years—				
	Returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.		Who Died Annually per 1,000 Living.	
		From all Causes.	From Phthisis	From all Causes.	From Phthisis
IV.—ENGAGED ABOUT LAND AND ANIMALS.					
Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	54,123	1,561	145	9·61	·89
" pastoral pursuits ...	6,157	192	14	10·39	·77
Land surveyors and assistants ...	231	14	1	20·20	1·44
Land, house—proprietors, agents ...	1,259	9	1	2·38	·26
Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)	1,103	93	14	28·11	4·23
Fishermen ...	481	24	2	16·63	1·39
V.—ENGAGED IN FOOD, DRINKS, AND STIMULANTS.					
Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers ...	709	28	2	13·16	·94
Butchers ...	3,281	149	14	15·14	1·42
Fishmongers, oyster dealers ...	201	9	1	14·93	1·66
Millers, corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers	797	27	4	11·29	1·67
Bakers, confectioners ...	1,942	103	15	17·68	2·57
Greengrocers, fruiterers ...	361	15	2	13·85	1·85
Brewers, maltsters ...	503	25	2	16·57	1·32
Wine, spirit—merchants ...	128	8	1	20·83	2·60
Gingerbeer, aerated waters, cordial—manufacturers	247	13	2	17·54	2·70
Grocers, tea dealers ...	1,626	84	17	17·22	3·48
Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists ...	360	12	2	11·11	1·85
VI.—ENGAGED IN BOOKS AND LITERATURE.					
Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors	539	20	6	12·37	3·71
Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers	260	6	1	7·69	1·28
Printers, compositors ...	1,284	52	16	13·50	4·15
VII.—ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.					
Watch, clock—makers, jewellers ...	791	45	15	18·96	6·32
Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, dealers	740	20	12	9·01	5·40
Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers...	991	32	11	10·75	3·70
Saddlers, whipmakers ...	995	48	5	16·08	1·68
Wheelwrights ...	579	27	3	15·54	1·73
Shipbuilders, shipwrights ...	412	28	2	22·65	1·62
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers ...	134	10	1	24·87	2·49
Architects ...	237	15	5	21·10	7·03
Builders, contractors ...	2,091	103	4	16·42	·64
Carpenters, joiners ...	5,784	331	42	19·08	2·42
Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers ...	2,833	218	26	25·65	3·06
Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers	2,205	131	21	19·80	3·17

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH,* ETC.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years—				
	Returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.		Who Died Annually per 1,000 Living.	
		From all Causes.	From Phthisis	From all Causes.	From Phthisis
VII.—ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued.</i>					
Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers	979	60	13	20·43	4·43
Dyers, scourers	74	8	2	36·04	9·01
Hairdressers, wigmakers	345	24	4	23·19	3·86
Hatters, capmakers, &c.	191	12	4	20·94	6·98
Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ...	1,573	120	25	25·43	5·30
Boot, shoe—makers	4,683	240	45	17·08	3·20
Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, leather manufacturers	1,026	25	4	8·12	1·30
Firewood—dealers, choppers	1,348	38	1	9·40	·25
Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters ...	1,336	41	1	10·23	·25
Turners	129	9	4	23·26	10·34
Coopers	344	23	...	22·29	...
Sawyers, sawmill owners	929	37	3	13·28	1·08
Miners	32,545	1,675	312	17·16	3·19
Charcoal burners	111	5	...	15·01	...
Quarrymen, stone cutters, dressers (not masons)	805	31	8	12·84	3·31
Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers	752	41	5	18·17	2·22
Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators	1,082	17	...	5·24	...
Tin, zinc—workers	472	17	2	12·01	1·41
Iron founders, workers	693	29	4	13·95	1·92
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths	3,409	161	23	15·74	2·25
Ironmongers, hardware dealers	465	19	6	13·62	4·30
Labourers (branch undefined)	18,680	2,216	248	39·54	4·42
Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (undefined)	1,639	147	26	29·90	5·29
Other occupations	20,046	948	163	...	...
Unspecified	5,216	696	96	...	...
Total	235,619	12,412	1,891	17·56	2·67

Results not strictly accurate.

670. It should be mentioned that the comparison between the numbers returned at the census and the numbers dying, as given in the last column, is not entirely fair, as the occupations of the former being returned by the persons themselves are likely to be defined more exactly than those of the latter, which must necessarily be returned by others.

* See footnote (*) to page 296.

This will have the effect of unduly exaggerating the mortality of the more comprehensive groups and reducing that of the others.

671. Combining the occupations embraced in each class, and arranging the results in order of fatality, the classes stand as follow in regard to the deaths from all causes :—

Occupations at death from all causes, in classes.

OCCUPATIONS (IN CLASSES) OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES, IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in industrial pursuits	...	21.89
2.	entertaining and serving	...	20.42
3.	commercial pursuits	...	17.62
4.	professional pursuits	...	16.51
5.	food and drinks	...	15.53
6.	books and literature	...	12.48
7.	on land and with animals	...	9.96

672. The following figures show that the order of fatality of the various classes of pursuits when the death occurs from phthisis differs greatly from that when the mortality is considered as a whole, as above :—

Occupations at death from phthisis, in classes.

OCCUPATIONS (IN CLASSES) OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS, IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in commercial pursuits	...	3.91
6.	books and literature	...	3.68
2.	professional pursuits	...	3.42
3.	entertaining and serving	...	3.28
4.	industrial pursuits	...	3.23
5.	food and drinks	...	2.05
7.	land and animals	...	.93

673. Commercial and literary pursuits appear to be favorable to the development of phthisis, as the mortality of persons engaged in the former rises from the third place, and that of the latter rises from the sixth place, in the previous list to the first and second places respectively in this. Professional pursuits also rise in the phthisis as compared with the general list, but industrial pursuits, and pursuits connected with entertaining and serving, and with food and drinks, fall. Rural pursuits occupy the lowest place in both lists, and therefore may be considered to be conducive not only to immunity from phthisis but to general longevity.

Occupations in phthisis and general list compared.

674. In the next table the occupations are arranged in order according to the degree of fatality from all causes and from phthisis which the figures show to have attended each occupation :—

Occupations at death, in order of fatality.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM
PHTHISIS, IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

Males over 20 Years who Died 1880 to 1882 from—					
Order of Fatality.	All Causes.			Phthisis.	
	Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.		Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.
1	Labourers (branch undefined)* ...	39·54		Turners	10·34
2	Dyers, scourers	36·04		Clerks—bank, commercial, and un- defined †	9·69
3	Ship—masters, officers, seamen, ser- vants	35·08		Dyers, scourers	9·01
4	Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (undefined) †	29·90		Architects	7·03
5	Hotel-keepers, beer and colonial wine sellers	29·66		Hatters, capmakers	6·98
6	Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)	28·11		Watch, clock—makers, jewellers ...	6·32
7	Chemists and druggists	27·29		Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and assistants	5·54
8	Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plas- terers	25·65		Photographers	5·49
9	Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ...	25·43		Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, and dealers	5·40
10	Hawkers, pedlers	24·99		Chemists and druggists	5·35
11	Lawyers	24·97		Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ...	5·30
12	Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers ...	24·87		Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers †	5·29
13	Turners	23·26		Ship—masters, officers, seamen, ser- vants	4·77
14	Hairdressers, wigmakers	23·19		Hawkers, pedlers	4·66
15	Medical men (including irregular practitioners)	23·07		Music-masters, musicians, vocalists	4·55
16	Music-masters, musicians, vocalists	22·78		Clergy (including irregular clergy)	4·52
17	Shipbuilders, shipwrights ...	22·65		Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers	4·43
18	Clerks—bank, commercial, and un- defined †	22·50		Labourers (branch undefined)* ...	4·42
19	Coopers	22·29		Ironmongers, hardware dealers ...	4·30
20	Architects	21·10		Hotel-keepers, beer and colonial wine sellers	4·29
21	Hatters, capmakers	20·94		Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)	4·23
22	Wine, spirit—merchants	20·83		Printers, compositors	4·15
23	Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers	20·43		Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers ...	4·02
24	Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other general dealers	20·32		Hairdressers, wigmakers	3·86
25	Land surveyors and assistants ...	20·20		Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors	3·71
26	Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers	19·80		Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers	3·70

* See also Pastoral labourers, lines 70 and 73; Store labourers, lines 72 and 74; Agricultural labourers, lines 74 and 72; Road and railway labourers, lines 79 and 81, &c.

† See also Railway engine-drivers, &c., lines 73 and 62, and Mechanical engineers, &c., lines 76 and 9.

‡ See also Law clerks, lines 58 and 39; Government clerks, lines 61 and 46; and Railway clerks, lines 74 and 51.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH, ETC.—*continued.*

Males over 20 Years who Died 1880 to 1882 from—					
Order of Fatality.	All Causes.			Phthisis.	
	Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.		Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.
27	Carpenters, joiners	19·08		Police	3·63
28	Watch, clock—makers, and jewelers, &c.	18·96		Capitalists, merchants	3·60
29	Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers ...	18·74		Commercial travellers, salesmen ...	3·53
30	Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers	18·17		Grocers, tea dealers	3·48
31	Clergy (including irregular clergy)...	18·10		Medical men (including irregular ditto)	3·46
32	Bakers, confectioners	17·68		Quarrymen, stone-cutters, dressers (not masons)	3·31
33	Gingerbeer, aerated waters, cordial—manufacturers	17·54		Boot, shoe—makers	3·20
34	Grocers, tea dealers	17·22		Miners	3·19
35	Miners	17·16		Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers	3·17
36	Boot, shoe—makers	17·08		Brokers, commission agents ...	3·16
37	Fishermen	16·63		Lawyers	3·12
38	Brewers, maltsters	16·57		Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers	3·06
39	Builders, contractors	16·42		Law clerks	2·98
40	Saddlers, whipmakers	16·08		School masters, teachers, tutors ...	2·83
41	Brokers, commission agents ...	16·02		Gingerbeer, aerated waters, cordial—makers	2·70
42	Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and assistants	15·91		Wine, spirit—merchants	2·60
43	Blacksmiths, whitesmiths	15·74		Bakers, confectioners	2·57
44	Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers	15·64		Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other general dealers	2·56
45	Wheelwrights	15·54		Public officers, civil servants ...	2·52
46	Capitalists, merchants	15·32		Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers ...	2·49
47	Butchers	15·14		Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers	2·48
48	Charcoal burners	15·01		Servants	2·45
49	Fishmongers, oyster dealers ...	14·93		Carpenters, joiners	2·42
50	School masters, teachers, tutors ...	14·29		Blacksmiths, whitesmiths	2·25
51	Iron founders, workers	13·95		Railway officers, clerks, station-masters	2·22
52	Greengrocers, fruiterers	13·85		Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers	2·22
53	Ironmongers, hardware dealers ...	13·62		Iron founders, workers	1·92
54	Printers, compositors	13·50		Greengrocers, fruiterers	1·85
55	Commercial travellers, salesmen ...	13·40		Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists	1·85
56	Sawyers, sawmill owners... ..	13·28		Wheelwrights	1·73
57	Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers...	13·16		Saddlers, whipmakers	1·68
58	Law clerks	12·90		Millers, corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers	1·67
59	Servants	12·88		Fishmongers, oyster dealers ...	1·66
60	Quarrymen, stone cutters, dressers (not masons)	12·84		Shipbuilders, shipwrights	1·62

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH, ETC.—*continued.*

Males over 20 Years who Died 1880 to 1882 from—				
Order of Fatality.	All Causes.		Phthisis.	
	Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.	Occupations.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 Living.
61	Public officers, civil servants, Government clerks	12·61	Draymen, carriers, carters ...	1·52
62	Police	12·40	Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c.	1·51
63	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors	12·37	Land surveyors and assistants ...	1·44
64	Tin, zinc—workers	12·01	Butchers	1·42
65	Draymen, carriers, carters ...	11·38	Tin, zinc—workers	1·41
66	Corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers, and millers	11·29	Fishermen	1·39
67	Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists	11·11	Brewers, maltsters	1·32
68	Photographers	10·99	Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, leather manufacturers	1·30
69	Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers	10·75	Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers	1·28
70	Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	10·39	Sawyers, sawmill owners... ..	1·08
71	Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters ...	10·23	Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers... ..	·94
72	Store labourers, storemen, and others connected with storage	10·05	Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	·89
73	Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c.	9·68	Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	·77
74	Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	9·61	Store labourers, storemen, &c. ...	·67
75	Railway officers, clerks, station-masters	9·61	Builders, contractors	·64
76	Firewood—dealers, choppers ...	9·40	Land, house—proprietors, agents ...	·26
77	Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, and dealers	9·01	Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters ...	·25
78	Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and leather manufacturers	8·12	Firewood—dealers, choppers ...	·25
79	Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers	7·69	Coopers ... ..	...
80	Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators	5·24	Charcoal burners ... ..	...
81	Land, house—agents, proprietors ...	2·38	Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators	...
	Total	17·56	... ..	2·67

Fatality from all causes of different occupations.

675. According to this table, the general mortality presses more hardly upon labourers (branch undefined) than upon followers of any other occupation; but this is an instance in which fallacious results are doubtless arrived at in consequence of the difference in the manner of describing the occupation during life and after death. Many of the 2,216 undefined labourers who died would probably be returned at the census under the special industry in connexion with which they worked: *e.g.*, store labourers, farm or station labourers, road or railway labourers, &c. The fact of their being entered simply as "labourers"

in the death registers would of course swell the mortality under the head of labourers undefined (line 1), and to the same extent would lower that under the other heads (lines 70, 72, 74, and 80). The same remark applies to engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, &c., undefined (line 4), many of whom at the census would probably be returned in connexion with railways or mechanical engineering, under both of which heads an exceedingly low mortality is shown by the figures (lines 73 and 77). In reference to the high mortality amongst seamen (line 3), it must be remembered that the population with which it is compared is a fluctuating one, and may perhaps on the average be larger than it was at the census; and, moreover, that ships often leave sick seamen behind them here to be attended to in hospital or otherwise. The mortality really appears to be high amongst hotel-keepers, horse-breakers and grooms, chemists and druggists, bricklayers and masons, tailors, and hawkers (lines 5 to 10). Of members of the learned professions, the greatest mortality appears to attend lawyers (line 11); medical men (line 15) being somewhat less, and clergymen (line 31) very much less, hardly pressed upon. The mortality of clerks (line 18) appears to be high, but this may be swelled by the inclusion of law clerks, who should be grouped as such (line 58), Government clerks, who should be grouped with public officers (line 61), and railway clerks, who should be grouped with railway officers (line 75), in reference to all of whom a very low mortality is shown. The mortality of the police (line 62) is low, but it must be remembered that the retiring age of policemen is 55 years, or sooner if incapacitated from active duty, and it is probable that many who have been in the police force are not attached to it at the time of their death. The occupations in which the mortality is lowest appear to be land and house proprietors (line 81), newspaper proprietors and editors (line 79), and fellmongers and tanners (line 78); but the numbers in these groups are small, and the results consequently of but doubtful value.

676. The phthisis columns of the table show that the mortality from that complaint presses more heavily upon persons engaged in sedentary or indoor pursuits than the general mortality, as will be noticed from the following examples :—

Fatality from phthisis of different occupations.

	Place on General list.	Place on Phthisis list.
Turners	13	1
Clerks	18	2
Architects	20	4
Hatters	21	5
Watchmakers	28	6
Drapers	42	7
Photographers	68	8
Mechanical engineers	77	9
Clergymen	31	16

Turners are at the head of the phthisis list, but it should be mentioned the numbers are small—9 altogether, of whom 4 died of phthisis—and their position may be accidental. The same remark applies to dyers, of whom 8 died, 2 from phthisis, and which occupy a very high position on both lists. Clergymen, who are much below medical men and lawyers in the general list, rise much above them in the phthisis list; and lawyers, who were above members of the other learned professions in the general list, sink considerably below them in the phthisis list. Labourers, who stand at the head of the general list—for which a reason was given in the last paragraph—sink, notwithstanding that reason, to the eighteenth place in the phthisis list. Hotel-keepers fall from the fifth place in the general to the twentieth place in the phthisis list. It will be noticed that the twelve occupations standing lowest on the phthisis list are—with the exception of land and house proprietors or agents, which would probably not generally be returned as such at death—all such as are carried on out of doors.

Sickness and
deaths in
general
hospitals.

677. There are 38 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1884, was 14,293, and the number of deaths was 1,551. In the previous twelve months the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,649, and the deaths 1,546. There was thus 1 death to every 9·2 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the year 1884, as against 1 death to every 9·5 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred, in the year ended 30th June, 1884, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1884.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1883.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	22	3	13·64	10·34
Amherst	247	24	9·72	11·11
Ararat	381	14	3·67	8·52
Ballarat	754	89	11·80	12·56
Beechworth	435	41	9·43	11·52
Belfast	44	3	6·82	11·32
Bendigo	1,282	148	11·54	8·68
Castlemaine	679	53	7·81	6·42
Clunes	203	9	4·43	7·97
Colac	34	5	14·71	16·28

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1884.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1883.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Creswick	290	19	6.55	9.70
Daylesford	151	18	11.92	11.70
Dunolly	257	24	9.34	7.59
Echuca	193	13	6.74	4.51
Geelong	796	86	10.80	10.66
Hamilton	201	18	8.96	4.58
Heathcote	79	7	8.86	12.66
Horsham	191	17	8.90	7.80
Inglewood	477	42	8.81	8.07
Kilmore	130	12	9.23	10.60
Kyneton	450	13	2.89	5.83
Maldon	61	7	11.47	12.86
Mansfield	105	...	...	9.35
Maryborough	385	30	7.79	8.82
Melbourne	3,425	541	15.80	15.22
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,132	127	11.22	11.37
Melbourne (Austin)*	104	27	25.96	...
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	127	13	10.24	8.76
Mooroopna	329	35	10.64	7.91
Nhill	56	4	7.14	...
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)	203	17	8.37	3.45
Portland	47	9	19.15	9.19
Sale	283	33	11.66	5.63
St. Arnaud	242	21	8.68	11.11
Swan Hill	97	7	7.22	7.35
Wangaratta	216	10	4.63	9.76
Warrnambool	91	8	8.79	6.45
Wood's Point	94	4	4.26	1.94
Total	14,293	1,551	10.85	10.55

678. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),* Portland, Melbourne, Colac, and Alexandra Hospitals; and the least in the Mansfield (where there were no deaths), and in the Kyneton, Ararat, Wood's Point, Clunes, and Wangaratta Hospitals. In 1882-3 the rate of mortality was highest in the Colac, Melbourne, Maldon, Heathcote, and Ballarat Hospitals; and lowest in the Wood's Point, Pleasant Creek, Echuca, and Hamilton Hospitals.

Highest and lowest death rates.

679. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 401 during the year 1882-3, and 360 in 1883-4. The deaths in the same institution numbered 20 in both years. Therefore, 1 patient in 20 died in 1882-3, and 1 in 18 in 1883-4.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

680. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 602 women were confined in 1882-3, and 583 in 1883-4. Seven died in the former period, and 19

Deaths of mothers in Lying-in Hospital.

* For incurables.

in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 86 died in 1882-3, and 1 woman in 31 in 1883-4. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1884, 11,321 women were accouched therein,* of whom 172 died, or 1 death to every 66 confinements.†

Deaths of infants in Lying-in Hospital. 681. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 538 in the year 1882-3, and 542 during the year 1883-4, and of these, 38 in the former and 50 in the latter period died before being taken from the institution; thus 1 infant in 14 died in 1882-3, and 1 infant in 11 in 1883-4.‡

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital. 682. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 584 cases were treated, and 54 deaths occurred, in the year 1882-3; 566 cases were treated, and 26 deaths occurred, during the year 1883-4. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 11 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 22 patients in the latter, period.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums. 683. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 2,690 in 1882-3, and 1,826 in the year 1883-4; deaths numbered 183 and 204. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 14 in 1882-3, and of 1 to 9 in 1883-4.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home. 684. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1882-3 amounted to 519, and the deaths to 85, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness. In the year 1883-4 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 545, and the deaths 76, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums. 685. In 1882-3 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 169, and the deaths 4. In the year ended 30th June, 1883-4, these numbers were 142 and 6 respectively. Thus, in 1882-3, 1 death occurred to every 42 cases of sickness, and, in 1883-4, 1 death to every 24 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums. 686. In hospitals for the insane during 1883, the cases of sickness numbered 1,209, and during 1884 they numbered 1,102. The deaths amounted to 189 at the former period, and 209 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every $6\frac{1}{2}$ cases of sickness in 1883, and 1 to every 5 cases in 1884.

Sickness and deaths in gaols. 687. In gaols and penal establishments 753 cases of sickness occurred in 1883, and 865 in 1884. The deaths in these two periods respectively were 39 and 48. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 19 cases in 1883, and 1 death to every 18 cases in 1884.

* Including a few women who were accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

† See paragraph 637 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 583 *ante*.

688. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1884* was 2,254, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in 1882-3 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths; in the first six months of 1882 in the proportion of 1 to every 5½ deaths; in 1881 in the proportion of 1 to every 5½ deaths; in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6; in 1876 in that of 1 to every 6½; in 1875 in that of 1 to every 7½; 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 year 1883-4 :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1883-4.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,551
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	20
Lying-in Hospital	69†
Hospital for Sick Children	26
Benevolent asylums	204
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	76
Orphan asylums	6
Deaf and Dumb Institution	1
Hospitals for the insane	209
Female refuges	17‡
Victorian Infant Asylum	5
Industrial and reformatory schools	22§
Gaols (exclusive of Police gaols)	44
Penal establishments	4
Total	2,254

NOTE.—In 1883-4 no death occurred in the Blind Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

689. In England and Wales during 1882, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 63 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 28 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

690. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given

* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

† This includes the deaths of 50 infants born in the institution.

‡ This includes the deaths of 15 infants in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out children.

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

Proportion of infirm to population. 691. 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.

Sickness and accidents. 692. 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.

Disablement in Australasian colonies. 693. All the Australasian colonies except New South Wales 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

* 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.

arranged in order, the one with the lowest ratio of disablement being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

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

694. New Zealand, as has just been 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. Disablement in New Zealand.

695. 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. Loss by physical disablement.

696. 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 of males and females.

Disablement
at different
ages.

697. 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

Disablement
increases
with age.

698. 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
in friendly
societies.

699. 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 of age are liable to be laid up for about 3 working days in the year, men between 25 and 30 for $3\frac{2}{3}$ such days, and men between 30 and 35 for $4\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $21\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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.

700. 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. Permanent infirmities.

701. 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. Deafmute-ism.

702. 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:— Increase of deafmuteism.

DEAFMUTEISM AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 deafmute in every	...	9,005 persons.
„ 1871 „ „ „ „	...	3,621 „
„ 1881 „ „ „ „	...	3,005 „

Deafmuteism
in England
and Wales.

703. 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 1881 (after a correction being made for omissions), there was 1 deaf-mute in every 1,746 of the population; which proportion was about the same as in 1871, when 1 in every 1,748 of the population of England and Wales was a deafmute.*

Deafmuteism
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

704. 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 that in England and Wales. 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 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 ”

Blindness

705. 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.

Increase of
blindness.

706. 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:—

BLINDNESS AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 blind person in every	...	4,288 persons.
” 1871	”	1,457 ”
” 1881	”	1,162 ”

Blindness in
England and
Wales.

707. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of blind persons to the total population was 1 in 1,138, or higher than it has ever been in Victoria; not, however, so high as the proportion obtaining in England and Wales at the three previous

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 63. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1883.

† See paragraph 702 *ante*.

censuses—for in 1871 it was 1 in 1,052; in 1861, 1 in 1,037; and in 1851 as high as 1 in 979.*

708. 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.

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 "

709. 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.

Lunacy.

710. According to the following proportions, lunacy, like deafmuteism and blindness, is increasing in Victoria:—

Increase of lunacy.

LUNACY AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 lunatic in every	...	819 persons.
„ 1871	..	392 "
„ 1881	..	304 "

711. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1881 was taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 502 of the population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria at the same census.†

Lunacy in England and Wales.

712. 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.

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 "

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 60.

† See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 67.

Lunacy in Queensland. 713. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private houses, gaols, &c. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

Idiocy. 714. 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.

Increase of idiocy. 715. 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 of 1881.

Idiocy in England and Wales. 716. In England and Wales idiots were combined with imbeciles at the census of 1881, 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 794 persons living.*

Idiocy in Australasian colonies. 717. 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 "

Idiocy and lunacy. 718. 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.

Idiocy and lunacy in England and Wales. 719. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics to the general population was 1 in 307; this, it will be observed, is lower than the ratio which idiots and lunatics bore to the population of Victoria in the same year.

Idiots and lunatics in Australasian colonies. 720. 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, 1881, page 68.

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

721. 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.

722. 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.

723. 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.

724. 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. There is no doubt 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.

725. Of those returned at the census of 1881, 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.*

726. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1884 was 21,317; and as the number of births was 28,850, it appears that 74 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,338, or 8 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. Notwithstanding that an outbreak of

* 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.

small-pox took place, and 5 deaths occurred, the proportion of vaccinations in 1884 was below the average. In the previous year the vaccinations were equal to about 67 per cent. of the children born; in 1882, 75 per cent.; in 1881 they even exceeded the births by 100—a circumstance due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated; in 1880 they were equal to about 73 per cent.; in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent.; in 1877 to 87 per cent.; 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.

Meteorological observations, 1884.

727. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1884. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1884.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	100·0	33·0	56·4
Gabo Island	50·0	...	...	...
Melbourne	91·3	100·7	29·9	56·7
Cape Otway	270·0	101·0	...	54·9
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	97·0	38·0	55·7
Echuca	314·0	106·0	23·0	57·7
Sandhurst	758·0	105·5	30·0	57·8
Ballarat	1,438·0	99·5	26·0	52·9

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	29·990	187	35·82	0·73	5·4
Gabo Island ... ..	...	129	32·69	...	5·8
Melbourne	29·944	128	25·85	0·71	6·2
Cape Otway	29·764	137	32·57	0·85	7·9
Wilson's Promontory	29·626	181	37·45	0·75	6·5
Echuca	29·644	52	12·51	...	...
Sandhurst	29·231	109	21·80	0·67	4·2
Ballarat	28·503	144	27·12	0·73	5·5

728. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-one years ended with 1884:—

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR TWENTY-ONE 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
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
Means	105·3	30·2	57·2	29·93	130	25·46	·71	5·9

729. It will be noticed that in 1884, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was about 4½ degrees, and the minimum temperature about one-third of a degree, below the mean of the maxima and minima in twenty-one years; that the mean temperature was half a degree below, but the mean atmospheric pressure and the mean relative humidity were about the average of the same period; also, that, although rain fell on two days less than usual, the amount of cloud which prevailed was much above, and the rainfall was slightly above, the average.

Observations in 1884 compared with 21-year means.

730. During the period of twenty-one years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1884 was experienced in seventeen, and a lower one than the minimum in eight, of the previous years; the mean temperature was equalled in one year, and was exceeded in all the other years

Observations in 1884 and former years compared.

except three; the mean atmospheric pressure, the amount of rainfall, and the mean relative humidity were either about, or only slightly above, the average; the number of days on which rain fell was exceeded in all the other years except six; in only one previous year was the mean amount of cloud higher than in 1884.

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

731. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years ($57\cdot2^{\circ}$) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington ($56\cdot9^{\circ}$), Bordeaux ($57\cdot0^{\circ}$), Madrid ($57\cdot2^{\circ}$), and Marseilles ($58\cdot3^{\circ}$). It is lower by $5\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Sydney ($62\cdot5^{\circ}$), and lower by $7\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Adelaide ($64\cdot6^{\circ}$).*

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

732. The mean rainfall in Melbourne ($25\cdot46$ in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England ($25\cdot5$ in.), Bathurst in New South Wales ($25\cdot0$ in.), and Toulouse in France ($24\cdot9$ in.). It is above that in London ($24\cdot0$ in.), Nottingham ($23\cdot7$ in.), or Paris ($22\cdot9$ in.), is 5 inches above that in Adelaide ($20\cdot5$ in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney ($50\cdot1$ in.).*

Fall of snow in Melbourne, 1882.

733. It may be remarked that a fall of snow took place in Melbourne 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, no other such instance being remembered since the 29th and 30th August, 1849, when snow fell heavily.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

734. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

PART V.—PRODUCTION.

Alienation of Crown lands.

735. 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

* The observations, except those for Melbourne and Adelaide, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of that colony.

† Mr. N. Wimble, of the Department of Lands and Survey, has been kind enough to verify the facts in this and the next fourteen paragraphs.

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.

736. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety. Land Act
1860 (24
Vict. No.
117).

737. 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 one acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated. Land Act
1862 (25
Vict. No.
145).

738. 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 Amending
Land Act
1865 (28
Vict. No.
237).

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.

Land Act
1869 (33
Vict. No.
360).

739. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under 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 contained 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.

Amending
Land Act
1878 (42
Vict. No.
634).

740. The Land Act of 1869, just described, was amended by the Land Act 1878, which came into operation at the beginning of 1879. The principal alterations made by this amending Act, as regards selection for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land was held under licence from three years to six years, and the time

* The 42nd clause.

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., which thereby allowed the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly. It also contained provision for selection by persons who did not desire to reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent was 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, had to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half were to 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 expired by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884.

741. According to the Land Act 1869, the unalienated and unselected Crown lands* were occupied for pastoral purposes either as "runs" under licence or lease, or as "grazing rights." Runs were of two kinds: those in existence at the time of the passing of the Land Act 1869 (viz., on 29th December, 1869), and not since forfeited—described in the Act as "Existing runs"; and those created since that date—described in the Act as "New runs." The former kind, which were by far the more numerous and extensive, were held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and were unlimited as to size. The latter, which were but few in number, were held under lease for any term not exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auction—and were not permitted to be of larger extent than sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of "new runs" was that they were entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres on which their improvements are situated at the rate of £1 per acre.† The annual rent payable for both descriptions of runs was assessed in accordance with the grazing capability of the land licensed or leased, on the basis of 1s. for every sheep and 5s. for every head of cattle the run was capable of carrying. As the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, without conditions as to residence, cultivation, &c., was considered too great a sacrifice of the public estate, the occupation of "new runs" was discouraged by the Government; but, in order to allow of the waste lands

Pastoral
occupation
under Land
Act 1869.
Runs.

Grazing
rights.

* Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See next paragraph.

† Under an Order of Her Majesty's Council, the lessees of the old or "existing" runs had been allowed a "pre-emptive right" to 640 acres.

of the Crown being used for pastoral purposes, advantage was taken of a provision embodied in sub-section 7 of the 47th section of the Act, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to grant a licence—known as a “grazing right”—to depasture live stock upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common. Under this provision the unoccupied pastoral lands had been divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

742. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some 11½ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the “Mallee scrub” is composed, was passed in 1883. This Act, entitled the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766), came into force on the 1st December, 1883. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the “Mallee country”; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, and situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the “Mallee border.”

743. The Act directs that the “Mallee country” be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two divisions. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, &c.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block is 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for every head of cattle depastured during the first

Mallee
Pastoral
Leases Act
1883.

Mallee
blocks.

five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep and 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. No lands in the Mallee country can be alienated in fee-simple. It may be mentioned that nearly the whole of it has now been taken up under the provisions of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act.

744. The "Mallee border" is to be subdivided into "Mallee allotments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are to be leased on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is to be fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. No person is permitted to take a lease of more than one Mallee allotment, nor can the holder of a Mallee block lease obtain the lease of a Mallee allotment.

Mallee allotments.

745. A measure entitled "The Land Act 1884," replacing the Land Act 1869 and subsequent Land Acts, except the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, just referred to, came into operation on the 29th December, 1884. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres under deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the "Mallee country," dealt with under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766)—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction.

Land Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812).

746. Under the Land Act 1884, the pastoral lands are to be leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years,*

Pastoral occupation.

* No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.

at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease to be granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available, but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease is to be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is to be computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all “vermin” (rabbits, native dogs, &c.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any in-coming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase, at any time during the currency of his lease, 320 acres as a homestead.

Agricultural
and grazing
lands.

747. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in “grazing areas,” varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is to be appraised by valuers, but is in no case to be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all “vermin” thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

Selection of
agricultural
allotments.

748. Any lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or “agricultural allotment” not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have

* See footnote on last page.

selected under a previous Act or Acts an area of less than 320 acres in extent, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. A licence is then issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area), under the same terms and conditions as are allowed to selectors under the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, as detailed in a previous paragraph.* Persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area. Provision is also made for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees under similar conditions as under the Land Act 1878.* The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selections is limited to 50,000 acres. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion†; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a “licence lien”) secured up to one-half of the improvements effected‡; that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Non-residence selections.

749. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years.

Swamp lands.

750. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.‡ In almost all, however, provision is made for any person, not under 18 years of age, 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 :—

Systems of land selection in Australasian colonies.

* See paragraph 740 *ante*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

‡ A complete account of the land system of each colony is published in an Appendix at the end of the present work.

§ In Tasmania and in Victoria (under the Land Act 1884) married women may select land.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1885.

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 and 2,560	160	640 to 1,280	1000	No limit	320	320
2. Price per acre ...	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£1 upwards	£1	10s.	£1	£1 to £3
3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years	20	33	5	...	20	10	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be ac- quired ... Years	6	5	5	10	10	any time	any time	3
5. Annual payment per acre...	1s.	1s.	6d.	...	1s.	1s.	2s.	2s. to 6s.
6. Value of necessary improve- ments per acre ...	20s.	Fencing only	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Fencing 7s. 6d. to 10s.	10s.	...	...	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years	6	2	5	5	4	10	...	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated ...	10	...	...	...	20	25	...	20
9. Period of residence neces- sary †† ... Years	5	5	5	...	20	2½	14	6

* In Victoria, under the present Land Act, the land is to be taken up, in the first instance, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under leases for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions here named. See also paragraph 748 *ante*.

† In New South Wales, a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selector at an annual rental of not less than 2d. per acre, with the right of conditional purchase after 5 years' tenure. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable.

‡ In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing seems to have supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence for 5 years, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and may at the end of that time, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, within 12 years from the date of the granting of the lease, during the currency of which residence is compulsory.

§ In South Australia, 10 per cent. of the purchase-money is paid as deposit, 10 per cent. at the beginning of the fourth year, and 5 per cent. at the beginning of the fifth and each subsequent year.

|| 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 that colony, 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 sixth 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. The "Homestead system" is also in force in the land districts of Auckland and Westland. Under this system no payment is made for the land. After five years' residence and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if bush land, the selector can claim his Crown grant. No family or household can hold more than 200 acres of first-class land or 300 acres of second-class land under this 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.

751. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1884 was 13,989,311 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 9,207 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 13,998,518 acres, of which 7,472,803 acres, or considerably more than half, was acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments. Crown lands alienated to end of 1884.

752. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 11,267,946 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,528,524 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 7,739,422 acres. Crown lands selected.

753. 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 21,737,940 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1884 to 34,507,820 acres. Crown lands unalienated.

754. 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, water, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present unfit for agricultural purposes, owing to its being covered with Mallee scrub. Deducting these lands, amounting in the aggregate to 15,706,964 acres, from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 34,507,820 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 18,800,856 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1884:— Public estate, 1884.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	13,998,518
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ...	7,739,422
Roads in connexion with the above	1,263,323
Unsold land included in cities, towns, &c.	1,484,436
Water reserves	128,173
Timber reserves	446,134
Other reserves	195,188
State forests	654,210
Mallee country*	11,535,500
Area available for occupation at end of 1884	18,800,856
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

* Available for occupation for pastoral purposes under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 for any term not exceeding 20 years.

Crown lands available for selection. 755. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,710,260 acres, of which, at the end of 1884, 21,737,940 acres, or 49 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 4,171,464 acres, or 9 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c.; and 18,800,856 acres, or 42 per cent., were available for occupation.

Classification of available land. 756. Following the classification provided for under the existing Land Act, the area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, available for occupation at the end of 1884 may be divided as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE AT END OF 1884.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands	8,149,090
Agricultural and grazing lands	8,877,100
Auriferous lands	1,470,153
Swamp lands	87,309
May be sold by auction	217,204
Total	<u>18,800,856</u>

Crown lands alienated, 1884. 757. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1884 amounted to 469,482 acres, of which 469,408 acres were sold, and 74 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 3,055 acres than that in 1883, but was in excess of the extent alienated in any other year since 1876.

Crown lands sold by auction. 758. Of the area sold, 35,446 acres, or nearly 8 per cent., 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 1884 exceeded that in 1883 by 15,000 acres; it was also greater than that in any other year since 1879.

Amount realized on Crown land sales, 1884. 759. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1884 was £585,099, or at the rate of £1 5s. per acre. Of this sum, only £203,845 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £143,648, or an average of £4 1s. 1d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £441,451, or an average of £1 0s. 4d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1884. 760. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1884, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £21,930,461, or at the rate of £1 11s. 4d. per acre.

Selectors and area selected, 1870 to 1884. 761. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1884, amounted to 717,526 acres, or 107,951 acres less than in 1883. Of this extent, 705,326 acres were taken up under the residence clauses of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 12,200 acres under the non-residence clause of the latter. The average area to each resident selector,

whether resident or non-resident, was 180 acres. The area selected exceeded that in 1881, but was less than in any other previous year since 1871, as will be observed by the following figures, which show the number of approved applications (approximating closely to the number of selectors) and the number of acres selected in each of the 15 years ended with 1884 :—

SELECTORS AND LAND SELECTED,* 1870 TO 1884.

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
1883	4,511	825,477
1884	3,989	717,526

762. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as much as 107,646 acres was abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1884, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £5,887. Selected land forfeited, 1884.

763. The following table shows the number of runs and grazing rights, also the extent of land included therein and amount of rent paid, in existence in 1884, under the Land Act 1869† :— Runs and grazing rights, 1884.

SQUATTING RUNS AND GRAZING RIGHTS, 1884.

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Amount of Rent received
		Acres.	£
Squatting runs	422	8,081,648	30,682
Grazing rights	836	6,939,932	14,499
Total	1,258	15,021,580	45,181

* Not including selectors of residence sites under section 49 of Land Act 1869 and section 10 of Land Act 1878, the number of whom in 1884 was 1,013, and the area selected 16,566 acres.

† See paragraph 741 *ante*.

Average area
of runs and
grazing
rights.

764. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a squatting run was 19,150 acres, and in a grazing right 8,301 acres. These areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs
and grazing
rights.

765. According to the amounts received, the average rent per acre of runs was .914d., and of grazing rights—the land subject to which is generally of an inferior character to that embraced in runs—.501d.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

766. The number of lessees of Mallee blocks and allotments under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883,* the area of such divisions, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table:—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 30TH JUNE, 1885.

Description of Leasehold.	Number of Lessees.	Area.	Annual Rental.
		Square miles.	£
Mallee blocks	64	13,285	1,599
„ allotments	526	2,433	3,101
Total	590	15,718	4,700

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

767. According to these figures, the average rental per square mile payable for the Mallee country is 6s., or 2s. 5d. for the Mallee blocks and £1 5s. 6d. for the Mallee allotments.

Land
revenue.

768. 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 1884, as compared with 1883, there was a decrease in the receipts from temporary occupation, but an increase under the other heads. The net increase amounted to £70,225, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LAND REVENUE, 1883 AND 1884.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883.	1884.		
	£	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	558,227	629,262	71,035	..
Temporary occupation	75,784	70,900	...	4,884
Penalties, fees, interest, &c. ...	30,315	34,389	4,074	...
Total	664,326	734,551	70,225†	...

* See paragraphs 742 to 744 ante.

† Net figures.

769. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, 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.

770. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under that provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for a week, three-quarters if they were delayed for a fortnight, and forfeited altogether if a fortnight should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for two years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns about the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

Bonuses
for col-
lecting
statistics.

771. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1885.* Tables embodying the general results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd April last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Agricultural
statistics,
1883-4.

* 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).

Number of cultivators.

772. The total number of farm holdings visited was 38,139, of which 36,787 were in shires, 1,094 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 258 in places outside of local jurisdiction. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 37,146, the increase being thus 993.

Land under tillage.

773. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,323,493 acres, as against 2,215,923 acres in 1883-4. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 107,570 acres.

Area cultivated per head of population.

774. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the year under review as against 2 acres five years previously, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

						Acres.
1874-5	...	...	...	...	...	1·29
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	2·01
1884-5	...	...	...	...	...	2·42

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

775. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1883-4, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	Mean.
1. S. Australia ...	6·86	6·71	7·72	8·09	8·75	9·62	8·91	8·08	9·05	8·20
2. Tasmania ...	3·21	3·15	3·26	3·23	3·26	3·25	3·15	3·08	3·12	3·18
3. New Zealand	1·62	1·97	2·30	2·62	2·67	2·12	2·63	2·68	2·61	2·36
4. W. Australia	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·81	2·28	2·20	1·78	1·84	1·94	1·91
5. Victoria ...	1·42	1·54	1·74	1·95	2·01	2·32	2·06	2·25	2·38	1·96
6. N. S. Wales ...	·74	·82	·83	·88	·90	·96	·83	·90	·91	·86
7. Queensland ...	·43	·46	·52	·56	·49	·53	·56	·64	·58	·52

Results in different colonies compared.

776. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that in only three of the colonies,

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the eleven years ended with 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

viz., Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, were the figures for the last year named in the table higher than those for any previous one.

777. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1884-5, as compared with 1883-4, a smaller area was placed under wheat, oats, and potatoes. The extent under wheat and oats, however, was larger than in any year except 1883-4. The extent under potatoes was exceeded in seven years besides 1883-4, viz., 1880-81, 1879-80, 1878-9, 1876-7, 1871-2, 1870-71, and 1869-70. The extent under hay was much larger than in any previous year. The extent under barley was exceeded in 1880-81, but in no other year; and the extent under green forage was exceeded only in the three years, 1878-9, 1877-8, and 1876-7. During the past nine years wheat was much more extensively cultivated than formerly. Prior to 1877, the extent under that crop never reached 400,000 acres, whereas in the last two years the area so cultivated has exceeded one million acres. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884 ...	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	40,195	302,957	286,866
1885 ...	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	38,763	339,725	332,859
Increase ...	...	...	15,441	...	36,768	45,993
Decrease...	8,038	451	...	1,432	...	...

778. The gross yield of wheat was less than that in 1883-4 by over 5 million bushels, or nearly a third. Next to the quantity raised in 1883-4, however, it was by far the largest quantity ever produced in Victoria in one year. The yield of oats was below that in 1883-4 by 325,000 bushels, but that of barley exceeded the yield in that year by 13,000 bushels, and was the largest crop of its kind ever raised in Victoria. Notwithstanding the smaller acreage under potatoes, the yield of that crop was slightly above that in 1883-4, and was exceeded in only one previous year, viz., 1879-80. The hay crop was less by 62,000 tons than that in 1883-4, but after that was the largest ever raised. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1883-4 and 1884-5 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1884 ...	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	161,088	433,143
1885 ...	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	161,119	371,046
Increase ...	...	...	12,627	31	...
Decrease ...	5,137,099	324,929	...	...	62,097

Wheat-
producing
counties.

779. 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, 1880 TO 1885.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.					
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5
Bendigo ...	871,278	1,007,979	517,342	622,451	1,217,037	656,454
Bogong ...	305,951	268,210	294,470	434,907	392,357	334,198
Borong ...	1,509,759	1,542,000	1,503,604	1,291,678	3,334,101	2,230,323
Dalhousie...	204,299	134,554	206,000	197,968	160,381	35,746
Delatite ...	265,478	176,934	236,936	277,824	224,562	208,371
Gladstone...	700,925	723,419	385,181	556,931	1,074,658	752,311
Gunbower..	321,230	697,569	230,952	215,129	852,930	272,280
Kara Kara	681,868	950,096	678,846	576,667	1,599,720	1,026,417
Lowan ...	284,407	406,090	540,539	613,278	1,189,488	1,388,431
Moira ...	1,671,507	1,655,322	1,865,846	1,805,153	2,797,046	2,063,628
Rodney ...	1,088,854	1,068,673	1,007,787	852,358	1,170,861	692,133
Talbot ...	397,621	302,987	377,893	368,480	333,154	172,514
Total	8,303,177	8,933,833	7,845,396	7,812,824	14,346,295	9,832,806

Yield of
wheat in
twelve
counties.

780. In 1884-5, about sixteen-seventeenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, as against a proportion of about twelve-thirteenths in 1883-4, and about eight-ninths in the previous four years. In all the counties except Lowan the gross yield was considerably smaller in 1884-5 than in the previous year.

Yield of
wheat in
each
county.

781. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties and in the whole colony in 1884-5 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 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1880 TO 1885.

County.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.†					
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Polwarth ...	25·07	3·27	18·02	23·30	21·53	25·45
Mornington ...	27·79	8·16	21·30	23·61	19·48	25·02
Villiers ...	26·20	11·73	26·15	27·30	22·45	23·71
Tambo ...	30·39	12·52	24·51	21·39	29·60	22·14
Heytesbury ...	24·14	13·16	21·97	24·80	19·35	20·97
Benambra ...	21·27	12·73	20·92	22·11	20·21	20·38
Buln Buln ...	20·87	9·23	22·34	25·33	20·78	20·27
Croajingolong ...	10·57	10·41	21·51	15·15	16·79	19·77
Tanjil ...	22·11	7·71	20·50	22·41	13·89	18·96
Grant ...	24·57	12·78	22·56	24·55	20·29	17·92
Bourke ...	23·74	12·05	20·65	20·86	18·35	17·48
Dargo ...	22·27	10·27	18·59	20·35	16·16	17·03
Normanby ...	19·37	8·14	16·81	18·09	14·90	16·07
Evelyn ...	21·86	8·26	20·16	19·96	17·27	15·80
*Dalhousie ...	20·89	9·75	21·58	23·22	17·01	15·58
*Talbot ...	15·95	10·07	16·53	18·35	16·81	15·45
Ripon ...	17·35	12·14	15·67	17·53	15·80	14·89
Follett ...	18·44	8·43	12·61	16·86	16·36	14·64
*Delatite ...	14·53	8·29	13·90	16·10	11·74	14·33
Hampden ...	18·54	9·31	21·02	21·37	16·99	13·91
*Bogong ...	13·63	9·92	13·49	16·47	13·72	13·82
Dundas ...	19·61	10·11	20·01	19·20	16·88	13·78
Grenville ...	18·52	8·40	16·71	19·61	16·36	13·43
Anglesey ...	19·97	9·49	17·99	19·42	12·55	12·96
Wonnangatta ...	16·85	4·69	18·80	19·99	11·98	11·23
*Lowan ...	13·75	10·01	10·65	9·00	11·76	11·09
*Moir ...	16·98	12·71	12·91	12·17	15·57	10·53
*Gladstone ...	12·55	9·68	5·56	8·29	14·47	9·97
*Bendigo ...	11·58	10·87	6·48	7·81	14·94	9·37
*Kara Kara ...	9·97	9·45	7·39	6·24	14·31	8·92
*Borong ...	10·98	7·92	7·00	5·66	13·75	8·75
*Rodney ...	15·09	12·34	12·68	10·51	13·09	8·75
Karkarooc ...	...	...	...	...	15·44	6·29
*Gunbower ...	7·67	9·29	4·16	3·24	12·74	4·19
Tatchera ...	10·76	5·85	2·37	3·08	12·28	4·01
Total ...	13·29	9·95	9·40	9·03	14·10	9·52

782. It will be noticed that, taking the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat fell from 14 bushels in 1883-4 to 9½ bushels in 1884-5; it differed but slightly from the average of the previous three years, but was lower than that of 1879-80 by 3¼ bushels per acre. In Polwarth, Mornington, Villiers, Heytesbury, Benambra, Croajingolong, Tanjil, Dargo, Normanby, Delatite, Bogong, and Anglesey, the produce per acre was higher in the past than in the previous season, but in the other 23 counties it was lower.

Acreable yield of wheat, 1884 and 1885.

* The principal wheat-producing counties are marked with asterisks.

† In the three years, 1880-81 to 1882-3, the crops were much affected by drought.

Average yields in twelve counties.

783. It will also be noticed that if Karkaroc and Tatchera, in which the extent of land suitable for wheat cultivation is but small, be omitted, eight of the "wheat-producing counties" were in 1884-5 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 influences which affected the crops all over the northern portion of the colony. These influences appear also to have been escaped by Delatite and Bogong, which lie to the eastward of the other "wheat-producing counties."

Small gross yield of wheat in some counties.

784. 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 1884-5, less than 1,000 bushels of wheat were grown in Polwarth, which was at the head of the list with 25½ bushels to the acre; only about 1,200 bushels in Mornington, which stood second; only 2,000 bushels in Tambo, which stood fourth; only 1,200 bushels in Croajingolong; and only 800 bushels in Evelyn. All these counties occupied prominent positions on the list.

Yield of other principal crops in each county.

785. 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, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Anglesey ...	22·80	28·07	12·34	19·47	3·11	3·18	1·54	1·44
Benambra ...	28·71	29·57	31·30	24·39	3·80	3·60	1·58	1·56
Bendigo ...	23·09	14·79	17·08	13·29	2·21	2·16	1·25	·69
Bogong ...	25·67	25·18	19·47	20·12	2·77	3·39	1·28	1·13
Borong ...	17·00	16·42	17·34	15·31	2·32	1·86	1·14	·65
Bourke ...	30·01	31·20	29·77	30·33	4·33	4·05	1·70	1·37
Buln Buln ...	29·16	30·88	26·89	31·80	4·47	5·00	2·03	2·16
Croajingolong	23·37	25·32	41·25	21·67	3·82	3·93	1·43	1·44
Dalhousie ...	26·30	29·66	25·49	23·69	2·78	2·64	1·59	1·69
Dargo ...	23·72	21·89	24·43	22·70	4·75	4·28	2·20	1·63
Delatite ...	20·13	25·93	17·94	22·94	2·21	2·61	1·31	1·31
Dundas ...	23·57	23·49	27·36	18·58	2·14	2·27	1·51	1·64
Evelyn ...	25·80	27·32	19·61	26·05	3·33	3·55	1·83	1·75

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1883-4 AND 1884-5—continued.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Follett ...	21·99	22·54	16·93	18·30	2·47	2·29	1·40	1·38
Gladstone ...	21·14	17·00	16·90	9·56	1·86	·69	1·15	·75
Grant ...	31·28	34·14	32·47	30·27	4·47	4·36	1·55	1·27
Grenville ...	24·43	25·39	20·19	24·69	3·23	3·03	1·65	1·49
Gunbower ...	22·92	5·44	15·80	5·08	...	1·00	1·07	·33
Hampden ...	31·40	24·76	31·96	25·41	4·59	6·05	1·89	1·84
Heytesbury ...	26·33	27·18	30·72	26·70	3·64	3·85	1·97	2·10
Kara Kara ...	21·54	16·49	20·55	12·89	2·29	1·99	1·17	·74
Karkarooc ...	20·00	7·31	32·00	21·20	...	...	1·24	·46
Lowan ...	16·86	17·25	14·40	14·92	2·27	2·31	1·02	·89
Moirā ...	22·94	14·93	20·38	14·32	1·06	1·54	1·27	·68
Mornington ...	28·27	27·95	25·20	28·69	3·75	4·54	1·62	2·00
Normanby ...	22·32	21·71	19·63	20·84	3·08	3·75	1·63	1·68
Polwarth ...	27·62	32·73	29·06	41·28	3·95	4·91	2·06	2·30
Ripon ...	25·42	26·22	26·41	28·36	2·43	2·43	2·07	1·77
Rodney ...	19·72	10·64	17·45	13·31	4·67	3·46	1·03	·52
Talbot ...	29·62	30·13	29·78	24·50	3·39	3·09	1·70	1·64
Tambo ...	27·16	30·87	30·00	21·43	4·54	4·04	2·12	2·10
Tanjil ...	28·25	25·50	27·16	30·02	3·63	3·03	1·89	1·57
Tatchera ...	18·06	17·28	14·02	6·30	...	...	1·04	·26
Villiers ...	26·91	25·20	41·92	24·74	4·71	5·43	2·20	2·41
Wonnangatta ...	20·22	24·19	30·00	12·00	3·74	3·50	1·38	1·48
Total ...	25·07	23·40	22·84	17·38	4·01	4·16	1·43	1·09

786. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1885, the highest acreable yield of oats, omitting Tambo, where only a small quantity was grown, was in Grant, Polwarth, Bourke, and Talbot, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Polwarth (where, however, only 103 acres were grown), then in Buln Buln, Bourke, and Grant; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Hampden, in which county it was 6 tons; next in Villiers, the principal potato-growing county, where it was 5½ tons; and next in Buln Buln, where it was 5 tons; also that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Polwarth, Mornington, Grant, Dargo, Bourke, and Tambo; that the highest yields of hay were in Villiers, Polwarth, Buln Buln, Heytesbury, Tambo, and Mornington—those being the only counties in which this crop averaged as much as 2 tons to the acre.

Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1884-5.

787. Comparing the averages of 1884-5 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the yield per acre of all the crops in Polwarth and Buln Buln; of oats, barley, and potatoes in Anglesey, Delatite, Evelyn, and Lowan; of barley, potatoes, and hay in Normanby

Yield of principal crops in past two seasons

and Mornington; of oats and barley in Bourke, Follett, Grenville, and Ripon; of barley and potatoes in Bogong; of potatoes and hay in Croajingolong, Dundas, Heytesbury, and Villiers; of oats and hay in Dalhousie, Wonnangatta, and Villiers; of oats in Benambra, Grant, Talbot, and Tambo; of barley in Tanjil; and of potatoes in Hampden and Moira. In all other cases the average yields were below those in 1883-4, especially in the counties of Bendigo, Borung, Gladstone, Gunbower, Kara Kara, Karkaroc, Rodney, and Tatchera, where all the crops show a diminished yield.

Yield of
principal
crops, 1872
to 1885.

788. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat, barley, and hay was below, and that of oats and potatoes above, the average; thus the yield per acre of wheat was lower than in any of the previous thirteen years except 1878-9, 1881-2, and 1882-3; that of barley was lower than in any except 1880-81 and 1882-3; and that of hay was lower than in any except 1882-3. On the other hand, the yield per acre of oats was higher than in any of the years except 1879-80, 1881-2, 1882-3, and 1883-4; and that of potatoes was the highest in the fourteen years. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the yield per acre of those five crops during each of those years, also the average during the whole period:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1885.

Year ended 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
1884	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
Mean	12·37	20·86	20·00	3·41	1·26

Malting and
other
barley.

789. In 1884-5, for the first time, the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division:—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1884-5.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	52,293	855,489	16·36
Other	...	...	9,980	226,941	22·74
Total			62,273	1,082,430	17·38

790. Of the total area under barley, 84 per cent. was under malting barley, and of the produce of barley, 79 per cent. was of malting barley. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average being only 16½ bushels to the acre, as against 22¾ bushels of the other barley.

Yield of malting smaller than of other barley.

791. 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 twelve years ended with 1884 :—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1883	9·03	16·35	13·89	4·21	11·00	20·27	26·28
1884	14·10	15·00	4·34	7·94	13·00	17·74	26·02
Mean	12·52	14·93	11·33	7·90	11·36	18·19	26·28
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1883	26·17	24·88	16·58	11·13	15·00	27·34	32·89
1884	25·07	21·15	8·90	14·65	17·00	27·39	35·11
Mean	20·83	20·31	14·38	12·99	15·87	25·36	32·32

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1883 ...	17·35	20·55	17·82	11·03	14·00	27·79	26·19
1884 ...	22·84	20·96	13·24	14·01	16·00	25·57	29·31
Mean ...	20·22	20·38	17·42	12·52	14·79	23·84	27·28
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1883 ...	3·78	3·00	2·90	3·05	2·50	3·88	5·10
1884 ...	4·01	2·47	2·60	4·22	3·00	3·59	5·36
Mean ...	3·37	2·89	2·54	3·32	2·75	3·47	5·14
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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	1·84
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
1883 ...	1·06	1·35	1·67	·75	1·00	1·30	1·24
1884 ...	1·43	1·28	1·39	1·06	1·00	1·29	1·39
Mean ...	1·26	1·39	1·54	1·11	1·19	1·27	1·29

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the twelve years ended with 1884-5, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

792. 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 oats, and fourth in regard to barley and wheat.

793. It will further be noticed that in the latest year respecting which the table affords information the average produce of all the crops in Victoria was above the mean of the eleven years to which reference is made; which was also the case in respect to all the crops except hay in South Australia and Western Australia, as well as all the crops except wheat in Tasmania and New Zealand, and all the crops except potatoes and hay in New South Wales; but in Queensland the average produce of all the crops except potatoes was below the mean of the last seven years.

Average produce 1883-4 and previous years compared.

794. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, rye, 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...	1884	2,751,	4,277,	2,346,	54,	1,374,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria	1883	2,611,	4,429,	2,543,	4,703,	2,578,
Belgium	1866	700,	567,	108,	714,	423,
Denmark	1881	127,	911,	718,	607,	101,
France	1883	16,805,*	9,211,	2,632,	4,248,	3,432,
Germany	1882	4,499,	9,248,	4,032,	14,640,	6,831,
Holland	"	229,	287,	114,	500,	347,
Hungary	1883	6,435,	2,452,	2,401,	2,714,	973,
Italy	1876-80	11,700,	939,	1,180,	...	169,
Norway	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1881	26,401,	31,339,	10,789,	58,232,	3,173,
Sweden	1882	...	2,491,†	...	1,100,‡	383,
United States ...	1883	36,455,	20,325,	2,379,	2,215,	2,172,

795. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these 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 British and Foreign countries.

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† Including barley and mixed corn.

‡ Including wheat.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE
CAPE COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels * raised of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom †	1884	82,530	160,473,	79,764,	...	277,850,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688,	918,	448,	...	372,
Austria	1883	36,978,	92,601,	44,973,	65,802,	280,551,
Belgium	1866	14,203,	23,364,	3,666,	17,562,	67,737,
Denmark	1882	4,384,	33,223,	22,923,	16,133,	7,871,
France	1883	285,322,	256,753,	56,998,	68,317,	398,113,
Germany	1882	93,804,	248,410,	99,467,	251,526,	711,208,
Holland	„	5,272,	12,743,	4,526,	10,861,	45,132,
Hungary	1883	87,749,	49,580,	38,084,	38,874,	170,048,
Italy	1876-81	139,971,	18,455,	17,709,	...	27,722,
Norway	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1883	101,102,	257,367,	59,607,	247,354,	117,133,
Sweden	„	2,988,	52,348,	14,729,	18,324,	51,123,
United States	„	408,220,	553,846,	48,604,	27,200,	165,748,

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

796. No official return is made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom, and until 1884 no such return was made for England and Wales. † Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the nineteen years ended with 1884, with the following result:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1884.

Bushels per acre.			Bushels per acre.		
1866	...	27	1876	...	27
1867	...	25	1877	...	22
1868	...	34	1878	...	30
1869	...	27	1879	...	18
1870	...	32	1880	...	26
1871	...	27	1881	...	27
1872	...	23	1882	...	28
1873	...	25	1883	...	26
1874	...	31	1884	...	30
1875	...	23			

* 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 833 *post*. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weighs about 56 lbs.

† The produce of crops in England and Wales is given in the Imperial returns, but not in the United Kingdom as a whole. The figures in this line have therefore been obtained by means of a calculation based upon the assumption that the average per acre of the respective crops in the United Kingdom would be identical with that in England and Wales.

797. The average produce in the 19 years was $26\frac{1}{3}$ bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand. The yield in 1884 (30 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, exceeded in only three previous seasons.

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

798. The average produce per acre in 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 :—

Average yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN ENGLAND, THE CAPE COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
England and Wales	... 1884	29·8	40·9	34·1	...	274·8
Cape of Good Hope	... 1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	...	41·2

Austria	... 1883	14·2	20·9	17·7	14·0	108·8
Belgium	... 1882	25·4	42·4	37·3	25·2	115·0
Denmark	... 1881	34·5	36·5	31·9	26·6	77·9
France	... 1883	17·0	27·9	21·7	16·1	116·0
Germany	... 1882	20·8	26·9	24·7	17·2	104·1
Holland	... „	23·0	44·4	39·7	21·7	130·0
Hungary	... 1883	13·6	20·2	15·8	14·3	174·7
Italy	... 1876-81	11·9	18·6	15·0	...	164·0
Norway	... 1875	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe	... 1883	3·8	8·2	5·5	4·2	36·9
United States	... „	11·2	27·2	20·4	12·3	76·3

799. It will be observed that the acreable yield of wheat in the year named was 34 bushels in Denmark, 30 bushels in England and Wales, 25 bushels in Norway and Belgium, about 21 bushels in Germany, 17 bushels in France, and 14 bushels in Austria and Hungary, all of which were above the average of Victoria; but the wheat yields of Italy, the United States, the Cape of Good Hope, and European Russia were below the average of this colony.†

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Victoria.

800. According to the figures, the average yield of oats in Victoria † is about the same as in Austria and Hungary, is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Italy, or European Russia, 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, 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 England and Wales, Hungary, Italy, and Norway.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Victoria.

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 795 ante.

† See table following paragraph 788 ante.

Grain crops
of the
world.

801. The following information respecting the grain crops of the world has been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*.* The year to which the figures relate is not stated :—

GRAIN CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Nature of Crop.	000,000's omitted.			Produce per Acre.
	Land under Crop.	Produce Raised.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
	acres.	bushels.	£	bushels.
Wheat	154,	2,076,	540,	13
Oats	86,	1,794,	205,	21
Barley	47,	819,	133,	17
Rye	115,	1,408,	232,	12
Maize, &c.	103,	2,300,	236,	22
Total	505,	8,397,	1,346,	17

Government
Experi-
mental
Farm.

802. 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 Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm ; but it was not until April, 1877, that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, after which, in May, 1878, a tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted. The existence of the farm, however, really dates from November, 1878, when a manager was appointed, and live stock was placed on the land, and in the following April the first crop of wheat was sown on about 40 acres, which was harvested in due course in the December and January following—producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. Besides this, 20 acres were laid out with experimental crops, and a further area was placed under green stuff. By April, 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres had been broken up under the plough, and about 30 acres had been planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees ; whilst the experimental grounds already alluded to had been divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each, on which a series of experiments in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c., had been commenced. The following account of the present state of

* See page 223. of that work: London, Routledge and Sons, 1884.

the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture;—

“During the financial year 1884-5, the receipts from the sale of produce, &c., were £1,695 16s. 5d., and the expenditure, exclusive of manager’s salary (£250), was £927 9s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of receipts of £768 6s. 10d.

“The revenue has been made up as follows:—

Sales of stock	...	...	...	...	...	£747	9	2
" wool	...	...	...	...	...	238	9	5
" grain and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	436	6	4
" wine and grapes	...	...	...	...	...	65	7	6
Maintenance of boys	...	...	...	...	...	208	4	0
						<hr/>		
						£1,695	16	5

“The live stock at present comprises:—

22 horses	...	...	... estimated value	£670	10	0
30 short-horned cattle	...	...	”	729	0	0
12 Hereford	...	...	”	55	0	0
93 breeding cattle and milch cows	...	...	”	373	10	0
2,786 sheep	...	...	”	1,086	15	0
11 pigs	...	...	”	42	10	0
						<hr/>		
						£2,957	5	0

“Additional improvements effected during the year:—

410 acres cleared of dead timber	...	...	...	...	£302	10	0
Wine cellar	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£382	10	0

“New implements purchased:—

One grist mill	...	...	...	...	£12	10	0
Two subsoilers	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Two wine-vats	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£35	10	0

“The grain crops consisted of wheat, barley, oats, also hay, as follows:—

					Average per acre.
Wheat	...	137½ acres	...	563 bags	... 17 bushels.
Barley	...	20 ”	...	125 ”	... 25 ”
Oats	...	23½ ”	...	329 bushels	... 14 ”
Hay	...	19 ”	...	38 tons	... 2 tons.

“In the crops on the old and new ground a great difference existed, owing to the dry season. On the new ground the returns were as high as 33 bushels per acre, and as low as 10 bushels on the old ground, thus showing that crops on new ground will mature with less rain than on old ground and yield three times greater quantity of grain.

“Experiments have been made in the cultivation of twenty-eight varieties of wheat, with the result that the best returns (43 bushels per acre) were obtained from what is known as Port McDonnell wheat. Further experiments in wheat cultivation are now being carried on.

“Several varieties of sorghum have been tried, the result showing that the rainfall was insufficient.

“Several varieties of grass were sown, but the only one which has proved suitable for the locality is the Johnson grass (*sorghum halapense*), obtained by Mr. Dow, M.P., in America. It kept perfectly green when all other grasses perished from heat.

“Three acres of sugar beet have been cultivated, with moderate success. Better results from similar seed have been obtained in moister districts.

“Arrowroot has been tried, with fair results.

"The grape crop for the past season was a light one. The wine made, when racked, will not exceed 100 gallons.

"The crushing of olive berries for oil is not yet completed. It is estimated that 20 gallons of oil of good quality will be obtained.

"Originally students were received at the Farm, but these left after a trial of two years; and it was then decided to educate to farming pursuits boys to be selected from the inmates of the Industrial Schools, who, it was judged, would, in consequence of this training, be enabled to obtain situations in the country the more readily. The suggestion being adopted, sixteen boys were chosen and regularly employed on the Farm. Up to the present time, eighteen boys have received a training extending from twelve to eighteen months, and been hired out at wages, as a rule, commencing at seven shillings per week, with rations and quarters. One-half of their wages is allowed for clothing, &c., and the remainder is placed to their credit in the Post Office Savings Bank, so that when they are thrown on their own resources they may have a small capital to start with.

"During the year the boys have done a quantity of useful work on the Farm, such as clearing and burning dead timber. The Farm manager has estimated their labour in this respect, in improving the property, at £302 10s.

"The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 provides for the Farm being vested in trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and for all moneys received from the sale of stock or produce to be paid into the Agricultural College Fund."

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption.

803. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports, also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1884.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deduct- ing Exports.	Exported after deduct- ing Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1840	12,600	57,771	...	70,371
1841	50,420	116,350	...	166,770
1842	47,840	119,004	...	166,844
1843	55,360	58,616	...	113,976
1844	104,040	98,581	...	202,621
1845	138,436	74,699	...	213,135
1846	234,734	43,928	...	278,662
1847	345,946	36,871	...	382,817
1848	349,730	64,726	...	414,456
1849	410,220	76,092	...	486,312
1850	525,190	55,564	...	580,754
1851	556,167	216,811	...	772,978
1852	733,321	1,208,006	...	1,941,327
1853	498,704	1,499,994	...	1,998,698
1854	154,202	1,385,465	...	1,539,667
1855	250,091	1,985,496	...	2,235,587
1856	1,148,011	2,236,406	...	3,384,417
1857	1,858,756	1,958,905	...	3,817,661

* 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 TO 1884—continued.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour; Bread, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1858	1,808,439	1,504,760	...	3,313,199
1859	1,563,113	1,957,610	...	3,520,723
1860	2,296,157	1,565,423	...	3,861,580
1861	3,459,914	1,522,517	...	4,982,431
1862	3,607,727	183,106	...	3,790,833
1863	3,008,487	191,107	...	3,199,594
1864	1,338,762	1,868,990	...	3,207,752
1865	1,899,378	1,800,932	...	3,700,310
1866	3,514,227	1,754,699	...	5,268,926
1867	4,641,205	15,190	...	4,656,395
1868	3,411,663	162,038	...	3,573,701
1869	4,229,228	719,589	...	4,948,817
1870	5,697,056	...	95,654	5,601,402
1871	2,870,409	1,179,583	...	4,049,992
1872	4,500,795	389,963	...	4,890,758
1873	5,391,104	...	138,088	5,253,016
1874	4,752,289	...	40,714	4,711,575
1875	4,850,165	200,369	...	5,050,534
1876	4,978,914	258,931	...	5,237,845
1877	5,279,730	...	384,118	4,895,612
1878	7,018,257	...	1,005,968	6,012,289
1879	6,060,737	...	957,384	5,103,353
1880	9,398,858	...	3,578,733	5,820,125
1881	9,727,369	...	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	8,714,377	...	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	8,751,454	...	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	15,570,245	...	8,232,605	7,337,640

804. It will be observed that only in the last eight 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 eleven years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, the quantity in 1884, however, being larger than that in any two of the previous years. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and 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:—

* See footnote to preceding page.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840-1884.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*				
		Quantity Available for Consumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.			
			For Seed, &c.	For Food.		
				Total.	Per Head.	
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	
1840	...	8,056	70,371	3,880	66,491	8.25
1841	...	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10.64
1842	...	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7.33
1843	...	23,951	113,976	9,348	104,628	4.37
1844	...	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7.43
1845	...	29,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6.56
1846	...	34,807	278,662	31,604	247,058	7.10
1847	...	40,635	382,817	35,359	347,458	8.55
1848	...	47,163	414,456	38,775	375,681	7.97
1849	...	58,805	486,312	48,494	437,818	7.45
1850	...	71,191	580,754	57,020	523,734	7.36
1851	...	86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8.22
1852	...	132,905	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14.35
1853	...	195,378	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10.15
1854	...	267,371	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5.66
1855	...	338,315	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6.36
1856	...	380,942	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8.46
1857	...	430,347	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8.47
1858	...	483,827	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6.52
1859	...	517,390	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6.39
1860	...	534,055	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6.62
1861	...	539,824	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8.50
1862	...	548,080	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6.33
1863	...	562,960	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5.15
1864	...	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5.04
1865	...	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5.47
1866	...	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7.71
1867	...	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6.55
1868	...	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4.61
1869	...	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6.36
1870	...	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7.06
1871	...	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4.59
1872	...	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5.63
1873	...	765,511	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5.95
1874	...	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5.20
1875	...	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5.60
1876	...	796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5.57
1877	...	808,605	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4.66
1878	...	821,466	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5.64
1879	...	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4.42
1880	...	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4.55
1881	...	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4.58
1882	...	890,470	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3.88
1883	...	917,310	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4.54
1884	...	946,100	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5.44

* See footnote to page 346 ante.

805. 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. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity in 1884 left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 5,693,109 bushels, equal to 6 bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 6,241,286 bushels, or about $6\frac{2}{3}$ bushels per head.

Allowance for seed, waste, &c.

806. 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 in most recent years, to nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1884; but in only one year, viz., 1882, to less than 4 bushels per head.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

807. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 5.79 bushels over the whole period of forty-five years, but during the five years prior to 1884, which was an exceptional year, it averaged only 4.39 bushels. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

808. 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 nineteen harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1884-5; 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 1885.

Year ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total Number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.
1867	30,248,936	152,320,	5·03
1868	30,523,478	155,200,	5·08
1869	30,814,914	189,360,	6·14
1870	31,108,133	176,560,	5·68
1871	31,410,776	176,400,	5·61
1872	31,728,316	170,320,	5·37
1873	32,028,317	174,640,	5·45
1874	32,325,778	174,240,	5·39
1875	32,641,568	202,720,	6·21
1876	32,978,682	184,512,	5·59
1877	33,329,099	174,568,	5·24
1878	33,681,904	191,480,	5·68
1879	34,036,546	209,936,	6·17
1880	34,364,077	179,120,	5·21
1881	34,775,970	201,992,	5·81
1882	35,410,040	210,592,	5·95
1883	35,517,510	241,568,	6·80
1884	35,838,516	191,520,	5·37
1885 †	36,179,000	208,000,	5·75

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

809. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the nineteen years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·66 bushels per head, or upwards of 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.

810. 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 1884.

811. The Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-eight years, 1837 to 1884, are set down in the following table. It

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from an article entitled, "The Harvest of 1883," in the Supplement to the *Statist*, London Journal, of the 26th January, 1884. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† Estimated in advance.

‡ The Winchester bushel is smaller than the imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

will be observed that, after deducting the value of the quantities sent away, there remains a balance amounting to over 6 millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1884.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1884	32,775,043	13,866,750
Exported, ,, ,,	30,146,119	7,813,921
Imports in excess of exports ...	2,628,924	6,052,829

812. 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 1884. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :—

Net Imports of agricultural products.

NET IMPORTS† OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1879 TO 1884.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	92,176	12,938	74,924	29,621	51,739	36,249
Barley	87,982	21,000	...	3,033	27,356	...
Pearl barley	2,907	248	...	...	...	...
Malt	54,716	18,661	...	...	...	...
Maize —	154,717	105,849	105,739	32,379	59,620	7,232
Maizena	3,668	4,171	7,654	5,098	4,899	8,599
Beans, pease, and split pease	2,191	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	107,319	111,603	154,637	166,059	144,350	113,587
Jams, jellies, and preserves	...	...	...	2,787	...	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	5,497	3,208	7,349	6,722	6,725	4,582
Hops	20,596	24,637	28,442	31,639	43,639	...
Chicory	257	...	...	171	...	...
Pickles	6,457	295	5,508	7,371	2,554	4,688
Olive and salad oil ...	16,351	15,562	12,014	17,569	12,285	11,427
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	24,921	...	31,270	96,206	66,222	101,836
Vegetables (preserved)	498	717	...	...	653	...
Canary seed	1,008	1,260	1,248	1,063	549	1,449
Grass and clover seed	13,704	5,226	2,990	9,560	4,769	7,063
Total	594,965	325,375	431,775	409,278	425,360	296,712

* 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.
 † The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1884 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange ante, chiefly under Order 22.

Decreased imports of agricultural products.

813. It will be observed that beans and pease are absent from the list for the last five years, pearl barley and malt for the last four years, jams and chicory for the last two years; and barley, hops, and preserved vegetables for the last year.

Net import of eggs.

814. 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 1884 to the value of £9,965, and exported to the value of only £6,007, the difference in favour of the former being £3,958. The value of the imports of eggs in 1883 exceeded that of the exports by £4,871, in 1882 by £7,959, in 1881 by £6,926, in 1880 by £6,693, in 1879 by £9,479, and in 1878 by £11,597.

Proportion of land under each crop.

815. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season 472 acres were placed under wheat; 81 under oats; 27 under barley; 17 under potatoes; 146 under hay; 143 under green forage; and 114 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, 1877 TO 1885.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.								
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ...	32·61	39·74	42·98	41·89	48·97	50·87	47·50	49·84	47·19
Oats ...	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93	6·72	8·07	8·32	8·49	8·08
Barley ...	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56	3·43	2·67	2·14	2·11	2·68
Potatoes ...	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46	2·25	2·15	1·68	1·81	1·66
Hay ...	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93	12·51	11·65	15·16	13·67	14·62
Green forage ...	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11	13·21	13·28	14·23	12·95	14·33
Other tillage ...	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12	12·91	11·31	10·97	11·13	11·44
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Minor crops.

816. 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 one acre in extent or even less, 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,* 1880 TO 1885.

Nature of Crop.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Arrowroot ...	acres ...	3	9	5	7	17	6
	tons (root)	17	37	8	32	53	127
	cwt., manfd.	10	8	...	30	...	...
Artichokes ...	acres ...	...	3	...	2	2	2
	tons ...	...	45	...	16	20	20
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	374	348	286	433	424	455
	tons ...	2,504	2,403	2,737	3,281	3,874	3,872
Broom millet...	acres ...	1	2	5	9	2	5
	fibre, cwt.	...	...	...	10	...	29
	seed, bush.	...	...	100	220	40	48
Buckwheat ...	acres ...	1	...	...	3	2	2
	bushels ...	12	...	...	65	62	58
Canary seed ...	acres ...	1	57	127	41	...	63
	bushels ...	2	341	1,241	192	...	724
Cauliflowers and cabbages	acres ...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	dozens ...	...	...	...	...	2,500	4,300
Chicory ...	acres ...	392	230	207	283	283	219
	tons ...	1,764	960	781	1,209	1,626	1,309
Coriander seed	acres ...	...	...	2	3	...	...
	lbs. ...	...	...	1,008	810	...	...
Currants ...	acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	bushels ...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Fenugreek † ...	acres ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	lbs. ...	...	...	...	300	...	...
Flax ...	acres ...	5	13	21	7	21	11
	fibre, cwt.	12	31	21	31	38	7
	linseed, bsh.	30	67	91	43	152	73
Garden seeds...	acres ...	117	29	21	14	24	45
	cwt. ...	485	812	119	43	62	74
Gooseberries ...	acres ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	cwt. ...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Grass and clover seeds	acres ...	2,237	2,817	2,061	2,290	2,686	2,329
	bushels ...	32,031	26,320	32,085	28,740	41,964	35,559
Green pease ...	acres ...	...	...	21	10	...	108
	tons ...	...	...	26	25	...	36
Hops ...	acres ...	267	428	564	1,034	1,758	1,737
	lbs. ...	284,480	307,328	453,040	1,035,216	1,760,304	1,573,936
Kohl-rabi ...	acres ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	cwt. ...	...	...	...	260	...	...
Lucerne for seed	acres ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	bushels ...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Maize ...	acres ...	2,447	1,769	1,783	2,702	2,570	3,854
	bushels ...	61,887	49,299	81,007	131,620	117,294	176,388
Mangel-wurzel	acres ...	1,027	1,284	1,044	1,087	1,056	1,413
	tons ...	14,897	12,640	14,989	16,656	18,906	21,935

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† *Fœnum græcum*, the *Trigonella* of Linhæus.

MINOR CROPS,* 1880 TO 1885—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Medicinal herbs	acres ...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Mulberry trees	acres ...	4	14	4	3	1	...
	number ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Mustard	acres ...	92	233	97	81	71	61
	cwt. ...	447	771	444	379	368	287
Olives	acres ...	10	17	† 10	2	15	13
	fruit, cwt. ...	...	17	...	35	...	...
Onions	oil, gallons ...	...	15	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	1,040	1,056	1,134	1,341	1,235	1,750
Opium poppies	tons ...	7,347	4,979	10,190	8,280	6,977	11,816
	acres ...	5	15	4	9	6	10
Oranges	lbs. of opium ...	80	171	80	225	120	190
	heads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osiers	acres ...	2	20	5	...	4	2
	cases ...	30	6	...	...	...	...
Pease and beans	acres ...	...	31	4	4	...	3
	tons ...	...	1	9	2	...	3
Prickly com-frey	acres ...	21,462	23,378	25,937	26,832	30,443	35,288
	bushels ...	574,954	403,321	621,768	689,507	791,093	846,859
Pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, &c.	acres ...	...	1	8	...	...	...
	tons ...	...	100	160	...	...	...
Rape for seed	acres ...	99	64	81	35	44	119
	tons ...	484	416	842	370	355	837
Raspberries	acres ...	41	14	...	30	14	47
	bushels ...	...	128	...	468	261	...
Rhubarb	acres ...	94	132	155	203	235	261
	cwt. ...	1,299	1,591	3,067	4,822	4,595	6,307
Rye ...	acres ...	...	18	1	9	8	8
	tons ...	...	81	1	40	43	18
Strawberries	acres ...	1,236	1,569	972	1,137	1,260	939
	bushels ...	18,407	13,978	12,653	23,244	16,727	15,505
Sunflowers for seed	acres ...	19	107	26	16	61	76
	cwt. ...	209	1,421	165	154	766	1,468
Teazles	acres ...	2	7	6	6	1	2
	bushels ...	40	142	77	62	40	...
Tobacco	acres ...	1	2	...	...	2	2
	number ...	8,000	27,000	...	...	...	4,000
Tomatoes	acres ...	531	1,990	1,461	1,313	1,325	1,402
	cwt. ...	† 1,297	17,333	12,876	5,673	9,124	7,893
Turnips	acres ...	...	5	10	15	17	21
	cwt. ...	...	454	1,549	2,265	1,600	1,278
Vetches and tares for seed	acres ...	192	460	151	125	148	209
	tons ...	2,054	1,932	1,713	901	1,402	1,600
Vines §	acres ...	3	23	5	5	10	26
	bushels ...	62	201	71	83	194	700
Wine and brandy	acres ...	4,284	4,980	4,923	5,732	7,326	9,042
	wine, galls. ...	574,143	484,028	539,191	516,763	723,560	760,752
Wine and brandy	brandy, „ ...	3,284	3,038	1,453	3,377	2,646	3,623

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Reported to have failed.

‡ 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.

817. The table shows the cultivation of the following crops, also their produce, to have considerably increased of late years:—Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, hops, maize, mangel-wurzel, onions, raspberries, vines, and pease and beans. Certain crops of which cultivation increased.

818. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom has given a considerable stimulus to that industry. Hops. The extent of land under hops increased from 267 acres in 1879–80 to over 1,700 acres in the last two years; and the quantity produced rose in the same period from 285,000 lbs. to 1,600,000 lbs.

819. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. Raspberries. The quantity returned as raised in 1884–5 was 6,300 cwt. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

820. In 1884–5 the area under vines exceeded that in 1883–4 by 1,700 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. Vines. The quantity of wine returned exceeded that in 1883–4 by 37,000 gallons, and was also above that returned in any previous year. The quantity (761,000 gallons) was nearly approached in 1875–6 (viz., 755,000 gallons); but a falling-off took place after that year in consequence of the presence of the phylloxera, the existence of which was first discovered in the year 1877. It is right to point out that this part of the statistics is not quite so reliable as the other portions, since, as grapes come to maturity later than the other crops of which returns are made, only the acreage under vines can be returned for the year to which the remainder of the statistics relate, and the grape crop is necessarily that of the previous season. This partial dealing with the returns of two years may sometimes cause confusion in the minds of the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

821. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera, and of the measures taken for its suppression, has been contributed by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:— Phylloxera vastatrix.

“The vine disease caused by the insect known as phylloxera vastatrix was discovered in the vineyards at Fyansford, three miles from Geelong, in the year 1877. It is now ascertained to have been present in this district for years before it was recognised as the dreaded phylloxera—probably for about ten years—and its origin was doubtless the importation of diseased plants.

“In order to prevent, if possible, the disease from spreading, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were growing, 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 owner of the vines for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were uprooted and the vines burnt; and in 1879, six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were similarly treated.

"In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or mitigating it. The committee reported that there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation other than vines; that so far as experiments had been tried no remedy or cure for the disease was known; that the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the disease was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than the entire eradication of the vines. 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 growing within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be uprooted and burnt, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but upon the estimated value of the crops for the ensuing three years. Consequently upon this report another Act was passed, repealing all former Acts relating to vines and 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, whether diseased or not, within a radius of three miles thereof, compensation being given to the 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 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.

"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 the 12th January, 1881. Under the powers given by this statute all vines within the proclaimed district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion. These parishes are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and consequently are not likely to be reached by the insect.

"Under the several statutes above-mentioned the vines have been destroyed on about 2,000 separate properties; about half of that number being cottage properties in Geelong and suburbs; and compensation has been awarded in amounts varying from £1,042 to 1s. The disease from first to last was found in 34 properties only, comprising an estimated area of 281 acres. These diseased properties are situated in a district extending from the Leigh Road to Germantown, in the valleys of the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers, a distance of about 16 miles. The last of the diseased vineyards was destroyed in 1882. The phylloxera is, however, not yet extinct. Recent examinations show that the insects are alive in several of the infected properties upon the still succulent rootlets which have been left in the ground. In some properties the roots are decayed all over, and consequently the phylloxera are dead; in the others the roots are decayed over portions of the properties only; the area of succulent roots is yearly becoming less. The proclaimed district is still retained in quarantine, special attention being given to the destruction of any vine shoots or re-growths from imperfect eradication."

Gardens and
orchards.

822. 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, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1884	...	...	...	9,389	11,365	20,754
1885	...	...	...	9,835	13,180	23,015
Increase				446	1,815	2,261

823. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1885 was 183,197, or 8,590 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

824. According to the returns of the past season, irrigation was being practised on a more or less extensive scale in 16 shires, viz. :—Alberton, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Ballan, Beechworth, Bright, Echuca, Eltham, Glenelg, Keilor, Korong, Marong, Oxley, St. Arnaud, Strathfieldsaye, and Swan Hill. The whole number of farms in these shires was 7,830, upon 158 of which irrigation was carried on. Certain crops in these shires covered 608,197 acres, of which 7,046 acres, or rather more than 1 per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The extent irrigated in the previous year was 6,935 acres. The following table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished :— Irrigation.

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN SHIRES.

Crops.	In Shires practising Irrigation.					
	Extent under Crop on Land—		Gross Produce on Land—		Produce per Acre on Land—	
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.
GRAIN CROPS.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat	334,163	3,322	2,470,109	35,349	7·39	10·64
Oats	12,717	187	169,798	4,634	13·35	24·78
Barley	2,025	41	21,870	900	10·80	21·95
Maize	1,473	19	74,417	980	50·52	51·58
Pease and Beans	374	3	8,836	24	23·63	8·00
ROOT CROPS.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Potatoes	323	29	985	162	3·05	5·59
Mangel-wurzel ...	19	11	166	365	8·74	33·18
Beet, Carrots, &c.	5	18	37	106	7·40	5·89
Chicory ... ..	...	30	...	290	5·39*	9·67
HAY, GRASS, &C.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay	36,221	1,924	12,538	2,280	0·35	1·18
Green Forage ...	397	33	...	...	...	...
Artificial Grasses	8,104	1,003	...	...	...	...
OTHER TILLAGE.	acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Hops	721	357	7,310	3,817	10·14	10·70
Tomatoes	1	1	200	240	200·00	240·00
Vines	120	20	...	...	...	...
Gardens and Orchards	801	48	...	...	...	...

* There being no chicory grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

Yield of irrigated and unirrigated land.

825. The scale on which irrigation has been practised in Victoria up to the present time is too small to admit of comparisons between the results obtained from land which has and which has not been irrigated from being of much value. So far as the figures go, the effect of irrigation upon pease and beans, and upon beet, carrots, &c., appears to have been a failure; but in all other cases the irrigated land shows better returns than the land which has not been irrigated.

Statute for promoting irrigation.

826. Towards the close of 1883, a measure* was passed with the view of promoting national irrigation on a large scale. To accomplish this object, it was provided that certain areas might, at the request of the residents, be proclaimed "Irrigation Areas," to which trusts might be appointed to carry out the irrigation scheme proposed for the district. The commissioners of these trusts are to have power, under certain restrictions, to borrow money for the purpose of constructing the works included in the scheme, for the repayment of which a sinking fund is to be provided; also to levy rates upon all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust. Up to the time of going to press, only one trust, the Leaghur and Meering Irrigation Trust, had been actually formed under this statute. Three trusts, however, were in process of formation—embracing portions of the shires of East Loddon, Swan Hill, and Echuca. Other applications had been received by the Minister of Water Supply, and were under consideration.

Agricultural colleges.

827. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges† was passed towards the close of 1884. This Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, which, together with other lands reserved as sites for such institutions prior to the passing of the Act, are to be vested in three trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Council of Agricultural Education, consisting of eleven members, three of whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agriculture (who is to be the treasurer of the council) five to be elected annually by the governing bodies of Agricultural Societies in Victoria, and two to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The trustees, subject to regulations made by the Council of Agricultural Education, may lease lands for building purposes for periods not exceeding 33 years, and for other purposes for periods not exceeding 14 years, and upon a requisition of the same council may dedicate, as

* *Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).*
 † *The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825).*

sites for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, any lands purchased by them or described in the Act. All moneys received by the council from the sale of stock or farm produce, or as fees from students at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, together with all other moneys coming to the council, are to form a fund to be called the Agricultural College Fund, which is to be expended in providing instruction for students, or in purchasing stock, seed, agricultural implements, and all other necessaries for the education of the students and the proper working of the experimental farms, &c. The council, subject to Ministerial approval, have the appointment of professors, teachers, officers, and servants for the Colleges and Experimental Farms. Most of the proceedings of the trustees and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming into effect.

828. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1884-5 as averaging from 2 to 7 years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 10d. to 16s. 6d.; the extreme being figures 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 7d. to 5s. 7d.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 11s.

Leases and rental of farms.

829. 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 Interchange of this work. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last sixteen years:—

Prices of agricultural produce.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1885.

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
1884	...	...	3	8	2	8	3	6	74	8	67
1885	...	...	3	4	3	0	3	6	80	0	74

Prices of
turnips and
mangolds.

830. Besides the above, the average price per ton in 1884 of turnips was quoted as £2, and of mangel-wurzel as £1 14s.

Prices of
agricultural
produce,
1884-5 and
previous
years.

831. The prices of all articles of agricultural produce, except potatoes, were remarkably low in 1885. Wheat was lower than in any previous year named; that of oats was lower than in any, except 1884, 1881, 1880, and 1872; barley was at the same price in two years, viz., 1884 and 1882, but was not lower in any previous year; hay was lower than in any year except 1884, 1881, 1880, and 1872.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

832. 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 wheat was lowest in 1885, that of barley in that year and in 1884 and 1882; and that of oats, potatoes, and hay in 1881.

Price of
wheat in
London.

833. The following statement of the average *Gazette* price of wheat per imperial quarter* during the seven years ended with 1883 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1884 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

AVERAGE "GAZETTE" PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	51	7	51	11	39	3	45	11	42	5	45	7	40	2	38	0
February ...	51	7	51	4	38	0	43	5	41	9	46	0	40	11	36	11
March ...	51	1	49	7	39	7	45	7	42	7	44	7	42	3	38	1
April ...	53	4	51	3	41	0	48	1	44	6	45	11	41	11	37	2
May ...	65	10	51	11	41	0	45	2	44	5	47	3	43	2	38	0
June ...	64	6	48	0	41	9	45	1	44	6	47	5	42	10	37	0
July ...	62	9	44	11	44	6	43	9	46	5	48	5	42	2	37	1
August ...	64	11	44	9	49	1	43	11	48	6	50	0	43	6	36	4
September ...	59	1	43	8	47	6	41	2	52	3	43	11	41	10	33	0
October ...	53	7	39	7	48	10	41	9	47	1	39	7	40	5	32	4
November ...	52	3	40	4	48	9	43	9	45	11	40	10	40	3	31	1
December ...	51	6	40	3	46	7	44	1	44	7	41	2	39	6	31	5
The Year...	56	9	46	5	43	11	44	4	45	4	45	1	41	7	35	6

Value of
agricultural
produce.

834. The value of agricultural produce in the year ended 1st March, 1885, may be estimated at 6½ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1869 to 1883.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, * 1884-5.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.	
		£	s.	d.	£
Wheat	10,433,146 bushels @	0	3	4	1,738,858
Oats	4,392,695 " @	0	3	0	658,904
Barley	1,082,430 " @	0	3	6	189,425
Other cereals	1,038,752 " @	0	3	6	181,781
Potatoes	161,119 tons @	4	0	0	644,476
Other root crops	39,223 " @	5	0	0	196,115
Hay	371,046 " @	3	14	0	1,372,870
Green forage	332,859 acres @	2	10	0	832,147
Tobacco	7,893 cwt. @	2	16	0	22,100
Grapes, not made into wine ...	19,758 " @	1	0	0	19,758
Wine	760,752 gallons @	0	4	0	152,150
Brandy	3,623 " @	0	10	0	1,811
Hops	14,053 cwt. @	5	10	0	77,292
Other crops	3,508 acres @	5	0	0	17,540
Garden and orchard produce...	23,015 " @	20	0	0	460,300
	Total				6,565,527

835. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. Specific weight of crops. 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 1884-5, ranged from 56 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 52 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, 50 lbs. to 63 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 62 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs.

836. The following figures will show some fluctuations in the average Rates of agricultural labour. rates paid to agricultural labourers in the last two years; the reduced rates paid for mowing and reaping, especially when not done by contract, are probably in consequence of the competition resulting from the increased employment of machinery. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, † 1884 AND 1885.

Description of Labour.	1883-4.		1884-5.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	22	3	21	7
Farm labourers, "	20	1	18	3
Married couples, "	25	5	26	8
Females, "	10	6	10	10
Mowers, "	34	0	30	6
" per acre	5	5	5	4
Reapers, per week	34	9	32	0
" per acre	10	7	12	6
Threshers, per bushel	0	6	0	7

* For a summary of the value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table following paragraph 908 *post*.

† See also table of Wages at the end of Part Interchange *ante*.

Plant and improvements on farms.

837. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one :—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS,
1884 AND 1885.

	1883-4.	1884-5.
Steam engines, number	466	520
" horse-power	3,571	4,164
Value of farming implements and machines... ..	£2,572,895	£2,638,933
" improvements on farms	£15,318,489	£15,394,846

Machine labour.

838. 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, 1884 AND 1885.

Average Rates Paid for—	1883-4.	1884-5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre*	0 4 1	0 4 8
" mowing, "	0 4 7	0 4 3
" threshing, per 100 bushels †	1 3 7	0 18 8

Live stock, 1881 and 1885.

839. 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 in March, 1885, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :—

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1885.

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
March, 1885 (estimated)	293,846	329,099	958,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347
Increase ...	18,330	...	1,777	1,678	277,127	...
Decrease ...	...	99	...	...	...	7,589

* Without binding; the average price, with binding, was 8s. 3d. in 1884-5.

† Including winnowing; without winnowing, the average price in 1884-5 was 13s. 7d.

840. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. Goats, asses, and mules. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

841. The estimates for 1885, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase in horses, cattle, and sheep, but a falling-off in 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, 1885.

842. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 121 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 142 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. Stock per square mile.

843. 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.

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

844. 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. Increase or decrease of poultry.

845. 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 British and Foreign countries.

LIVE STOCK* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom ...	1884	1,904,	10,423,	29,377,	3,906,
Austria ...	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,721,
Belgium ...	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Denmark ...	1881	348,	1,470,	1,549,	527,
France ...	1880	2,849,	11,446,	22,516,	5,566,
Germany ...	1883	3,522,	15,785,	19,185,	9,206,
Holland ...	1882	270,	1,428,	745,	404,
Italy ...	1881	...	4,783,	8,596,	1,164,
Hungary ...	1880	1,819,	4,597,	9,252,	...
Norway ...	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Russia ...	1877	17,589,	27,323,	51,822,	10,839,
Sweden ...	1882	470,	2,257,	1,388,	431,
United States ...	1883	11,170,	42,547,	50,627,	44,201,

Live stock
slaughtered.

846. 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 figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1883 and 1884, those for the latter year being smaller than those for the former in the case of cattle and sheep but larger in the case of pigs :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1883 ...	245,522	1,926,559	99,513
1884 ...	234,757	1,904,423	114,568
Increase ...	...	...	15,055
Decrease ...	10,765	22,136	...

Purposes for
which stock
was
slaughtered.

847. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1884 were returned as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1884.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow.	Total.
Cattle and Calves ...	234,340	337	80	234,757
Sheep and Lambs ...	1,799,617	64,822	39,984	1,904,423
Pigs ...	50,973	63,595	...	114,568
Total ...	2,084,930	128,754	40,064	2,253,748

* For live stock in each Australasian colony, see third folding sheet *ante*, also Appendix A *post*.

848. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1884 may be set down as 61,369,000 lbs.,* valued at £3,829,619. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 65,930,000 lbs., valued at £4,148,500.

Wool produced, 1883 and 1884.

849. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1883. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs :—

Wool produced in Australasian colonies, 1883.

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

(Excess of Exports over Imports.†)

Colony.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
Victoria	65,930,000	4,148,500
New South Wales	182,873,449	9,470,595
Queensland	43,231,606	2,277,878
South Australia	42,254,621	1,745,591
Western Australia	3,861,927	225,279
Tasmania	8,257,765	450,367
New Zealand	68,123,194	3,012,171
Total	414,532,562	21,330,381

850. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1883, did not produce much more than a third as much wool as New South Wales, and did not produce so much as New Zealand by 2 million pounds. She, however, produced more than half as much again as South Australia or Queensland; Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, did not produce half as much as the island of Tasmania.

Wool produced in each colony

851. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1884-5 :—

Value of pastoral produce.

* The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1884, according to the Customs returns, was 106,503,441 lbs., or considerably more than the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnote to Wool, Order 24, in Table of Imports and Exports, Part *Interchange, post.*) There is no doubt, however, that, in order to obtain the higher price generally realized in England and elsewhere for Victorian wool, much wool produced outside the colony is entered at the Customs as Victorian.

† In the case of Victoria, the wool manufactured in the colony has been also taken into account.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1884-5.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 329,099 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	2,797,341
Estimated value of stock produced in 1884 :—	
Cattle, 329,099, viz., 219,399, @ £8, and 109,700 (calves), @ 30s.	1,919,742
Sheep, 2,659,353, @ 7s. 6d.	997,257
Pigs, 70,300, @ £2 10s.	175,750
Horses, 11,754, @ £8	94,032
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	3,766,972
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,501,960 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	62,647
Total	9,813,741

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 $3\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

852. In 1885, as compared with 1884, a decrease of 1 occurred in the number of mills; the wheat operated upon fell off by 219,000 bushels, but the other grain operated upon increased by nearly 300,000 bushels. An increase of £32,000 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings, and an increase of 76 in the number of hands employed:—

FLOUR MILLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1884 ...	140	133	7	2,960	456	...
1885 ...	139	132	7	3,093	454	70
Increase	...	...	...	133	...	...
Decrease	1	1	...	...	2	...

FLOUR MILLS, 1884 AND 1885—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Approximate Total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	£	£	£
1884 ...	793	7,850,506	337,830	225,520	66,537	177,700
1885 ...	869	7,631,963	637,448	251,420	73,013	177,300
Increase	76	...	299,618	25,900	6,476	...
Decrease	...	218,543	...	...	...	400

853. 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 :—

Value of materials used and produced.

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>

854. The breweries returned in the year under review exceeded by 4 those in the former one. The hands employed in breweries increased by 95, and considerable increases took place in the sugar and hops used but only a small increase in the malt. The beer brewed in the year under review exceeded by 671,000 gallons that in the previous year, and a higher value by £86,695 was set down for the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings :—

BREWERIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Water-power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
								lbs.	bushels.	lbs.
1884 ...	70	46	1	1	22	425	860	12,780,880	596,809	659,322
1885 ...	74	50	1	1	22	444	955	13,413,456	604,752	752,754
Increase	4	4	...	...	...	19	95	632,576	7,943	93,432

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Three of the mills in 1884 and one in 1885 were upon Crown lands; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

BREWERIES, 1884 AND 1885—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	gallons.	£	£	£
1884	13,729,371	125,420	98,950	179,890
1885	14,400,749	138,660	134,595	217,700
Increase ...	671,378	13,240	35,645	37,810

Value of materials used and produced.

855. 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 :—

BREWERIES, 1880-81.

	£
Value of materials used	442,885
„ of beer made	780,501
Increased value	337,616, or 76 per cent.

Consumption of beer per head.

856. The beer made in Victoria during 1884-5 amounted to 14,400,749 gallons, and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 931,379 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 15,332,128 gallons, or an average of 16 gallons per head. In the previous year, the beer brewed and imported amounted to 14,491,000 gallons, or an average of 15½ gallons per head.

Brickyards and potteries.

857. The large amount of building carried on, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, and the great demand for bricks resulting therefrom, led to the opening of 20 new brick-making works in 1884-5, and increases occurred in the power of steam engines used, in the number of hands employed, and in the out-put of bricks, but a falling-off of £4,000 in the value of pottery manufactured. Moreover, the valuation placed upon plant, lands, and buildings was higher by over £50,000 than in the previous year. The following are the comparative figures of the last two years :—

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Two of the breweries in both years were on Crown lands.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended 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.	Machines Worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1884 ...	198	166	73	25	87	86	466	1,582
1885 ...	218	221	76	41	88	89	743	1,937
Increase	20	55	3	16	1	3	277	355

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1884 ...	96,097,000	192,194	45,540	94,924	86,249	94,478
1885 ...	129,933,000	259,866	41,532	109,539	127,466	88,672
Increase	33,836,000	66,672	...	14,615	41,217	...
Decrease	...	...	4,008	...	...	5,806

858. Fourteen fresh establishments for tanning and wool-washing were opened in 1884-5, and the returns show an increase of 109 in the hands employed, and of £35,819 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The work done was greater than in the previous year; the hides and skins tanned being larger in number by 43,000, the skins stripped by over 897,000, and the wool washed by over 2,000,000 lbs. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended 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.			
1884 ...	156	54	1	1	18	82	644	1,754	3,614
1885 ...	170	67	1	1	18	83	801	1,863	4,018
Increase	14	13	...	...	...	1	157	109	404

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Twenty-four of the brickyards in 1884 and thirty-two in 1885 were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1884 AND 1885—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
				Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			lbs.	£	£	£
1884	1,817,429	1,913,055	7,191,664	106,605	58,720	130,180
1885	1,860,341	2,810,477	9,378,479	110,077	72,772	149,475
Increase ...	42,912	897,422	2,186,815	3,472	14,052	18,295

Value of materials used and produced.

859. 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 :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1880-81.

Value of materials used	£1,008,531
„ articles produced	1,406,274
Increased value	<u>£397,743, or 39 per cent.</u>

Woollen mills.

860. The number of woollen mills in 1884-5 was 2 more than in the previous year, and an increase is noticeable in the cloth manufactured, hands employed, and value of plant, lands, and buildings. A decrease of nearly 332,000 lbs. occurred in the quantity of wool used, of 1,100 in the pairs of blankets made, and no shawls appear to have been made against 259 in the previous year; but an increase of 247,000 yards took place in the out-put of tweed, cloth, flannel, &c., of 120 in the number of hands employed; and the value of the machinery, lands, and buildings was increased by £40,000 :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Woollen Mills.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
				Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls.
			lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1884	7	745	1,833,650	830,604	2,531	259
1885	9	880	1,501,960	1,077,800	1,430	...
Increase ...	2	135	...	247,196	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	331,690	...	1,101	259

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Six of the establishments in 1884 and eight in 1885 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1884 AND 1885—continued.

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1884	398	296	£ 144,594	£ 4,032	£ 60,874
1885	453	361	175,299	6,382	67,900
Increase ...	55	65	30,705	2,350	7,026

861. 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 :—

Value of articles used and produced.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	...	...	£89,412
„ articles produced	...	...	168,710
Increased value	..	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.

862. The soap and candle works returned in 1885 were more numerous by 3 than those in 1884, and the hands employed were more numerous by 21. The weight of soap made was less by 27,000 cwt. than that in 1884, but the candles manufactured exceeded the quantity in that year by 18,000 cwt.; a higher valuation by £13,400 was placed upon the machinery, lands, buildings :—

Soap and candle works.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments 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.
1884	29	24	5	411	417	cwt. 140,235	cwt. 38,530	£ 98,534	£ 24,522	£ 35,490
1885	32	21	11	367	438	113,190	56,612	104,525	23,105	44,305
Increase ...	3	...	6	...	21	...	18,082	5,991	...	8,815
Decrease ...	...	3	...	44	...	27,045	...	...	1,417	...

863. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding

Value of articles used and produced.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Three of the establishments in 1884 and four in 1885 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

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.

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

864. In 1885 the number of tobacco manufactories returned was one less than in the previous year, and the hands employed were fewer by 61; there was a considerable falling-off in the quantity of tobacco manufactured, but an increase in the quantity of snuff and in the number of cigars made. The value of lands and buildings fell off by £9,350, but the value of plant in use increased by £450:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manufactured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam-power.	Water-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1884 ..	13	4	1	8	56	538	229	1,279,671	1,323	7,196,200	£4,345	51,800	35,465
1885 ..	12	4	1	7	54	504	202	1,254,052	2,213	8,044,270	34,795	45,400	32,515
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	848,070	450	..	..
Decrease ..	1	..	..	1	2	34	27	25,619	..	..	..	6,400	2,950

Value of
raw and
manufactured
materials.

865. 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.

Distilleries.

866. Seven distilleries were returned in 1884, but only six in 1885; and there was a slight falling-off in the horse-power of engines employed. The hands employed, however, increased by 1, and the quantity of spirits made increased by nearly 29,000 gallons. An increase of £6,400 occurred in the valuation placed on lands, which was partly counterbalanced by a falling-off of £5,300 in that placed on machinery, plant, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Years ended March.	Number of Distilleries.*	Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
1884 ...	7	96	64	gallons. 208,450	£ 30,500	£ 24,100	£ 24,300
1885 ...	6	85	65	237,104	28,500	30,500	21,000
Increase ...	...	...	1	28,654	...	6,400	...
Decrease ...	1	11	...	...	2,000	...	3,300

867. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—were more numerous by 39 than those returned in 1884. It will be observed that increases took place in all the items respecting which the following table affords information, except the factories employing water, wind, or horse-power, which fell off by 3, 1, and 1 respectively. The hands employed were more numerous by 1,820; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings was greater by £534,000 than in that year. The returns are subjoined:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1884 AND 1885.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—						Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only	
1884 ...	2,157	840	19	131	1	22	1,144	11,799
1885 ...	2,196	870	16	139	...	21	1,150	12,482
Increase	39	30	...	8	...	...	6	683
Decrease	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1884 ...	32,291	7,632	£ 3,137,321	£ 1,961,329	£ 2,302,148
1885 ...	34,078	7,668	3,396,887	2,203,875	2,334,241
Increase ...	1,784	36	259,566	242,546	32,093

* All these establishments employ machinery worked by steam-power.

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

868. 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 1884-5 the number of establishments increased by 79, those using steam or gas by 68, the amount of horse-power by 1,347, the hands employed by 2,536, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by over £785,000. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1884 AND 1885.

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 March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1884 ...	2,777	1,272	17,602	46,857	£ 9,414,527
1885 ...	2,856	1,340	18,949	49,393	10,199,918
Increase ...	79	68	1,347	2,536	785,391

Names of
manufac-
tories.

869. 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 1884-5. 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 235 in 1884, and 211 in 1885.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1885.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1884-5.		
	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	7	722	£ 207,702
Printing establishments* ...	89	202,475	569,797	131	3,501	701,780
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	2	3,500	8,050	5	35	8,250
Pianoforte manufactories ...	5	1,700	4,150	4	19	3,650
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Statuary works ...	...	...	...	2	5	4,970
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	4	49	17,600
Indiarubber stamp manufactories † ...	2	350	1,700	...	...	...
Type foundry ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	...	...	4	14	8,920
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	3	20	6,150
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	5	68	31,430
Fuze manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories ...	...	...	...	2	5	6,650
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	54	1,152	114,419
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	3	800	2,400	6	26	9,855
Domestic implement ‡ manufactories	2	...	...	11	76	11,255
Iron foundries and engineering establishments §	147	329,395	723,919 †	145	5,312	837,117
Pattern-makers ...	...	...	...	5	19	3,760
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	61	143,000	247,299	50	832	106,515
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	3	900	2,950	2	24	6,020
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	168	2,204	247,361
Perambulator manufactories ...	3	1,750	5,000	4	27	2,770
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	47	35,792	81,130	63	636	87,131
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ...	4	2,400	6,860	3	17	3,125
Whip manufactories ...	3	940	2,950	3	23	2,150

* Including paper-bag manufactories.

† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.

‡ Including bellows, churn, washing machine, &c., makers.

§ Including brassfounders and pattern-makers.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1884-5.		
	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	8	42	£ 8,115
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	3	505	1,100	1	...	...
Floating-dock ...	1	...	...	} 7	158	436,598
Graving-docks ...	3	...	...	
Patent slips ...	2	...	...	
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works ...	11	3,584	8,900	4	17	6,960
Lime works ...	21	6,560	17,216	28	281	12,320
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1,600	7	36	7,700
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2,180	...	...	...
Venetian blind manufactories ...	12	5,500	11,750	10	105	15,975
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	15	13,350	26,880	23	208	33,530
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	78	1,500	212,407
Earth-closet manufactories ...	1	...	...	2	30	4,900
Iron-safe manufactories ...	2	670	970	3	14	3,150
Looking-glass manufactories ...	2	400	1,300	2	23	4,850
Picture-frame makers, &c. ...	13	5,627	11,550	11	46	35,995
Wood-carving and turnery works ...	10	4,965	10,800	23	106	21,410
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works ...	6	25,160	43,600	11	154	81,705
Dye works ...	6	1,130	7,150	15	80	22,945
Essential oil manufactories ...	4	1,825	3,900	5	36	6,165
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	12	37,280	58,560	9	174	39,510
Japanner ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	1	...	...	2	9	4,830
Salt works ...	8	4,882	10,810	6	31	6,025
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills ...	10	89,412	168,710	9	814	249,581
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories ...	105	355,418	686,922	94	4,165	203,357
Clothing factories ...	63	370,181	761,401	86	5,317	280,341
Fur manufactories ...	3	4,300	6,900	6	58	7,575
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	22	34,753	66,264	26	611	83,958
Hosiery manufactories ...	...	...	...	2	22	3,440
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	900	5,700	7	72	6,575
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	10	130	39,037
Wig manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories	18	66,975	102,280	14	449	90,796
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	12	28,860	47,250	18	103	28,253

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1884-5.		
	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	27	96	£ 24,625
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	192,150	258,790	20	376	77,880
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	3	69	12,975
Biscuit manufactories	13	106,110	181,840	7	619	49,390
Confectionery works	8	61,600	88,800	12	359	56,050
Flour mills	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	139	869	501,733
Jam, sauce, pickle—manufactories ...	20	75,930	117,570	25	466	85,598
Macaroni works	2	125	230	1	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.*						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	138	851	219,689
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	74	955	490,955
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice—works	12	235,355	322,786	16	310	149,040
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	6	65	80,000
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	15	97	78,800
Sugar, treacle—refineries	1	...	...	2	200	204,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	12	706	112,710
Vinegar works	5	8,500	14,600	5	25	6,930
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments	15	28,303	77,000	24	139	27,453
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	15	50,225	70,845	14	98	30,919
Brush manufactories	8	15,700	27,800	8	155	16,850
Comb manufactory	1	...	...	...	...	...
Catgut manufactories	2	800	2,000	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories	3	1,700	2,565	2	16	1,810
Glue, oil—manufactories	7	8,200	12,700	6	32	12,180
Leather belting (machinery) manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	2	15	1,200
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	12	126	18,590
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340	450,924	32	438	171,935
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	170	1,863	332,324
Ostrich feather factory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	6	23	4,610
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	11	58	8,560
Broom manufactories †	2	6,200	13,000	2	43	3,950
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works ‡	165	357,232	516,623	196	876	196,611

* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1883-4 was 427.

† See also Brush factories under "Animal Matters" *supra*.

‡ 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 16,964 in 1883-4.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1884-5.		
	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	29	189	35,875
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	2	10	2,200
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	4	89	10,700
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	47,370	2	180	90,350
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	244	4,333	520,854
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Gasworks	19	97,392	226,116	21	598	1,304,382
Electric-light works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Artificial stone manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Asbestos works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries	165	...	137,834	218	1,937	325,677
Filter manufactories	1	...	...	2	7	4,980
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	4	120	16,600
Stone-breaking, asphalte, tar-pavement—works	9	10,640	27,783	15	327	33,275
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	43	50,583	104,614	45	843	114,004
WATER.*						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	4	48	40,550
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	28	62,020	109,650	25	378	98,970
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	48	70,000
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Bell foundry	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and copper foundries ... ..	...	...	...	18	288	61,480
Lead, pewter, and zinc works	5	17,850	23,800	3	19	19,150
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	7	32,396	48,610	5	197	15,810
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	9	71	14,800
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions †	...	257,910	400,080	...	189	56,311
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,856	49,393	10,199,918

* Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of water works follows paragraph 872 *post*.

† The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

870. 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 materials used and produced.

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

		£
Value of materials operated upon	...	7,997,745
„ articles produced	... ..	13,370,836
		<hr/>
Increased value	... ..	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.
		<hr/>

871. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1885 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, large increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 6 per cent. between 1875 and 1880, and by 28 per cent. between 1880 and 1885; the hands employed increased by 19 per cent. and 49 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 26 per cent. in the first, and by 52 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to:—

Summary of manufactories at three periods.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

Year ended 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.
					£
1875 ...	2,104	843	11,668	27,959	5,313,010
1880 ...	2,239	877	12,677	33,247	6,711,745
1885 ...	2,856	1,340	18,949	49,393	10,199,918

872. 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 Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, and Caulfield, 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 22 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,360 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 new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, 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

Waterworks.

estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction. It will be observed that the storage capacity of the whole is nearly thirteen thousand four hundred million gallons, and the cost over four 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	2,003,373
	Jack's Creek	60,000,000	
	Morang (pipe head)	2,800,000	
	Preston (storage)	15,000,000	
	Essendon (storage 1)	6,000,000	
	" (" 2)	1,000,000	
	Caulfield (")	10,000,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at—	Malmsbury	2,841,000,000	917,681
	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's Gully	1,250,000	
	Big Hill, Pipe Head Reservoir	300,000	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at—	Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	329,550
	Stony Creek (Old)	354,000,000	
	" (New)	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head)	900,000	
Creswick	Newtown	500,000	15,449
	Bullarook	45,000,000	
Tarnagulla	Ashwell's Gully	8,000,000	1,401
	Adekate Creek	18,000,000	
Inglewood { (Old)	Tarnagulla	8,000,000	1,112
	" (New)	5,670,000	
Maryborough	"	13,792,000	4,562
Maldon	Maryborough	21,000,000	1,839
Beechworth	Maldon	17,500,000	4,037
Chiltern	Lake Kerferd	191,360,000	44,567
	Barrambogie Springs	4,753,869	7,490
Wangaratta	Railway Tank	6,000	345
	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	4,669
Rutherglen	Rutherglen	30,000,000	3,647
	Oliver's Gully	19,615,554	5,000
Ararat	Langi-Ghiran	15,200,000	40,152
	Mount Cole extension	*	10,011
Beaufort	Opossum Gully	24,621,547	2,481
	Beaufort	85,881,110	1,991
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	7,463
Ballarat	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	638,960,000	362,000

* No reservoir (running stream).

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Carngham	Snake Valley	18,100,000	719
Clunes	Newlyn	265,000,000	81,860
Blackwood	Lerderberg 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
	" (2)	26,769,369	
Kilmore	Kilmore	14,466,000	2,986
Myers Creek	Myers Creek	13,000,000	844
Echuca	Echuca (tank No. 1)	68,000	19,200
	" (tank No. 2)	70,000	
Dunolly	Dunolly, Old Lead	17,200,000	1,912
	" Township	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud	St. Arnaud	50,000,000	14,677
Redbank	Redbank	27,100,000	2,785
Lamplough	Lamplough	9,261,946	1,232
Talbot	Amherst	13,813,284	11,193
	Evansford	182,978,781	15,290
Wedderburn	Wedderburn	3,100,000	2,372
Chewton	Commissioner's Gully	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford	Wombat Creek	31,284,413	2,527
Moyston	Campbell's Reef	5,400,000	1,143
Orville	'Possum Hill	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 ... ..	...	115,466
	Service Reservoir	2,250,000	
Woodend	Newham ... ..	... *	5,163
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	2,124
	Haddon	3,100,000	1,091
	Happy Valley... ..	2,350,995	623
	Piggoreet	600,000	79
Shire of Grenville	Kangaroo (Berringa)	1,000,000	171
	Cape Clear	400,000	68
	Staffordshire Reef	375,000	232
	Illabarook	3,069,000	408
	Rokewood Junction	480,000	198
	Lucky Woman's	125,000	43
	Rokewood	5,000,000	417
Shire of Leigh	Break-of-Day... ..	4,500,000	570
	Teesdale	4,000,000	530
Shire of Tullaroop	Chinaman's Flat	2,500,000	2,336
Rushworth	Rushworth	7,000,000	1,800
Homebush	Homebush	5,000,000	328
Hamilton	Hamilton	30,000,000	13,616
Melton	Melton	2,290,000	800
Barry's Reef	Barry's Reef	120,000	358
	Total	13,382,583,932	4,095,851

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

Stone
quarries.

873. The stone quarries returned in 1885 were more numerous by 16 than in 1884, but the out-put of stone fell off by 108,000 cubic yards, and the hands employed by 142. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1884	131	419,890	1,585	29,900	1,200	10,600	10	118
1885	147	326,153	1,307	12,120	1,632	13,900	7	107
Increase	16	...	...	...	432	3,300	...	...
Decrease	...	93,737	278	17,780	...	...	3	11

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1884	872	94,730	20,477	18,228	9,761
1885	730	92,305	19,917	13,838	5,783
Decrease	142	2,425	560	4,390	3,978

Gold raised,
1883 and
1884.

874. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1884 was 778,618 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1883 by 31,429 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a diminished value of £125,716. The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
1883	oz. 810,047	£ 3,240,188
1884	778,618	3,114,472
Decrease	31,429	125,716

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Twenty-four of the stone quarries in 1884 and fifty-two in 1885 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

875. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, was not sustained in 1883 and 1884, the yield in the latter year being less than in any other year since 1851, except 1878 and 1879. 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 1884.

			oz.				oz.
1871	...	...	1,355,477	1878	...	...	775,272
1872	...	...	1,282,521	1879	...	...	758,947
1873	...	...	1,241,205	1880	...	...	829,121
1874	...	...	1,155,972	1881	...	...	858,850
1875	...	...	1,095,787	1882	...	...	898,536
1876	...	...	963,760	1883	...	...	810,047
1877	...	...	809,653	1884	...	...	778,618

876. Carrying on to the end of 1884 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 1,558,000 oz., which is more than twice the quantity raised in 1884:—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1884.*

Gold raised in Victoria.		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
		oz.	£
Prior to 1884	...	52,214,150	208,856,600
During 1884	...	778,618	3,114,472
Total	...	52,992,768	211,971,072

877. 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 1883, is estimated to have amounted to 76½ million ounces, valued at over 300 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:—

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1883.		During 1883.		Total.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ...	51,404,103	205,616,412	810,047	3,240,188	52,214,150	208,856,600
New South Wales	9,310,502	34,518,708	122,257	452,611	9,432,759	34,971,319
Queensland ...	3,876,260	14,241,166	193,994	698,138	4,070,254	14,939,304
South Australia	117,243	466,844	15,938	62,927	133,181	529,771
Total of Australia	64,708,108	254,843,130	1,142,236	4,453,864	65,850,344	259,296,994
Tasmania ...	289,151	1,115,384	46,577	176,442	335,728	1,291,826
New Zealand ...	10,053,648	39,383,087	222,899	892,445	10,276,547	40,275,532
Total of Australasia	75,050,907	295,341,601	1,411,712	5,522,751	76,462,619	300,864,352

878. The director of the U.S. Mint, Mr. Burchard, in his report for the year ended 30th June, 1884, sets down the yield of gold in the United States during 1883 as \$29,060,000, or rather more than 6 millions sterling,† which exceeds the yield of the whole of Australasia in that year, as shown by the table. Mr. Burchard estimates the yield of silver in the United States during the same year to have been \$48,000,000, or 10 millions sterling.

879. According to Mr. Mulhall,‡ the value of the gold produced in the different countries of the world during the 50 years ended with 1880 was as follows:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1880.

Countries.	Value of Gold raised. (000,000's omitted.)	Percentage.
Spanish America ...	£ 310,	21·5
United States ...	286,	19·7
Australia ...	258,§	17·8
Russia ...	173,	12·0
Brazil ...	145,	10·0
Africa ...	104,	7·1
Austria ...	65,	4·4
Other countries ...	107,	7·5
Total ...	1,448,	100·0

* 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 quantity raised since 1866, there being no record of the quantity of gold raised prior to that period.

† A dollar has been assumed to be equal to 4½ shillings.

‡ *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 220.

§ According to an estimate made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the value of gold raised in Australia during the period named amounted to £282,980,000, or about 25 millions sterling in excess of this estimate.

880. This would give an average of nearly £29,000,000 per annum, which is higher than the following estimate of the world's produce of gold between the years 1851 and 1882, taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha**:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1851 TO 1882.

				Oz.	£
1851 to 1860	...	Annual average	...	6,485,838	or 25,943,352
1861 to 1870	...	"	...	6,059,153	" 24,236,612
1871 to 1880	...	"	...	5,512,353	" 22,049,412
1881	...	Year	...	5,204,176	" 20,816,704
1882	...	"	...	4,988,438	" 19,953,752

881. Of the gold which was raised in Victoria during 1884, 471,085 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 307,533 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of 21,738 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and of 8,174 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 60 and 40 per cent. in both years.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

882. The value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work † fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; but since then it has been increasing, and in 1884 reached to £106 14s. 6d. per head, which is the highest average in 25 years. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last fourteen years:—

Value of gold per miner.

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER, † 1871 TO 1884.

					£	s.	d.
1871	...	...	...	...	93	6	1½
1872	...	...	...	...	93	17	1½
1873	...	...	...	...	93	16	2½
1874	...	...	...	...	99	8	3
1875	...	...	...	...	104	4	4
1876	...	...	...	...	89	19	6¾
1877	...	...	...	...	82	6	1¾
1878	...	...	...	...	82	12	11½
1879	...	...	...	...	76	1	2¼
1880	...	...	...	...	81	18	11¾
1881	...	...	...	...	95	11	9½
1882	...	...	...	...	95	19	7¾
1883	...	...	...	...	95	6	3½
1884	...	...	...	...	106	14	6¼

* Page 1078, where only the quantities have been given, in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 2·6785 lbs. troy. The values have been calculated at a uniform rate of £4 per oz.

† For the number of gold miners at work in 1883, see paragraph 129 ante.

‡ These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been 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.

Value of gold
per alluvial
and quartz
miner.

883. The same reports show that, in proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last eight years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1877 TO 1884.

	Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877	47	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	139	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1878	47	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	138	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1879	48	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	8	7
1880	49	14	2	129	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	62	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	141	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	68	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	66	4	4	132	13	2
1884	80	16	9	148	14	4

Diamond
drills.

884. Up to the end of June, 1884, £69,686 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; £20,000 in 1881-2; £18,040 in 1882-3; and £12,540 in 1883-4. Since the drills were first used, the number of bores put down in search of gold has been 181, of an aggregate depth of 61,201 feet, or about 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the number of bores in search of coal has been 16, of an aggregate depth of 13,165 feet, or about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Government employ one drill in prospecting in each mining district solely at the expense of the State; they also allow the use of the drills and appliances free of all rent charges, and subsidize companies or individuals employing them for gold mining to the extent of one-half, and for coal mining to the extent of two-thirds, of the necessary expenses incurred in renewals, repairs, and working the machinery; provided such companies or individuals are engaged in prospecting operations and are not working their mines profitably. But the cost of all necessary tubing is borne entirely by the company employing the drill, and the drills must be kept in repair and returned to the Government in good order when boring operations are completed.

Diamonds
for drilling.

885. Diamonds are supplied by the Government to the parties using the drills at current rates. Those which experience has found to be the most useful for underground drills are Brazilian boarts, as nearly globular in shape as possible, and Brazilian carbons, as nearly cubical

in shape and as smooth and free from sharp angles as they can be obtained. Cape boarts, which are much cheaper than the Brazilian stones, have been tried, but have been found to be quite unfit for piercing dense basalts and hard broken schistose rocks. The present price of Brazilian boarts is 84s. and of carbons 60s. per carat. The best stones are not always obtainable even at these rates.

886. In consequence of the reticence of mining companies, it is not easy to obtain accurate information respecting the results of boring operations, but it is known that the use of the drills has led to the discovery of gold both in alluvial and quartz, notably in the mines of the G.G. Consolidated, the Madame Berry, and the Magdala companies; and there is every reason to hope that important discoveries will be made through some of the drills now employed in searching for coal. On the whole, there can be no doubt that, under efficient management, these machines are a valuable aid to mining. Results of boring operations.

887. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a fifth are used on alluvial and four-fifths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last eleven years:— Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1884.

				Number.		Horse-power.
1874	...	...	...	1,141	...	24,866
1875	...	...	...	1,101	...	24,224
1876	...	...	...	1,081	...	23,947
1877	...	...	...	1,067	...	23,416
1878	...	...	...	1,036	...	22,711
1879	...	...	...	1,024	...	22,509
1880	...	...	...	1,030	...	22,499
1881	...	...	...	1,034	...	23,379
1882	...	...	...	1,074	...	24,692
1883	...	...	...	1,087	...	25,933
1884	...	...	...	1,104	...	26,228

888. The number of mining machines of all descriptions decreased from 3,768 in 1883 to 3,735 in 1884; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,897,129 in 1883 to £1,888,214 in 1884. Mining machinery.

889. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, as returned by the mining surveyors and registrars, is 3,779 in 1883, and Auriferous reefs.

3,768 in 1884. 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.

Extent of
auriferous
ground.

890. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon during the last quarter of 1884 was stated to be 310 square miles. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the different gold-workings are abandoned by the miners, they are excluded from the returns, which only take into account the ground on which gold mining operations are actually being carried on.

Average
yield of
quartz.

891. 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 924,431 tons in 1883, and 876,691 tons in 1884. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 12·82 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 21·07 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 20,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of about 10½ dwt. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Deep quartz
mining.

892. 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, or nearly half a mile, deep, and other shafts in the same locality are 1,940, 1,830, 1,815, 1,770, 1,676, and 1,326 feet from the surface; at Sandhurst, the shaft of Lansell's 180 mine is 2,041 feet deep, and that of the Victory and Pandora company is 2,000 feet deep. There are also shafts 1,778, 1,563, 1,490, 1,483, and 1,450 feet deep respectively; at Maldon, there is one 1,220 feet deep; and at Clunes, there is one shaft 1,210 and another 1,193 feet deep.

Deep shafts
of the
world.

893. According to Mr. C. W. Langtree, Secretary for Mines,* the four deepest shafts in the world are the shaft at Spesenberg, near Berlin, 4,175 feet (rock salt); that at Viviers, in Belgium, 3,542 feet

* See Reports of the Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1885.

(coal); that at Adalbert, in Bohemia, 3,288 feet (coal); and that at Ashton Moss, in England, 2,850 feet (coal). These are the deepest shafts, but a bore for artesian water has been put down at Potsdam, in the state of Missouri, U.S.A., to a depth of 5,500 feet, or 1 mile and 220 feet. This is believed to be the greatest depth to which the crust of the earth has yet been pierced.

894. The yield of gold from 2,306 tons of quartz obtained at Stawell from a depth of 1,200 feet averaged 8 dwt. per ton; 8,273 tons at Ballarat, at depths varying from 590 to 1,205 feet, averaged from 5 dwt. to 8 dwt. 19 gr. per ton; 87,347 tons at Sandhurst, at various depths between 500 and 1,306 feet, averaged from 7 dwt. 1 gr. to 2 oz. 6 dwt. 14 gr. per ton; 20,521 tons at Castlemaine, at depths varying from 300 to 745 feet, gave a yield of from 6 dwt. 11 gr. to 6 oz. 18 dwt. 1 gr. per ton; 31,987 tons at Maryborough, at depths varying from 300 to 820 feet, gave a yield of from 5 dwt. to 3 oz. 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 5,224 tons at Beechworth, at depths varying from 300 to 600 feet, yielded from 4 dwt. 17 gr. to 17 dwt. 2 gr. per ton.*

Yield from
deep mines.

895. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1884 was 201, the nominal capital of which was £1,762,910, and the number of shares 4,298,024. These figures, as compared with those for 1883, show an increase of 30 in the number of companies registered, and of nearly 400,000 in the number of shares, but a decrease of nearly £500,000 in the nominal capital. In the eight years prior to 1884 there were, altogether, 1,665 mining companies registered, with a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £19,518,651, distributed amongst 31 million shares.

Gold-mining
companies.

896. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 14,206, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 265,145 acres. Of these leases, 566, for 12,459 acres, were granted in 1884, and 1,551, for 29,264 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining
leases.

897. At the end of 1884, the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force:—

Leases for
other
minerals.

* See Report of the Acting Secretary for Mines on *Mineral Statistics*, 1883; Parliamentary Paper, No. 37, Session 1884.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1884.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1884.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Aluminium	1	57
Antimony	16	240
Coal	19	10,363
Copper	10	1,272
Gypsum	1	18
Ironstone	1	321
Kaolin	1	26
Lead	2	241
Lignite	1	471
Red ochreous clay	1	2
Slate	6	269
Slate and flagging	1	14
Tin and the ores of tin	14	1,609
Total	74	14,903

Leases for other minerals, 1883 and 1884.

898. The leases in force at the end of 1884, as shown in the table, were fewer by 34, and the area comprised therein was smaller by 2,348 acres, than at the end of 1883. The leases for tin mining fell off by 35, but those for coal mining were more numerous by 3 than in the previous year.

Minerals other than gold raised.

899. 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 1884:—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1884.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1883.	Year 1884.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver	59,484	6,767*	66,251
Tin	361,074	1,900	362,974
Copper	105,559	...	105,559
Antimony	167,495	1,800	169,295
Lead	4,922	...	4,922
Iron	11,636	4,000	15,636
Coal	14,119	3,280	17,399
Lignite	2,895	289†	3,184
Kaolin	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging	59,761	3,075	62,836
Slates	940	850	1,790
Gypsum	7	...	7
Magnesite	12	...	12
Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c.	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds	108	...	108
Sapphires, &c.	630	...	630
Total	806,987	21,961	828,948

* Extracted from gold at the Mint, quantity 27,070 oz.
† Quantity 577½ tons, estimated at 10s. per ton.

900. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1884. The total shows a falling-off of 60 as compared with 1883 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

							Number of Miners.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Antimony	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ironstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Kaolin	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Slate and clay	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Lignite	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
							282
							282

901. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £21,644 in 1882-3, and £21,045 in 1883-4. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1883-4.

							£
Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,164
Business licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,735
Water-right and searching licences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
							21,045
							21,045

902. A statement is subjoined of the amounts advanced from the revenue on loan to companies and individuals in order to assist in the development of the mining industry in the years named; also, of the amount repaid to the end of June, 1884 :—

							£
Amount advanced, 1875-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
" " 1877-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
" " 1878-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,800
" " 1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
							21,050
							21,050
Amount repaid, 1880-81	...	...	£737	...	...	...	977
" " 1881-2	...	...	240	...	...	...
Balance outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,073

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 129 ante.

State aid to prospectors.

903. In addition to the above, a sum of £8,621 was expended in 1883-4 in granting assistance to miners engaged in prospecting operations, but it does not appear there is any proposition that this amount should be refunded.

Wages of miners, &c.

904. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labour in the year 1884 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

RATES OF MINING LABOUR,* 1884.

				Per Week, without Rations.
General manager ...	...	...	...	£2 to £11
Legal manager ...	...	...	...	10s. to £5
Mining manager ...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £8
Engineer ...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £6 10s.
Engine-driver ...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Pitman ..	...	...	...	£2 to £4
Blacksmith ...	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £3 12s.
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3 12s.
Foreman of shift ...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Miner ...	...	...	...	£1 16s. to £2 11s.
Surface man (labourer)	...	...	...	18s. to £2 10s.
Boy ...	...	...	...	15s. to £2
Chinese ...	...	...	...	12s. 6d. to £2

Value of mining produce.

905. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1884 is summarized as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1884.

				£
Gold ...	...	...	...	3,114,472
Other metals and minerals	...	...	...	21,961
Stone from quarries	...	...	...	92,305
Total				£3,228,738

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

906. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last eleven 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, fluctuate from year to year.† In several of the years the value of the

* See also table of Wages near the end of Part *Interchange post*.

† For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 829 *ante*.

pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1884.

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
1883 ...	7,372,143	10,213,914	3,357,252	20,943,309
1884 ...	6,565,527	9,813,741	3,228,738	19,608,006

907. 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 was about the same in 1884 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 1884, amounting in the aggregate to £24,981,100. Agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce.

908. The patents for inventions applied for in 1884 numbered 295, Patents. as against 249 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 3,945.

909. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into Copyrights. force in December, 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered :—

* The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

† Including the value of stone raised from quarries.

‡ See paragraph 870 ante.

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1884.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1884.	During 1884.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	209	15	224
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	44	3	47
Glass	8	1	9
Earthenware	3	...	3
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	29	6	35
Woven fabrics	13	2	15
Miscellaneous	15	1	16
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	1,476	400	1,876
Dramatic „	67	4	71
Musical „	82	...	82
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	4	...	4
Drawings	20	1	21
Engravings	834	76	910
Photographs	927	23	950
Sculpture	2	1	3
Total	3,733	533	4,266

910. 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 1884, 995 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 741 were registered. During the year 1884, the number submitted was 209, and the number registered 145.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

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

912. 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, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the tenth 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.

913. 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.

914. In the following table, not only is the rate of import duty given, as in former years, but the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

915. 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:— 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.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- Order 1. Books, &c.
 „ 2. Musical instruments
 „ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
 „ 4. Carving, figures, &c.
 „ 5. Tackle for sports and games
 „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
 „ 7. Surgical instruments
 „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
 „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements
 „ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
 „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
 „ 12. Building materials
 „ 13. Furniture
 „ 14. Chemicals

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures
 „ 16. Silk manufactures
 „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures
 „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery
 „ 19. Dress
 „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- Order 21. Animal food
 „ 22. Vegetable food
 „ 23. Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 24. Animal substances
 „ 25. Vegetable „
 „ 26. Oils*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- Order 27. Articles connected with mining
 „ 28. Coal, &c.
 „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass
 „ 30. Water
 „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones
 „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 33. Animals and birds
 „ 34. Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

- Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
 „ 36. Indefinite articles.

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Air-bricks ...	12	Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bitters ...	23
Ale and porter ...	23	Axles ...	10	Black oil ...	26
Alkali ...	14	Bacon ...	21	„ sand ...	32
Almond oil ...	26	Bagging ...	20	Blankets ...	15
Almonds ...	22	Bags, sacks ...	20	Blasting powder ...	8
Alum ...	14	„ paper ...	25	Blue ...	25
Anchors ...	11	Bark ...	25	Boats ...	11
Animal food ...	21	Barley ...	22	Boilers, steam ...	9
„ substances ...	24	Basket and wicker ware ...	25	Bolts and nuts ...	32
Animals and birds ...	33	Bass ...	25	Bone-dust ...	24
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bath bricks... ..	29	Bones ...	24
Apparel ...	19	Beans ...	22	Bonnets ...	19
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Bêche de mer ...	21	Books, printed ...	1
Arrowroot ...	22	Beef—salted ...	21	Boots ...	19
		Beer ...	23	Boot-webbing ...	20
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* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

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Cartridges, cartridge		Dress	... 19	Glucose	... 22
cases	... 8	Dried fruit	... 22	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Drinks and stimulants	23	Glycerine	... 14
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Druggeting	... 15	Goat skins	... 24
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Chain cables	... 11	Electro-plated ware	... 32	Grain	... 22
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Emus	... 33	Gram	... 22
Cheese	... 21	Engine-packing	... 20	Grass seeds	... 25
Chemicals	... 14	Engines, steam	... 9	Grates and stoves	... 32
Chicory	... 23	Engravings	... 3	Grease	... 24
China matting	... 20	Essences & essential oils	14	Greasy wool	... 24
„ ware	... 29	Explosives	... 8	Grindery	... 35
Chinese oil	... 26	Fancy goods	... 35	Grindstones	... 29
Chocolate	... 23	Feathers	... 24	Guano	... 14
Cider	... 23	„ ornamental	... 19	Gum	... 25
Cigars	... 23	Felt—sheathing, &c.	... 20	Gun caps	... 8
Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	„ hoods	... 19	Gunny bags	... 20
Clocks	... 6	Fencing wire	... 32	Gunpowder	... 8
Clover seed	... 25	Fibre	... 25	Gutta-percha goods	... 25
Coal	... 28	Firearms	... 8	Haberdashery	... 18
Cocoa beans	... 23	Firebricks	... 12	Hair—curled, seating	24
Cocconut fibre	... 25	Fireworks	... 5	Hams	... 21
„ oil	... 26	Firewood	... 25	Hardware	... 35
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Hemp ...	25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oilcloth ...	20
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Horses ...	33	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
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Implements, agricul- tural ...	9	„ hatters' ...	19	Ore—antimony, cop- per, iron, lead, tin ...	32
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Instruments, musical ...	2	Mats ...	20	Ornamental feathers ...	19
„ optical ...	6	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Ova ...	33
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Poultry 33	Sewing machines 9	Tea 23
Powder — blasting, 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, plates, ware ...	... 32
Preserves ...	... 22	Ships, boats, &c. ...	... 11	Tobacco ...	... 23
Printing ink ...	... 14	Shoes ...	... 19	" pipes ...	... 4
" materials ...	... 35	Shot ...	... 8	Tools ...	... 9
" paper ...	... 25	Silk—manufactures, mixtures; silks ...	... 16	Tortoise shell ...	... 24
Prints, pictures, &c. ...	... 3	Silver—plate, specie...	... 31	Toys ...	... 5
Provisions, preserved 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, caustic, crystals, ni- trate, silicate ...	... 14	Umbrellas ...	... 19
Rabbits' skins ...	... 24	Specie ...	... 31	Unserviceable cordage	20
Rags ...	... 25	Specimens of natural history ...	... 36	Upholstery ...	... 13
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Spelter ...	... 32	Utensils ...	... 9
Raisins ...	... 22	Sperm oil ...	... 26	Varnish ...	... 25
Rape oil ...	... 26	Spices ...	... 23	Vegetable food ...	... 22
Rattans ...	... 25	Spinning and weaving machinery ...	... 9	" oil ...	... 26
Raw cotton ...	... 25	Spirits, methylated ...	... 14	" substances	25
" sugar ...	... 22	" other ...	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre- served ...	... 22
Refined sugar ...	... 22	Split pease ...	... 22	Vermicelli ...	... 22
Regulus ...	... 32	Sponges ...	... 24	Vestas ...	... 14
Resin ...	... 25	Starch ...	... 25	Vinegar ...	... 23
Ribbons ...	... 16	Stationery ...	... 1	Waggons ...	... 10
Rice ...	... 22	Steam boilers, engines	9	Walnuts ...	... 22
Rock salt ...	... 23	Stearine ...	... 24	Washed wool ...	... 24
Roots, medicinal ...	... 14	Steel, cordage ...	... 32	Watches ...	... 6
Rope ...	... 20	Stimulants ...	... 23	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rugs ...	... 15	Stone, clay, earthen- ware, and glass	29	Weaving and spinning machinery ...	... 9
Rum ...	... 23	" grind, mill, ware, &c. ...	... 29	Whalebone ...	... 24
Rye ...	... 22	Stoves ...	... 32	Wheat ...	... 22
Sacks, bags ...	... 20	Straw ...	... 25	Whiskey ...	... 23
Saddlery ...	... 10	" hats ...	... 19	Whiting ...	... 29
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	Sugar—candy, raw, re- fined ...	... 22	Wicker and basket ware	25
Saddle-trees...	... 10	Sulphur ...	... 14	Wine ...	... 23
Sago ...	... 22	Surgical instruments...	7	" spirits of ...	... 23
Salad oil ...	... 26	Tackle for sports and games ...	... 5	Wire netting ...	... 32
Salt ...	... 23	Tallow ...	... 24	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	" oil ...	... 26	Woodenware ...	... 25
Saltpetre ...	... 23	Tanks, iron ...	... 32	Wool ...	... 24
Sashes ...	... 12	Tapioca ...	... 22	" and worsted manu- factures ...	... 15
Sauces ...	... 23	Tar ...	... 25	Woollen piece goods ...	... 15
Sausage skins ...	... 24	Tares ...	... 25	Woolpacks ...	... 20
Scientific instruments	6			Works of art ...	... 3
Scoured wool ...	... 24			Writing paper ...	... 25
Screws ...	... 32			Yarn ...	... 15
Seal oil ...	... 26			Zinc — ingots, sheet, perforated ...	... 32
" skins ...	... 24				
Seeds—canary, clover, grass ...	... 25				

IMPORTS, 1884.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ... ..	...	248,216
3s. per doz. packs	1,566	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	10,768	2,795
20 per cent. and free	10,890	Stationery ... ..	...	95,915
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
25 per cent.	107	Harmoniums... .. No.	65	684
" ...	2,634	Organs	1,024	12,516
" ...	19,091	Pianofortes	3,348	81,210
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	15,603
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	41,934
" ...	...	Works of art ... ..	...	6,975
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
25 per cent.	65	Mouldings, gilt ... ..	...	266
Free ...	...	" picture frame ... ..	...	6,606
25 per cent.	...	" other ... ..	...	...
" ...	126	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	5,349	542
" ...	998	" " meerschaum ... ..	...	3,994
12s. ♂ gross	3,680	" " wooden ... gross	10,651	16,455
25 per cent.	108	Turnery ... ..	...	426
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
20 per cent.	123	Fireworks ... ..	...	531
Free ...	...	Toys ... ..	...	9,217
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
20 per cent.	2,998	Clocks ... ..	...	14,587
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	11,559
" ...	...	" scientific ... ..	...	24,115
20 per cent.	13,584	Watches ... ..	...	79,973
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	4,507
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	10,831

EXPORTS, 1884.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
...	87,053	Books, printed ... ..	...	+161,163
1,832	977	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+8,936	+1,818
...	49,525	Stationery ... ..	...	+46,390
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
5	69	Harmoniums No.	+60	+615
187	2,914	Organs	+837	+9,602
412	15,086	Pianofortes	+2,936	+66,124
...	3,464	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	+12,139
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
...	11,814	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	+30,120
...	63	Works of art ... ..	...	+6,912
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
...	118	Mouldings, gilt ... ..	...	+148
...	1,009	" picture frame ... ..	...	+5,597
...	...	" other ... ..	...	...
1,203	211	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+4,146	+331
...	1,349	" meerschaum ... ..	...	+2,645
65	4,704	" wooden ... gross	+10,586	+11,751
...	1,039	Turnery ... ..	...	-613
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	62	Fireworks ... ..	...	+469
...	377	Toys ... ..	...	+8,840
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
...	3,029	Clocks ... ..	...	+11,558
...	1,216	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	+10,343
...	9,299	" scientific ... ..	...	+14,816
...	20,920	Watches ... ..	...	+59,053
...	123	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	+4,384
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
...	136	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	+10,695

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Free	...	Arms, military	...	...
"	...	" pistols, &c.	No. 166	165
"	...	" sporting	6,611	12,371
"	...	Ammunition, &c., caps	...	3,350
"	...	" cartridges	...	3,639
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	1,241
4d. per lb.	2,367	" dynamite	lbs. 115,900	7,630
1½d. per coil	887	" fuse	coils 185,786	5,022
1d. per lb.	...	" lithofracteur	lbs. ...	...
"	2,713	" powder, blasting	" 564,050	11,286
3d. per lb.	1,309	" " sporting	" 96,027	10,292
Free	...	" " fine	" 33,860	840
1d. per lb.	414	" shot	" 49,944	421
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>				
25 per cent.	70	Boilers, steam	No. 7	660
Free	...	Cutlery	...	29,258
25 per cent.	4,378	Engines, steam	No. 215	33,446
20 per cent.	5,179	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	33,015
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	46,285
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	12,334
"	...	" undescribed	...	28,676
25 per cent.	19,825	" "	...	128,524
Free	...	Sewing machines	No. 25,886	87,533
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	35,423
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
10s. per arm	538	Axles and arms	No. 999	960
7s. per arm	363	" "	1,148	777
4s. 6d. p. arm	647	" mail patent	2,558	1,250
4s. 6d. p. arm	330	" common nut	782	360
3s. per arm	1,001	" "	7,739	1,526
25 per cent.	1,120	" common dray	6,603	4,407
"	72	Axle-boxes	" 3,330	290
<i>Carriages and carts—</i>				
£50 each...	900	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c.	" 17	2,995
£40 each...	1,280	Omnibuses and coaches	" 32	5,170
£20 to £10 each, and 20 per cent.	623	All other kinds	" 66	2,196
25 per cent.	2,791	Carriage materials	...	11,036
"	1,038	Saddlery and harness	...	4,028
Free	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	7,798
10s. per doz.	25	Saddle-trees (harness)	doz. 50	137
20s. per doz.	248	" (riding)	" 298	1,126

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—			
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).		
	£		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.						
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>						
...	2,848	Arms, military ... ..	...	- 2,848	
...	7	„ pistols, &c. No.	...	+ 158		
...	1,229	„ sporting ... ..	...	+ 11,142	
...	430	Ammunition, &c., caps ... ..	...	+ 2,920	
...	589	„ cartridges ... ..	...	+ 3,050	
...	21	„ cartridge cases ... ..	...	+ 1,220	
140,696	11,453	„ dynamite lbs.	- 24,796	- 3,823		
58,200	2,424	„ fuse ... coils	+ 127,586	+ 2,598		
12,060	976	„ lithofracteur lbs.	- 12,060	- 976		
196,222	4,940	„ powder, blasting „	+ 367,828	+ 6,346		
7,402	1,090	„ „ sporting „	+ 88,625	+ 9,202		
...	...	„ „ fine „	+ 33,860	+ 840		
57,456	928	„ shot	- 7,512	- 507		
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, & Implements.</i>						
18	1,907	Boilers, steam No.	- 11	- 1,247		
...	2,640	Cutlery ... ..	...	+ 26,618	
114	12,064	Engines, steam No.	+ 101	+ 21,382		
...	15,690	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	+ 17,325		
...	21,501	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	...	+ 24,784	
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ... ..	...	+ 12,334	
...	101,347	„ undescribed ... ..	...	+ 55,853	
8,407	42,367	Sewing machines No.	+ 17,479	+ 45,166		
...	3,414	Tools and utensils... ..	...	+ 32,009	
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>						
2,387	1,701	Axles and arms No.	}	}		
...	...	„ „ mail patent				
...	...	„ common nut				
...	...	„ „ common dray				
...	...	Axle-boxes			+ 3,330	+ 290
238	7,968	Carriages and carts—	}	}		
...	...	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c.				
...	...	Omnibuses and coaches			- 123	+ 2,393
...	...	All other kinds				
...	1,492	Carriage materials... ..	...	+ 9,544	
...	14,710	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	- 10,682	
...	167	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 7,631	
1	7	Saddle-trees (harness) doz.	+ 49	+ 130		
45	399	„ (riding)	+ 253	+ 727		

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
Free	...	Anchors	No. 148	384
"	...	Boats	" 4	98
"	...	Chain cables...	tons 183	2,277
"	...	Oars, ash	No. 2,990	431
25 per cent.	20	" other	" 144	81
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>				
25 per cent.	37	Bricks, air	No. 8,805	151
Free	...	" clay	" 60,600	138
20s. ₤ 1,000	231	" fire	" 245,400	1,453
Free	...	Cement	cwt. 299,363	61,325
5s. each	1,302	Doors	No. 5,221	4,228
Free	...	Lime	tons 22	80
2s. per pair	3	Sashes, window	pairs 297	94
Free	...	Slates, roofing	No. 4,740,777	43,859
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
25 per cent.	18,479	Furniture and upholstery	...	73,719
10 per cent.	39	Furniture springs	...	391
25 per cent.	1,280	Gasaliers and chandeliers	...	5,093
"	472	Lamps and lampware	...	1,883
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
3d. per lb...	1,237	Acid, acetic	lbs. 128,141	4,062
6d. per gal.	78	" carbolic	galls. 3,108	559
6d. per lb...	67	" " pure	lbs. 2,921	368
2d. per lb...	131	" oxalic	" 18,335	496
3d. per lb...	6	" picric	" 452	49
5s. per cwt.	32	" undescribed	cwt. 127	228
Free	...	" " "	lbs. 105,374	8,441
"	...	Alkali, potash	cwt. ...	...
"	...	" soda ash	" 22,448	9,886
"	...	" " bicarbonate	" 5,520	2,567
"	...	" " caustic	" 13,328	7,994
40s. per ton	56	" " crystals	" 2,140	136
Free	...	Alum	" 4,099	1,590
"	...	Arsenic	" 193	119
"	...	Asphalte	" 92	46
"	...	Borax	" 418	968
Various & free	741	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	96,694
Free	...	Nitrate of soda	cwt. 6,395	4,427
"	...	Silicate of soda	" 7,429	3,195
"	...	Dyes	...	16,169
"	...	Essences and essential oils	...	5,679

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
77	250	Anchors No.	+71	+134
14	437	Boats "	-10	-339
34	685	Chain cables tons	+149	+1,592
56	22	Oars, ash No.	+3,078	+490
		" other "		
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)</i>				
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+8,805	+151
103,100	263	" clay "	-42,500	-125
13,604	126	" fire "	+231,796	+1,327
6,741	1,884	Cement cwt.	+292,622	+59,441
720	743	Doors No.	+4,501	+3,485
111	368	Lime tons	-89	-288
1,981	1,220	Sashes, window pairs	-1,684	-1,126
28,731	222	Slates, roofing No.	+4,712,046	+43,637
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	52,349	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+21,370
...	...	Furniture springs ... ..	...	+391
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+5,093
...	306	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+1,577
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
16,060	428	Acid, acetic lbs.	+112,081	+3,634
79,644	2,045	" carbolic	+94,918	+8,096
		" " pure		
		" oxalic		
		" picric		
		" undescrbed		
139	262	Alkali, potash cwt.	-139	-262
1,088	647	" soda ash "	+21,360	+9,239
79	66	" " bicarbonate "	+5,441	+2,501
906	730	" " caustic "	+12,422	+7,264
727	368	" " crystals "	+1,413	-232
17	23	Alum "	+4,082	+1,567
43	39	Arsenic "	+150	+80
80	28	Asphalte "	+12	+18
1	4	Borax "	+417	+964
...	25,200	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	+71,494
...	...	Nitrate of soda cwt.	+6,395	+4,427
687	431	Silicate of soda "	+6,742	+2,764
...	988	Dyes ... ..	...	+15,181
...	3,668	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	+2,011

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>				
3d. per lb.	124	Glycerine, pure lbs.	12,195	543
1d. per lb.	203	" crude "	48,654	1,065
Free ...	...	Guano tons	1,569	8,473
" ...	...	Ink, printing lbs.	133,472	3,212
6d. per lb.	168	" " coloured "	6,737	824
Free ...	...	" writing "	...	2,080
" ...	...	Manures, undescribed ... tons	293	1,271
1s. & 1s. 3d. per gross	10,589	Matches and vestas (wax) ... gross	191,545	30,894
6d. per gross	1,588	" wooden "	32,612	3,179
25 per cent.	7,173	Medicines, patent "	...	29,086
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots "	...	21
" ...	...	Naphtha galls.	1,662	378
20s. per lb.	21,049	Opium, prepared lbs.	24,132	52,294
Free ...	...	Paints and colours cwt.	10,035	22,207
80s. per ton	538	" " mixed for use "	2,558	6,369
40s. per ton	3,936	" " ground in oil "	39,046	53,083
1s. per gal.	246	Spirits, methylated galls.	4,892	1,064
Free ...	...	Sulphur cwt.	27,921	10,152
" ...	...	Turpentine galls.	102,729	11,135
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
20 per cent.	10,079	Blankets pairs	103,546	53,863
" ...	16,546	Carpeting and druggeting "	...	79,685
15 per cent.	9,942	Flannels, piece "	...	69,302
20 per cent.	2,135	Rugs, woollen "	...	10,558
<i>Woollen piece goods—</i>				
15 per cent.	62,463	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. ...	...	430,841
7½ per cent.	23,993	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	319,357
" ...	...	" women's, all wool ...	...	...
15 per cent.	1,163	Shirtings "	...	6,661
Free ...	...	Undescribed "	...	14,743
" ...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated ...	...	17,747
" ...	...	Yarn lbs.	452,718	7,277
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
20 per cent.	41,834	Silks and satins, dress "	...	205,739
" ...	493	" dress goods, mixed with other material ...	...	2,937
10 per cent.	209	" pongees "	...	2,935
20 per cent.	4,088	" ribbons "	...	24,561
" ...	788	" velvets and crapes "	...	3,821
Free ...	...	" other manufactures of "	...	6,986
20 per cent.	2,638	" " " "	...	19,061

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>				
16,464	935	Glycerine, pure lbs.	+ 44,385	+ 673
1,538	8,232	" crude "	+ 31	+ 241
52,884	2,468	Guano tons	+ 80,588	+ 744
...	...	Ink, printing lbs.	+ 6,737	+ 824
...	158	" " coloured "	...	+ 1,922
2,171	21,987	" writing "	- 1,878	- 20,716
43,444	8,113	Manures, undescribed tons	+ 180,713	+ 25,960
...	13,443	Matches and vestas (wax) gross	...	...
...	186	" wooden "	...	+ 15,643
...	...	Medicines, patent "	...	- 165
6,791	14,444	Medicinal roots "	+ 1,662	+ 378
5,228	9,039	Naphtha galls.	+ 17,341	+ 37,850
837	224	Opium, prepared lbs.	+ 46,411	+ 72,620
419	238	Paints and colours cwt.	+ 4,055	+ 840
5,336	813	" " mixed for use "	+ 27,502	+ 9,914
...	...	" " ground in oil "	+ 97,393	+ 10,322
...	...	Spirits, methylated galls.	...	...
...	...	Sulphur cwt.	...	...
...	...	Turpentine galls.	...	...
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
10,845	6,772	Blankets pairs	+ 92,701	+ 47,091
...	5,187	Carpeting and druggeting "	...	+ 74,498
...	4,011	Flannels, piece "	...	+ 65,291
...	1,809	Rugs, woollen "	...	+ 8,749
...	50,728	Woollen piece goods—	...	...
...	...	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	...	+ 380,113
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	+ 319,357
...	27,577	" women's, all wool	...	- 27,577
...	...	Shirtings "	...	+ 6,661
...	...	Undescribed "	...	+ 14,743
...	461	Manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 17,286
16,408	203	Yarn lbs.	+ 436,310	+ 7,074
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	25,201	Silks and satins, dress "	...	+ 180,538
...	...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 2,937
...	192	" pongees "	...	+ 2,743
...	474	" ribbons "	...	+ 24,087
...	361	" velvets and crapes "	...	+ 3,460
...	3,231	" other manufactures of "	...	+ 22,816

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.				
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	882,392
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c.	...	63,913
"	...	" waste ...	495,072 lbs.	7,205
"	...	" wick ...	49,388	3,062
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	40,204
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	...	4,422
20 per cent.	27	" tents and tarpaulins	...	199
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	362,319
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
25 per cent.	69,167	Apparel and slops	...	281,202
Free	...	"	...	34,701
"	...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed	No.	...
25 per cent.	609	" fancy and trimmed	"	2,794
4s. to 33s. p. doz. pairs and free	18,976	Boots and shoes	pairs	100,756
Free	...	Feathers, ornamental	...	15,926
"	...	Flowers, artificial	...	9,195
25 per cent.	2,419	Frillings and ruffings	...	9,416
"	69	Furs, dressed	...	277
Free	...	"	...	498
20 per cent.	19,648	Gloves	...	95,672
Hats and caps—				
48s. per doz.	637	Dress	No. 3,105	1,760
30s. per doz.	31	Boys' and youths', &c.	" 259	150
15s. per doz.	10,929	Men's felt, &c.	" 171,963	31,995
8s. per doz.	1,581	Boys' and youths', &c.	" 42,266	4,842
5s. per doz.	546	Felt hoods ...	" 25,908	1,933
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed	" 1,111,569	62,648
25 per cent.	5,736	Others unenumerated	" 113,823	14,562
Total hats and caps ...			No. 1,473,893	117,890
Bonded prior to 1879.				
20 per cent.	13	Hatters' materials	...	4,168
Free	...	Hosiery	...	70,852
"	...	"	...	41,109
20 per cent.	8,289	Millinery	...	...
6d. to 1s. each	113	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton...	No. 3,255	629
2s. 6d. each	1,085	" " silk	" 8,400	4,900
1s. each	28	" " fancy	" 554	109

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	61,012	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 821,380
...	10,316	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	...	+ 53,597
24,508	529	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 470,564	+ 6,676
5,279	463	„ wick ... „	+ 44,109	+ 2,599
...	2,131	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 38,073
...	626	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c. ...	...	+ 3,796
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 199
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	78,358	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 283,961
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	311,617	Apparel and slops ...	...	+ 4,286
469	38	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	- 38
268	298	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ... No.	- 469	+ 2,496
183,707	57,467	„ „ fancy and trimmed „	...	+ 43,289
...	...	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 171,408	...
...	3,918	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 12,008
...	45	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 9,150
...	3,324	Frillings and ruffings ...	...	+ 6,092
...	1,283	Furs, dressed ...	...	- 408
...	15,876	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	+ 79,796
...	...	Gloves ...	...	...
...	...	Hats and caps—	...	...
...	...	Dress ... No.	...	...
...	...	Boys' and youths', &c. ... „	...	...
...	...	Men's felt, &c. ... „	...	...
120,774	21,649	Boys' and youths', &c. ... „	+ 1,353,119	+ 96,241
...	...	Felt hoods ... „	...	...
...	...	Straw, untrimmed ... „	...	...
...	...	Others unenumerated ... „	...	...
...	417	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 3,751
...	6,403	Hosiery ...	...	+ 105,558
...	527	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	- 527
...	1,076	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No.	...	+ 4,562
...	...	„ „ „ „ „ „ silk „	...	...
...	...	„ „ „ „ „ „ fancy „	...	...

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.**Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.*

Free ...	...	Bagging ...	yards	...	...
6d. per doz.	3,051	Bags and sacks, bran bags	No.	1,820,420	34,596
1s. per doz.	19,309	" " corn and flour sacks	"	6,342,077	161,191
Free ...	...	" " gunny bags	"	276,974	5,596
...	...	" " ore (Victorian)	"	...	...
7s. per doz.	5,147	" " woolpacks	"	536,458	56,184
6d. per doz.	139	" " undescribed	"	745,727	13,205
and free					
" "	...	Boot webbing	yards	108,878	5,455
" "	...	Canvas	...	...	10,681
5s. per cwt.	97	Cordage, coir	cwt.	281	374
11s. 3d. per cwt.	384	" hempen	"	344	1,067
28s. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	592	" white lines	"	431	3,391
Free ...	...	" unserviceable	tons	36	231
11s. 3d. per cwt.	68	Engine packing	cwt.	130	450
Free ...	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	817
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard	2,197	Jute piece goods	yards	942,690	19,223
25 per cent.	647	Mats	...	...	3,400
20 per cent.	852	{ Matting, China	...	...	3,549
		{ " coir and other	...	...
Free ...	...	Nets and netting	cwt.	11	315
20 per cent.	7,944	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	41,091
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	1,797	Twine and lines	lbs.	336,844	11,406
Free ...	...	" sewing or seaming	"	323,077	11,672

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

Free ...	...	Bêche de mer	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb.	20	Butter	lbs.	10,752	438
" ...	176	Cheese	"	37,012	1,227
Free ...	...	Eggs	No.	3,035,756	9,965
" ...	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	2,799
2d. per lb.	21,690	" preserved	lbs.	2,014,679	105,308
Free ...	...	" salted	cwt.	15,805	30,564
" ...	...	" shell	...	...	20,667
2d. per lb.	20	Honey	lbs.	2,424	114
10 per cent.	31	Isinglass	"	953	289
Free ...	...	"	"	9,191	1,428
" ...	...	Lard	"	...	...
" ...	...	Meats, fresh	cwt.	100	257
" ...	...	" frozen	"	...	...

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

* * * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
14,020	344	Bagging ...	yards	- 14,020	- 344
87,500	1,744	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	+ 1,732,920	+ 32,852
1,211,820	32,506	„ „ corn and flour sacks	„	+ 5,130,257	+ 128,685
28,650	617	„ „ gunny bags	„	+ 248,324	+ 4,979
26,700	546	„ „ ore (Victorian)	„	- 26,700	- 546
226,362	26,676	„ „ woolpacks ...	„	+ 310,096	29,508
117,690	2,013	„ „ undescribed	„	+ 628,037	+ 11,192
...	1,783	Boot webbing ...	yards	...	+ 3,672
...	1,436	Canvas ...	...	...	+ 9,245
10,040	30,745	Cordage, coir	cwt.	}	- 8,984
		„ hempen ...	„		
		„ white lines	„		
7	25	„ unserviceable	tons	+ 29	+ 206
194	913	Engine packing ...	cwt.	- 64	- 463
...	55	Felt, sheathing ...	...	...	+ 762
...	2,619	Jute piece goods ...	yards	...	+ 16,604
...	776	Mats ...	...	...	+ 2,624
...	97	Matting, China ...	...	}	+ 3,034
...	418	„ coir and other	...		
...	42	Nets and netting ...	cwt.	...	+ 273
...	3,346	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	+ 37,745
108,460	4,721	Twine and lines ...	lbs.	}	+ 551,461
		„ sewing or seaming	„		

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
1	7	Bêche de mer ...	cwt.	- 1	- 7
2,223,920	102,322	Butter ...	lbs.	- 2,213,168	- 101,884
1,418,275	43,223	Cheese ...	„	- 1,381,263	- 41,996
1,228,594	6,007	Eggs ...	No.	+ 1,807,162	+ 3,958
...	24	Fish, fresh	...	...	+ 2,775
387,644	14,456	„ preserved	lbs.	+ 1,627,035	+ 90,852
494	1,119	„ salted	cwt.	+ 15,311	+ 29,445
...	251	„ shell	...	...	+ 20,416
50,666	1,377	Honey ...	lbs.	- 48,242	- 1,263
6,944	1,396	Isinglass ...	„	}	+ 3,200
		„	„		
98,964	2,854	Lard ...	„	- 98,964	- 2,854
1,162	1,712	Meats, fresh	cwt.	- 1,062	- 1,455
41,373	53,196	„ frozen	„	- 41,373	- 53,196

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
2d. per lb.	287	Meats, preserved lbs.	41,628	3,419
" ...	32	" bacon... .. "	4,216	208
5s. per cwt.	8/9	" beef, salted cwt.	40	63
2d. per lb.	634	" hams lbs.	79,337	4,067
5s. per cwt.	26	" pork, salted cwt.	173	323
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
2d. per lb.	720	Arrowroot lbs.	129,224	3,006
" ...	68	Biscuit, fancy "	19,598	983
2d. per lb., and free	...	" ship and old "	19,312	49
Free ...	...	Cocoanuts No.	171,543	1,383
2d. per lb.	3,399	Confectionery lbs.	419,844	16,545
" ...	12	" sugar candy "	1,006	14
2s. p. cental	66	Flour centals.	35,086	17,742
2d. per lb.	420	Fruit, bottled lbs.	35,023	1,420
" ...	4,514	" dried "	618,808	14,126
" ...	43,029	" " currants "	5,545,022	72,976
" ...	14,233	" " raisins "	1,748,426	32,055
9d. per bush.	6,936	" fresh bushels	185,163	68,095
2s. p. cental	401	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	9,288	3,307
5s. p. cental	15	" " " pearl "	32	35
2s. p. cental	100	" " beans and pease "	1,002	809
" ...	65	" " gram "	1,352	498
1s. p. cental	970	" " maize "	19,748	7,614
3s. p. bushel	3,105	" " malt bushels	23,845	10,356
2s. p. cental	4,450	" " oats centals	143,366	52,082
" ...	84	" " pease, split "	1,717	1,284
" ...	93	" " peanuts "	926	624
6s. & 4s. per cental *	18,041†	" " rice "	108,741	69,576
2s. p. cental	40	" " " paddy "	117	66
1s. p. cental	...	" " rye ... .. "	...	...
2s. p. cental	44	" " wheat "	32,119	9,194
" ...	3	" " other "	856	254
2d. per lb.	2,496	Jams and preserves lbs.	226,934	7,480
" ...	305	Liquorice "	64,806	2,021
" ...	450	Macaroni and vermicelli "	58,628	1,597
" ...	2,457	Maizena and corn flour "	337,107	9,917
Free ...	...	Molasses cwt.	44,414	7,341
3s. per cwt.	78	" refined "	438	404
2d. per lb....	485	Nuts lbs.	56,230	1,182
" ...	694	" almonds "	83,794	3,866
" ...	210	" walnuts "	25,250	401
6s. p. cental	32	Oatmeal centals	598	509
20s. per ton	2	Onions tons	12	33

* When dressed in bond, the smaller rate of 4s. is charged.

† Of which £9,612 was for rice dressed in bond.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
2,670,259	63,904	Meats, preserved lbs.	- 2,628,631	- 60,485
318,892	13,048	" bacon "	- 314,676	- 12,840
6,053	9,294	" beef, salted ... cwt.	- 6,013	- 9,231
30,405	1,503	" hams lbs.	+ 48,932	+ 2,564
6,563	24,254	" pork, salted ... cwt.	- 6,390	- 23,931
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
31,571	823	Arrowroot lbs.	+ 97,653	+ 2,183
1,608,482	40,330	Biscuit, fancy "	- 1,588,884	- 39,347
6,448	40	" ship and old "	+ 12,864	+ 9
7,144	62	Cocoanuts No.	+ 164,399	+ 1,321
458,873	14,607	Confectionery lbs.	- 39,029	+ 1,938
...	...	" sugar candy "	+ 1,006	+ 14
644,940	299,441	Flour centals	- 609,854	- 281,699
53,757	2,010	Fruit, bottled lbs.	- 18,734	- 590
161,570	4,455	" dried "	+ 457,238	+ 9,671
812,934	17,149	" " currants "	+ 4,732,088	+ 55,827
516,528	13,928	" " raisins "	+ 1,231,898	+ 18,127
50,825	37,543	" fresh bushels	+ 134,338	+ 30,552
15,993	6,992	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	- 6,705	- 3,685
1,880	1,765	" " " pearl "	- 1,848	- 1,730
21,365	7,407	" " beans & pease ... "	- 20,363	- 6,598
657	235	" " gram "	+ 695	+ 263
907	382	" " maize "	+ 18,841	+ 7,232
93,613	31,053	" " malt bushels	- 69,768	- 20,697
43,027	15,833	" " oats centals	+ 100,339	+ 36,249
245	171	" " pease, split "	+ 1,472	+ 1,113
...	...	" " peanuts "	+ 926	+ 624
49,330	40,065	" " rice "	+ 59,411	+ 29,511
...	...	" " " paddy "	+ 117	+ 66
132	66	" " rye "	- 132	- 66
4,137,530	1,429,715	" " wheat "	- 4,105,411	- 1,420,521
...	...	" " other "	+ 856	+ 254
1,282,237	30,998	Jams and preserves lbs.	- 1,055,303	- 23,518
9,085	275	Liquorice "	+ 55,721	+ 1,746
8,873	299	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 49,755	+ 1,298
44,910	1,318	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 292,197	+ 8,599
7,042	9,733	Molasses cwt.	+ 37,810	- 1,988
13,061	327	Nuts lbs.	+ 43,169	+ 855
10,263	539	" almonds "	+ 73,531	+ 3,327
30	1	" walnuts "	+ 25,220	+ 400
34,018	28,540	Oatmeal centals	- 33,420	- 28,031
4,639	38,710	Onions tons	- 4,627	- 38,677

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>				
10s. per ton	23	Potatoes	48	221
Free ...	...	Sago lbs.	232,993	955
3s. per cwt.	46,570	Sugar, raw cwt.	551,373	710,706
" ...	56,779	" refined "	402,632	555,367
" ...	24,690	" " Yarraville ... .. "	...	...
" ...	2,935	" glucose "	17,832	18,428
Free ...	...	Tapioca lbs.	1,827,816	15,410
" ...	...	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	675	450
2d. per lb.	99	" preserved lbs.	28,014	1,029
5s. per cwt.	58	" salted cwt.	5,032	434
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
10 per cent.	110	Aërated and mineral waters doz.	6,923	1,445
9d. per gal.	35,002	Beer (ale and porter) galls.	1,039,590	217,924
3d. per lb.	...	Chicory lbs.	44,640	384
Free ...	...	" root tons	...	...
3d. per lb.	4,391	Chocolate and cocoa lbs.	353,094	20,885
9d. per gal.	70	Cider and perry galls.	2,004	370
Free ...	...	Cocoa beans cwt.	1,114	5,211
3d. per lb.	11,955	Coffee lbs.	1,189,018	41,957
Free ...	...	Ginger "	121,740	3,091
6d. per lb.	4,626	Hops "	325,171	20,486
20 p. c. and free	53	Limejuice galls.	8,264	1,058
Free ...	...	Milk, preserved lbs.	592,760	18,483
2d. per lb.	1,757	Mustard "	179,505	9,646
Free ...	...	Pepper "	543,557	22,216
2d. per lb.	2	" ground "	630	34
10 per cent.	612	Perfumery*... ..	408	5,737
2s. 9d. p. doz.	90	Pickles (quarts) doz.	657	424
1s. 9d. p. doz.	1,258	" (pints) "	15,226	6,307
20s. per ton	7,170	Salt tons	6,008	22,166
Free ...	...	" rock "	314	921
" ...	...	Saltpetre cwt.	2,408	2,802
20 per cent.	1,094	Sauces doz. qts.	5,211	6,289
Free ...	...	Spices, unenumerated lbs.	325,836	10,412
2d. per lb.	35	" ground "	4,690	281
12s.† p. gal.	138,711	Spirits, brandy galls.	349,361	169,517
12s.† p. gal.	1,541	" cordials and bitters "	4,474	4,051
12s.† p. gal.	59,940	" gin "	141,615	28,783
12s.† p. gal.	...	" of wine "	2,404	420
24s.‡ p. gal.	1,871	" perfumed "	1,531	5,619
12s.† p. gal.	66,899	" rum "	155,339	26,852
12s.† p. gal.	211,999	" whisky "	482,978	164,466
12s.† p. gal.	18,111	" other, undescribed "	52,744	33,495

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

† From 17th July, 1884; prior to that date 10s. per gallon.

‡ From 22nd August, 1884; prior to that date 20s. per gallon.

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £	
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>					
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>					
38,747	148,929	Potatoes	”	- 38,699	- 148,708
69,405	650	Sago	lbs.	+ 163,588	+ 305
...	...	Sugar, raw	cwt.	+ 551,373	+ 710,706
162,205	220,942	„ refined	„	+ 240,427	+ 334,425
1,553	1,799	„ glucose	„	+ 16,279	+ 16,629
134,572	1,316	Tapioca	lbs.	+ 1,693,244	+ 14,094
128,501	98,923	Vegetables, fresh ...	cwt.	- 127,826	- 98,473
47,017	1,052	„ preserved	lbs.	- 19,003	- 23
...	...	„ salted	cwt.	+ 5,032	+ 434
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>					
29,357	5,093	Aërated and mineral waters	doz.	- 22,434	- 3,648
108,211	17,728	Beer (ale and porter) ...	galls.	+ 931,379	+ 200,196
26,219	420	Chicory	lbs.	+ 18,421	- 36
465	2,397	„ root	tons	- 465	- 2,397
44,638	2,857	Chocolate and cocoa ...	lbs.	+ 308,456	+ 18,028
408	86	Cider and perry	galls.	+ 1,596	+ 284
...	...	Cocoa beans	cwt.	+ 1,114	+ 5,211
397,340	19,329	Coffee	lbs.	+ 791,678	+ 22,628
20,980	744	Ginger	„	+ 100,760	+ 2,347
960,988	49,098	Hops	„	- 635,817	- 28,612
7,147	1,481	Limejuice	galls.	+ 1,117	- 423
126,227	3,658	Milk, preserved	lbs.	+ 466,533	+ 14,825
26,397	1,342	Mustard	„	+ 153,108	+ 8,304
157,080	7,261	Pepper	„	+ 387,107	+ 14,989
...	612	„ ground	„	...	+ 5,125
2,315	2,043	Perfumery* ... ..	...	- 1,658	- 1,619
...	...	Pickles (quarts)	doz.	+ 15,226	+ 6,307
707	2,497	„ (pints)	„	+ 5,301	+ 19,669
155	541	Salt	tons	+ 159	+ 380
137	187	„ rock	„	+ 2,271	+ 2,615
3,108	2,108	Saltpetre	cwt.	+ 2,103	+ 4,181
34,099	2,072	Sauces	doz. qts.	...	...
70,305	32,311	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	+ 296,427	+ 8,621
35,228	33,483	„ ground	„	+ 279,056	+ 137,206
22,812	6,135	Spirits, brandy	galls.	- 30,754	- 29,432
6,231	1,286	„ cordials and bitters... ..	„	+ 118,803	+ 22,648
178	300	„ gin	„	- 3,827	- 866
20,552	5,237	„ of wine	„	+ 1,353	+ 5,319
79,018	28,827	„ perfumed	„	+ 134,787	+ 21,615
3,209	4,444	„ rum	„	+ 403,960	+ 135,639
		„ whisky	„	+ 49,535	+ 29,051
		„ other, undescribed ...	„		

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants</i>				
—continued.				
3d. per lb.	102,171	Tea	lbs. 11,524,205	667,800
3s. per lb.	88,841	Tobacco (manufactured)	" 1,461,533	110,059
1s. per lb.	16,489	" (unmanufactured)	" 462,286	29,589
6s. per lb.	34,838	" cigars	" 208,004	76,763
3s. per lb.	454	" snuff	" 3,864	898
6d. p. gal.	2,655	Vinegar	galls. 130,249	13,568
6s. p. gal.	30,298	Wine, in wood and bottled	" 135,013	55,579
8s. p. gal.	10,410	" sparkling	" 26,801	46,463
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
Free ... ..	...	Beeswax	cwt. 25	120
" ... ..	...	Bones	tons 39	93
" ... ..	...	Bonedust ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	Bristles	lbs. 15,968	2,397
2d. per lb.	8,382	Candles	" 1,152,679	45,905
10 per cent.	591	Combs	" ...	5,704
Free ... ..	...	Feathers (not ornamental)	" ...	96
" ... ..	...	Flock	cwt. 100	68
2d. per lb.	570	Glue	lbs. 73,417	2,955
Free ... ..	...	" pieces	tons ...	...
10 per cent.	116	Grease	" 93	1,126
Free ... ..	...	Hair	lbs. 42,114	1,396
2d. per lb.	906	" curled	" 129,420	6,090
Free ... ..	...	" seating	" ...	3,841
" ... ..	...	Hides	No. 139,104	124,528
" ... ..	...	Horns and hoofs	cwt. 148	146
" ... ..	...	Ivory	" 4	176
" ... ..	...	Leather	" ...	2,157
20 per cent.	3,100	"	cwt. 1,473	17,720
7½ per cent.	5,931	" calf and kid	" 4,875	99,299
20 per cent.	573	" cut into shapes	" ...	2,942
10 per cent.	2,827	" fancy, patent, &c.	" ...	28,879
Free ... ..	...	" imitation	" ...	5,023
25 per cent.	8,953	Leatherware	" ...	35,949
Free ... ..	...	Sausage skins	lbs. 246,208	14,541
" ... ..	...	Skins, kangaroo	No. 65,725	5,470
" ... ..	...	" opossum	" 131,969	2,983
" ... ..	...	" rabbit	" 185,859	1,915
" ... ..	...	" seal ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	" sheep, with wool	" 165,183	17,823
" ... ..	...	" " without wool ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	" undescribed	" 91,576	11,546
2d. per lb.	153	Soap, common	lbs. 59,828	755
4d. per lb.	745	" fancy, perfumed	" 42,233	2,694
Free ... ..	...	Sponges	" 6,121	2,907

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.</i>				
4,977,489	359,325	Tea lbs.	+ 6,546,716	+ 308,475
929,995	73,617	Tobacco (manufactured) "	+ 531,538	+ 36,442
28,977	2,562	" (unmanufactured)... .. "	+ 433,309	+ 27,027
102,835	39,196	" cigars "	+ 105,169	+ 37,567
824	98	" snuff "	+ 3,040	+ 800
14,230	1,521	Vinegar galls.	+ 116,019	+ 12,047
92,827	37,562	Wine, in wood and bottled "	+ 42,186	+ 18,017
5,715	9,001	" sparkling "	+ 21,086	+ 37,462
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
300	1,372	Beeswax cwt.	- 275	- 1,252
256	1,951	Bones tons	- 217	- 1,858
1,862	11,380	Bonedust "	- 1,862	- 11,380
62	18	Bristles lbs.	+ 15,906	+ 2,379
349,675	13,055	Candles "	+ 803,004	+ 32,850
...	645	Combs "	...	+ 5,059
...	7	Feathers (not ornamental) "	...	+ 89
742	716	Flock cwt.	- 642	- 648
8,331	256	Glue lbs.	+ 65,086	+ 2,699
114	1,055	" pieces tons	- 114	- 1,055
8	207	Grease "	+ 85	+ 919
78,063	918	Hair lbs.	- 35,949	+ 478
10,274	742	" curled "	+ 119,146	+ 6,348
...	218	" seating "	...	+ 3,623
10,030	8,696	Hides No.	+ 129,074	+ 115,832
3,580	1,174	Horns and hoofs cwt.	- 3,432	- 1,028
...	...	Ivory "	+ 4	+ 176
68,726	357,903	Leather "	...	- 338,026
...	...	" calf and kid "	+ 4,875	+ 99,299
...	889	" cut into shapes "	...	+ 2,053
...	4,532	" fancy, patent, &c. "	...	+ 24,347
...	51	" imitation "	...	+ 4,972
...	8,122	Leatherware "	...	+ 27,827
113,126	8,781	Sausage skins lbs.	+ 133,082	+ 5,760
16,807	978	Skins, kangaroo No.	+ 48,918	+ 4,492
358,103	7,286	" opossum "	- 226,134	- 4,303
4,963,371	37,243	" rabbit "	- 4,777,512	- 35,328
258	130	" seal "	- 258	- 130
794,085	87,389	" sheep, with wool "	- 628,902	- 69,566
270,010	5,476	" " without wool "	- 270,010	- 5,476
22,992	1,440	" undescribed "	+ 68,584	+ 10,106
1,671,376	14,402	Soap, common lbs.	- 1,611,548	- 13,647
52,559	1,784	" fancy, perfumed "	- 10,326	+ 910
1,451	499	Sponges "	+ 4,670	+ 2,408

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>				
2d. per lb.	...	Stearine	cwt.	...
Free	...	Tallow	tons	388
"	...	Tortoiseshell...	lbs.	...
"	...	Whalebone ... ..	...	9
"	...	Wool,* greasy	lbs.	50,816,471
"	...	" scoured	"	8,015,200
"	...	" washed	"	843,609
"	...	" Angora	"	...
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
Free	...	Bark	tons	3,175
"	...	Bass	"	32
2d. per lb.	557	Blue	lbs.	70,467
2s. p. cental	18	Bran	centals	7,135
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	3,458
25 per cent.	247	Casks	No.	1,228
Free	...	" empty	"	17,018
"	...	Copra	tons	...
"	...	Cork	cwt.	900
4d. per lb.	3,211	" cut	lbs.	226,543
Free	...	Cotton, raw	"	287,969
"	...	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	10
"	...	" undescribed	"	461
"	...	Firewood	"	7,625
"	...	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	"	358
"	...	Gum	"	242
"	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	51
"	...	Hay and chaff	tons	194
"	...	Hemp	"	1,089
"	...	Indiarubber goods	...	27,703
"	...	Jute	tons	778
"	...	Meal, linseed	lbs.	139,352
"	...	Millet, broom corn, &c.	tons	210
"	...	Oakum	cwt.	...
"	...	Oilcake	tons	...
10s. per cwt.	38	Paper bags	cwt.	87
Free	...	" printing	"	87,297
4s. per cwt.	1,687	" wrapping	"	8,527
2d. per lb. ...	148	" writing	lbs.	15,116
Free	...	" " uncut	"	1,730,512
2d. per lb. ...	127	" undescribed, cut	"	15,193
4s. per cwt.	750	" " uncut	cwt.	3,725
25 per cent.	105	" and cardboard boxes	...	419
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	36,134
2d. per lb.	...	Paper patterns	...	...
Free	...	Pitch and tar	cwt.	6,881
				3,365

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 59,675,280 lbs., valued at £2,575,905, of which all but 16,878,531 lbs., valued at £699,943, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.</i>				
1,985	6,247	Stearine cwt.	- 1,985	- 6,247
7,603	256,686	Tallow tons	- 7,215	- 245,785
400	250	Tortoiseshell lbs.	- 400	- 250
		Whalebone		+ 9
93,226,346	4,353,578	Wool,* greasy lbs.	- 42,409,875	- 2,378,009
18,884,111	1,412,946	„ scoured	- 10,868,911	- 873,820
7,431,783	576,353	„ washed	- 6,588,174	- 515,143
167	10	„ Angora	- 167	- 10
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
2,203	21,807	Bark tons	+ 972	+ 6,492
14-cwt.	41	Bass	+ 31 ⁶ / ₂₀	+ 754
55,545	1,635	Blue lbs.	+ 14,922	+ 430
57,433	15,710	Bran centals	- 50,298	- 13,962
	342	Canes and rattans		+ 3,116
		Casks No.	+ 1,228	+ 988
4,494	2,790	„ empty	+ 12,524	+ 2,284
2	20	Copra tons	- 2	- 20
27	64	Cork cwt.	+ 873	+ 1,273
34,001	3,973	„ cut lbs.	+ 192,542	+ 17,920
37,788	1,334	Cotton, raw	+ 250,181	+ 4,935
50	888	Fibre, cocoanut tons	- 40	- 774
23	1,826	„ undescribed	+ 438	+ 10,862
		Firewood... ..	+ 7,625	+ 2,012
7 cwt.	9	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	+ 357 ¹³ / ₂₀	+ 6,756
38	3,706	Gum	+ 204	+ 8,252
		Gutta-percha goods		+ 51
34,681	194,393	Hay and chaff tons	- 34,487	- 193,537
63	2,638	Hemp	+ 1,026	+ 36,208
	1,914	Indiarubber goods		+ 25,789
		Jute tons	+ 778	+ 9,716
4,536	44	Meal, linseed lbs.	+ 134,816	+ 888
70	200	Millet, broom corn, &c. tons	+ 140	+ 6,240
6	7	Oakum cwt.	- 6	- 7
19	195	Oilcake tons	- 19	- 195
3,164	6,956	Paper bags cwt.	- 3,077	- 6,604
3,622	8,903	„ printing	+ 83,675	+ 167,504
5,261	9,671	„ wrapping	+ 3,266	+ 3,216
48,832	1,830	„ writing lbs.	+ 1,696,796	+ 48,958
		„ „ uncut		+ 438
		„ undescribed, cut	+ 15,193	+ 438
		„ „ uncut cwt.	+ 3,725	+ 12,548
		„ and cardboard boxes		+ 419
	2,272	Paperhangings		+ 33,862
	3,986	Paper patterns		- 3,986
5,505	1,752	Pitch and tar cwt.	+ 1,376	+ 1,613

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 119,502,407 lbs., valued at £6,342,987, of which 12,998,966 lbs., valued at £635,229, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—contd.</i>				
2s. ₤ cental	6/8	Pollard	centals	1,233 292
Free ...	...	Rags	tons	288 1,780
" ...	...	Resin	cwt.	12,046 5,813
10 per cent.	154	Seeds, canary	"	2,167 1,555
Free ...	...	" clover	"	118 529
" ...	...	" grass	"	5,640 8,375
" ...	...	" undescribed ... ..	...	... 11,964
2d. per lb.	4,946	Starch	lbs.	534,460 10,757
2s. ₤ cental	24	Tares	centals	244 114
Free ...	...	Timber, deals	feet	9,406,700 70,438
1/6 ₤ 100 s.f.	18,027	" dressed	"	23,909,079 222,607
Free ...	...	" undressed	"	35,714,069 284,241
1s. ₤ 100 s.f.	1,780	" " hardwood	"	3,335,918 17,167
1/6 ₤ 100 s.f.	5,350	" flooring boards	"	7,127,400 62,677
1s. per 1,000	476	" laths	No.	9,515,620 13,183
Free ...	...	" logs	feet	5,318,209 41,234
9d. per 100	310	" palings	No.	896,550 5,601
6d. per 100	182	" pickets	"	728,200 5,390
Free ...	...	" posts and rails	"	9,300 303
6d. ₤ 1,000	4/4	" shingles	"	8,500 13
Free ...	...	" shooks and staves	"	215,731 3,013
" ...	...	" spars and piles	feet	502,900 4,303
6d. per 100	15	" spokes and felloes	No.	59,410 879
Free ...	...	" " " " " " " " " "	"	750 21
" ...	...	" other ... ..	...	... 2,696
		Total timber ... ..	...	733,766
2s. per gal.	3,254	Varnish	galls.	31,986 19,580
25 per cent.	536	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	... 2,209
" ...	12,538	Woodenware ... ..	...	... 50,604
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
6d. per gal.	14	Almond	galls.	146 99
" ...	8	Benzole	"	300 36
Free ...	...	Black	"	19,420 2,982
6d. per gal.	6,079	Castor	"	278,160 37,371
1s. doz. pts.	359	"	doz. pints	6,327 2,487
6d. per gal.	765	Chinese	galls.	44,370 7,207
Free ...	...	Cocanut	"	12,973 2,183
" ...	...	Cod... ..	"	57,012 9,085
6d. per gal.	20	Codliver	"	815 548
1s. doz. pts.	36	"	doz. pints	718 1,314
6d. per gal.	594	Colza	galls.	22,707 3,969
" ...	29,668	Kerosene	"	1,183,551 72,523
" ...	187	Lard	"	9,808 1,950

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oil are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—cntd.</i>				
7,280	3,226	Pollard centals	- 6,047	- 2,934
180	3,088	Rags tons	+ 108	+ 1,308
770	370	Resin cwt.	+ 11,276	+ 5,443
111	106	Seeds, canary "	+ 2,056	+ 1,449
...	...	" clover "	+ 118	+ 529
790	1,841	" grass "	+ 4,850	+ 6,534
...	12,165	" undescribed... .. "	...	- 201
79,936	1,581	Starch lbs.	+ 454,524	+ 9,176
...	...	Tares centals	+ 244	+ 114
113,282	1,039	Timber, deals feet	+ 9,293,418	+ 69,399
1,390,506	15,506	" dressed "	+ 22,518,573	+ 207,101
1,490,248	13,033	" undressed "	+ 37,559,739	+ 288,375
8,334	89	" " hardwood "		
113,250	180	" flooring boards "	+ 7,119,066	+ 62,588
135,396	330	" laths No.	+ 9,402,370	+ 13,003
133,437	985	" logs feet	+ 5,182,813	+ 40,904
1,030	16	" palings No.	+ 763,113	+ 4,616
9,763	471	" pickets "	+ 727,170	+ 5,374
...	...	" posts and rails "	- 463	- 168
75,876	806	" shingles "	+ 8,500	+ 13
9,592	75	" shooks and staves... .. "	+ 139,855	+ 2,207
10,912	428	" spars and piles feet	+ 493,308	+ 4,228
...	1,031	" spokes and felloes No.	+ 49,248	+ 472
...	...	" other "	...	+ 1,665
...	33,989	Total timber "	...	+ 699,777
5,100	2,657	Varnish galls.	+ 26,886	+ 16,923
...	1,435	Wicker and basket ware "	...	+ 774
...	15,525	Woodenware "	...	+ 35,079
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
6	2	Almond galls.	+ 140	+ 97
...	...	Benzole "	+ 300	+ 36
600	70	Black "	+ 18,820	+ 2,912
108,070	15,620	Castor "	+ 170,090	+ 21,751
...	...	" doz. pints	+ 6,327	+ 2,487
7,719	1,426	Chinese galls.	+ 36,651	+ 5,781
1,341	168	Cocoonut "	+ 11,632	+ 2,015
8,603	1,558	Cod "	+ 48,409	+ 7,527
126	95	Codliver "	+ 689	+ 453
...	...	" doz. pints	+ 718	+ 1,314
5,462	1,096	Colza galls.	+ 17,245	+ 2,873
208,980	14,814	Kerosene "	+ 974,571	+ 57,709
296	77	Lard "	+ 9,512	+ 1,873

* 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, 1884—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
6d. per gal.	6,232	Linseed galls.	244,508	34,845
" ...	442	Lubricating "	18,384	2,568
1s. doz. pts.	85	" doz. pints	1,687	627
Free ...	...	" ... .. galls.	2,107	194
6d. per gal.	177	Mineral "	7,464	370
Free ...	...	" unrefined "	70,544	5,435
6d. per gal.	15	Mutton Bird... .. "	609	62
" ...	...	Neatsfoot ... .. "	...	...
" ...	11	Nut "	425	74
" ...	434	Olive "	17,349	3,806
Free ...	...	Palm "	26,882	4,896
" ...	...	Paraffin "	6,024	479
6d. per gal.	2	Pine "	25	3
Free ...	...	Rape "	8,000	975
6d. per gal.	95	Resin "	3,793	248
1s. doz. pts.	978	Salad "	...	10,251
& 6d. per gall.				
6d. per gal.	1	Seal galls.	15	3
" ...	52	Seed "	3,358	547
" ...	129	Sperm "	5,290	1,142
" ...	...	Tallow ... .. "	...	...
" ...	42	Vegetable "	1,631	523
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed "	708	120
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Coal tons	411,077	412,697
" ...	...	Coke, charcoal "	1,508	3,952
" ...	...	Kerosene shale "	2,648	5,464
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)				
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath No.	52,958	477
20 per cent.	821	Brownware "	...	4,103
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	2,342	Chinaware and porcelain ... cub. feet	18,055	32,610
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	6,432	Earthenware "	95,340	68,943
3d. & 6d. per doz., & 6d. p. cub. ft.	17,975	Glass bottles "	...	36,839

* 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.*

† 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.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
22,396	3,724	Linseed } galls.	+222,112	+31,121
1,863	316	Lubricating } "	+20,315	+3,073
...	...	Mineral } "	+7,464	+370
...	...	„ unrefined } "	+70,544	+5,435
...	...	Mutton Bird } "	+609	+62
9,808	1,733	Neatsfoot } "	-9,808	-1,733
...	...	Nut } "	+425	+74
3,987	1,055	Olive } "	+13,362	+2,751
1,566	317	Palm } "	+25,316	+4,579
...	...	Paraffin } "	+6,024	+479
...	...	Pine } "	+25	+3
24	4	Rape } "	+7,976	+971
...	...	Resin } "	+3,793	+248
...	1,575	Salad } "	...	+8,676
...	...	Seal } galls.	+15	+3
...	...	Seed } "	+3,358	+547
870	331	Sperm } "	+4,420	+811
76,974	7,291	Tallow } "	-76,974	-7,291
...	...	Vegetable } "	+1,631	+523
...	...	Oils undescribed } "	+708	+120
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>				
42	100	Coal } tons	+411,035	+412,597
522	469	Coke, charcoal } "	+986	+3,483
...	...	Kerosene shale } "	+2,648	+5,464
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12 ante.)				
300	6	Bricks, bath } No.	+52,658	+471
...	1,331	Brownware } "	...	+2,772
...	6,326	Chinaware and porcelain ... } cub. feet	...	+26,284
...	10,529	Earthenware } "	...	+58,414
...	568	Glass bottles } "	...	+36,271

* 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.

† 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, 1884—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>				
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)				
Free	...	Glass, plate	... feet	377,763 25,606
"	...	" window	"	3,232,039 46,061
2s. 6d. & 1s. p. cub. ft.	3,522	Glassware	"	57,739 46,812
20 per cent.	1,597	Marble, wrought	...	... 8,306
Free	...	" unwrought	... tons	1,001 7,945
"	...	Plaster of paris	... cwt.	683 215
"	...	" American	"	8,225 2,367
"	...	Putty	...	3,534 1,804
"	...	Slate slabs	... No.	1,260 1,270
"	...	Stones, grind	"	4,036 933
"	...	" mill	"	7 81
"	...	" unwrought	... tons	1,470 3,773
20 per cent.	570	" wrought	"	137 2,781
"	...	Stoneware	...	... ..
Free	...	Whiting	... tons	2,012 6,539
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
Free	...	Gold, bullion	... ozs.	179,664 718,817
"	...	" specie	...	... 549,798
"	...	Silver, bullion	... ozs.	9,533 2,225
"	...	" specie	...	... 3,637
"	...	" ore	... tons	19 584
"	...	Copper, specie	...	... 1,325
10 per cent.	311	Gold-leaf	... No.	1,470,000 3,111
20 per cent.	10,775	Jewellery	...	... 63,602
8s. per oz.	8	Plate, gold	... ozs.	20 55
2s. per oz.	1,168	" silver	"	12,872 7,044
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset	...	... 11,930
"	...	Quartz	... tons	14 127
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
Free	...	Antimony, crude	... tons	... ..
"	...	" ore	...	... 3
25 per cent.	1,032	Brassware	...	... 4,304
Free	...	"	...	... 14,092
"	...	Copper	... tons	71 4,326
"	...	" ore	... cwt.	... 3
"	...	" sheet	"	2,274 9,056
"	...	" wire	"	541 1,201
"	...	Copperware	...	... 2,951
25 per cent.	147	"	...	... 590
20 per cent.	4,655	Electro-plated ware	...	... 23,011
25 per cent.	818	Grates and stoves	...	... 3,281

EXPORTS 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 ante.)				
9,274	1,758	Glass, plate feet	+368,489	+23,848
87,937	1,902	„ window „	+3,144,102	+44,159
...	12,400	Glassware „	...	+34,412
...	4,970	Marble, wrought „	...	+3,336
5	48	„ unwrought tons	+996	+7,897
127	37	Plaster of paris cwt.	+556	+178
...	...	„ American „	+8,225	+2,367
169	111	Putty „	+3,365	+1,693
...	38	Slate slabs No.	...	+1,232
174	74	Stones, grind „	+3,862	+859
6	106	„ mill „	+1	-25
507	1,105	„ unwrought tons	+963	+2,668
13,844	70,172	„ wrought „	-13,707	-67,391
...	39	Stoneware „	...	-39
170	772	Whiting tons	+1,842	+5,767
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
189,866	760,875	Gold, bullion ozs.	-10,202	-42,058
...	1,249,420	„ specie „	...	-699,622
35,550	7,900	Silver, bullion ozs.	-26,017	-5,675
...	1,237	„ specie „	...	+2,400
...	...	„ ore tons	+19	+584
...	50	Copper, specie „	...	+1,275
127,800	322	Gold-leaf No.	+1,342,200	+2,789
...	11,544	Jewellery „	...	+52,058
...	...	Plate, gold ozs.	+20	+55
2,822	1,884	„ silver „	+10,050	+5,160
...	513	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset „	...	+11,417
...	...	Quartz tons	+14	+127
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
69	1,225	Antimony, crude tons	-69	-1,225
189	2,571	„ ore „	...	-2,568
...	713	Brassware „	...	+17,683
3	142	Copper tons	+68	+4,184
12	25	„ ore cwt.	...	-22
19	102	„ sheet „	+2,255	+8,954
...	...	„ wire „	+541	+1,201
...	977	Copperware „	...	+2,564
...	...	Electro-plated ware „	...	+23,011
...	1,818	Grates and stoves „	...	+1,463

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.					
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>					
Free ...	...	Iron, bar and rod ...	tons	12,212	120,480
25 per cent.	3,795	„ bolts and nuts ...	„	743	14,861
„ ...	3,021	„ castings ...	„	1,316	12,089
„ ...	25	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	2,782	100
Free ...	...	„ „ cordage ...	tons	26	707
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering ...	...	...	...
Free ...	...	„ „ sheet ...	tons	15,551	269,500
„ ...	...	„ hoop ...	„	1,186	10,914
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	12,218	42,976
40s. per ton	11,878	„ pipes, cast ...	„	6,472	35,112
Free ...	...	„ „ wrought ...	„	3,820	37,602
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	„	4,042	27,720
„ ...	...	„ railway rails, &c. ...	„	20,613	129,717
„ ...	...	„ scrap ...	„	211	670
„ ...	...	„ sheet ...	„	1,208	13,130
„ ...	...	„ tanks ...	No.	3,144	10,677
„ ...	...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	5,995	59,111
„ ...	...	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	53	779
25 per cent.	84	Ironware, galvanized ...	„	13	339
Free ...	...	Lead, ore ...	tons	266	1,576
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	898	10,617
2s. 6d. $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ cwt.	1	„ pipe ...	cwt.	8	20
„ ...	1,145	„ sheet ...	„	9,514	6,848
„ ...	...	„ other ...	tons	...	...
25 per cent.	25,135	Metal, manufactures of ...	...	...	102,043
Free ...	...	„ yellow ...	cwt.	848	2,603
„ ...	...	Metals, undescribed ...	„	1,260	1,111
20 per cent.	2,057	Metalware, mixed ...	lbs.	1,057	10,233
3s. per cwt.	8,049	Nails ...	cwt.	52,536	37,608
12s. per cwt.	1,076	„ horseshoe ...	„	2,277	6,574
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	tons	369	2,463
20 per cent.	4,944	Platedware ...	...	...	25,180
Free ...	...	Plumbago ...	cwt.	211	161
„ ...	...	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	40,708	3,032
„ ...	...	Screws ...	cwt.	2,661	5,257
„ ...	...	Spelter ...	...	...	9
„ ...	...	Steel ...	tons	1,415	20,780
„ ...	...	„ cordage ...	„	14	707
„ ...	...	Tin, block ...	cwt.	3,200	11,692
„ ...	...	„ foil ...	lbs.	36,558	1,370
„ ...	...	„ ore ...	tons	65	2,877
„ ...	...	„ „ black sand ...	cwt.	...	...
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	boxes	40,805	44,278
25 per cent.	1,363	Tinware ...	...	...	5,500
„ ...	1,603	Wire netting ...	...	...	6,413
Free ...	...	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	47	39
25 per cent.	143	„ perforated ...	...	...	571
Free ...	...	„ sheet ...	cwt.	1,917	1,861

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.					
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>					
965	11,034	Iron, bar and rod ...	tons	+11,247	+109,446
14	388	„ bolts and nuts ...	„	+729	+14,473
116	2,901	„ castings ...	„	+1,200	+9,188
2,646	578	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.		+136	-478
11	382	„ „ cordage ...	tons	+15	+325
...	3,769	„ „ guttering ...	...	...	-3,769
612	12,895	„ „ sheet ...	tons	+14,939	+256,605
82	1,188	„ hoop ...	„	+1,104	+9,726
23	128	„ pig ...	„	+12,195	+42,848
357	3,128	„ pipes, cast ...	„	+6,115	+31,984
244	5,899	„ „ wrought ...	„	+3,576	+31,703
75	1,037	„ plate ...	„	+3,967	+26,683
247	2,019	„ railway rails, &c. ...	„	+20,366	+127,698
...	...	„ scrap ...	„	+211	+670
52	816	„ sheet ...	„	+1,156	+12,314
435	1,854	„ tanks ...	No.	+2,709	+8,823
895	12,398	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	+5,100	+46,713
57	1,011	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	-4	-232
...	...	Ironware, galvanized ...	„	+13	+339
...	...	Lead, ore ...	tons	+266	+1,576
45	749	„ pig ...	„	+853	+9,868
1,000	988	„ pipe ...	cwt.	-992	-968
560	582	„ sheet ...	„	+8,954	+6,266
14	328	„ other ...	tons	-14	-328
...	47,969	Metal, manufactures of ...	...	...	+54,074
1,169	2,478	„ yellow ...	cwt.	-321	+125
2	18	Metals, undescribed ...	„	+1,258	+1,093
...	2,458	Metalware, mixed ...	lbs.	...	+7,775
5,676	7,200	Nails ...	cwt.	+46,860	+30,408
...	...	„ horseshoe ...	„	+2,277	+6,574
276	4,101	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	tons	+93	-1,638
...	6,491	Platedware ...	...	...	+18,689
4	6	Plumbago ...	cwt.	+207	+156
925	77	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	+39,783	+2,955
68	225	Screws ...	cwt.	+2,593	+5,032
...	1,714	Spelter ...	...	...	-1,705
95	2,051	Steel ...	tons	+1,320	+18,729
2	174	„ cordage ...	„	+12	+533
1,298	5,021	Tin, block ...	cwt.	+1,902	+6,671
3,399	188	„ foil ...	lbs.	+33,159	+1,182
28	1,260	„ ore ...	tons	+37	+1,617
275	387	„ „ black sand ...	cwt.	-275	-387
1,014	1,294	„ plate ...	boxes	+39,791	+42,984
...	3,807	Tinware ...	...	...	+1,693
...	142	Wire netting ...	...	...	+6,271
679	537	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	-632	-498
...	2	„ perforated ...	...	...	+569
116	214	„ sheet ...	cwt.	+1,801	+1,647

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles:	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
Free	...	Birds	...	...
"	...	Calves	...	653
"	...	Dogs	...	...
5s. each	9,290	Horned cattle, overland	48,914	233,909
		" seaward	31	3,130
"	949	Horses, overland	5,678	109,766
		" seaward	607	82,340
Free	...	Kangaroos	...	...
"	...	Leeches	...	...
2s. each	144	Pigs	1,694	3,295
Free	...	Poultry	145	207
6d. each	23,265	Sheep, overland	1,975,623	881,771
		" seaward	1,401	18,290
Free	...	Other	3,585	3,745
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
Free	...	Plants	...	2,996
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>				
25 per cent.	2,871	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	10,965
"	541	" undescrbed	...	2,392
Free	...	Fancy goods	...	94,658
"	...	Grindery	...	30,872
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	...	191,102
"	...	Holloware	...	11,445
20 and 10 per cent.	3,083	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	17,680
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	72,982
"	...	Photographic goods	...	4,330
"	...	Printing materials	...	19,826
"	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	15,304
"	...	Travellers' samples	...	70,127
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities	...	174
"	...	Goods, manufactured	...	68,136
10 per cent.	31	"	...	179
Free	...	Personal effects	...	43,144
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	1,172
...	1,936,359	Total	...	19,201,633

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £3,310,306, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
32	55	Birds No.	- 32	- 55
...	...	Calves "	...	+ 653
55	104	Dogs "	- 55	104
17,424	131,604	Horned cattle, overland "	+ 31,490	+ 102,305
361	106,351	" seaward "	- 330	- 103,221
1,671	55,586	Horses, overland "	+ 4,007	+ 54,180
3,095	119,286	" seaward "	- 2,488	- 36,946
4	2	Kangaroos "	- 4	- 2
25,000	61	Leeches "	- 25,000	- 61
862	1,358	Pigs "	+ 832	+ 1,937
1,263	276	Poultry "	- 1,118	- 69
363,762	314,851	Sheep, overland "	+ 1,611,861	+ 566,920
25,674	33,952	" seaward "	- 24,273	- 15,662
323	1,980	Other "	+ 3,262	+ 1,765
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	7,561	Plants ... ..	...	- 4,565
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>				
...	5,999	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	+ 7,358
...	17,824	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+ 76,834
...	13,017	Grindery ... ..	...	+ 17,855
...	45,944	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ... ..	...	+ 145,158
...	466	Holloware ... ..	...	+ 10,979
...	22,784	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ... ..	...	- 5,104
...	2,336	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+ 70,646
...	2,496	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+ 1,834
...	12,269	Printing materials... ..	...	+ 7,557
...	5,723	Telegraphic materials (except wire)... ..	...	+ 9,581
...	77,502	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	- 7,375
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	298	Curiosities ... ..	...	- 124
...	9,399	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+ 58,916
...	50,608	Personal effects ... ..	...	- 7,464
...	383	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	+ 789
...	16,050,465	Total ... ..	...	+ 3,151,168

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,316,533. Exports for drawback, valued at £863,163, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade. 916. In 1884, the total declared value of the imports having been £19,201,633, and that of the exports £16,050,465, the excess of imports over exports was £3,151,168, and the whole value of external trade was £35,252,098.

Imports and exports, 1883 and 1884, compared. 917. The value of imports was greater in 1884 than in 1883 by £1,457,787; but the value of exports was less than in that year by £348,398. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by about £1,100,000.

Imports and exports, 1884 and former years. 918. The imports in 1884, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history; the exports in 1884, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in the three previous years, but no others.

Imports and exports per head. 919. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was higher by 19s. 1d., but the value per head of exports was lower by 18s. 3d. than in 1883. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-four years ended with 1884:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884.

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

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884—continued.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—										
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	1	18	3	8	39	4	9
1883	19	6	10	17	17	7	37	4	5
1884	20	5	11	16	19	4	37	5	3

920. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the ten years ended with 1883:—

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

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	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
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 1	16,193,579	18 3 8
	1883	17,743,846	19 6 10	16,398,863	17 17 7
Mean of 10 years	...	16,467,228	19 14 10	15,174,124	18 3 7
New South Wales	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
	1882	21,281,130	26 12 5	16,716,961	20 18 3
	1883	20,960,157	24 17 1	19,886,018	23 11 7
Mean of 10 years	...	15,563,172	22 4 10	14,637,726	21 0 9
Queensland	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
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
Mean of 10 years	...	3,970,539	18 18 9	3,862,493	18 19 4

* See footnote to preceding page.

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.
South Australia*	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
	1882	6,707,788	23	2	9	5,359,890	18	9	9
	1883	6,310,055	21	2	1	4,883,461	16	6	8
Mean of 10 years	...	5,196,595	20	15	10	4,899,398	19	18	4
Western Australia	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
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
Mean of 10 years	...	403,330	14	3	5	454,609	16	0	0
Tasmania	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
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
Mean of 10 years	...	1,378,156	12	6	2	1,356,255	12	1	10
New Zealand	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	12	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
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
Mean of 10 years	...	7,736,219	18	4	6	6,100,706	14	10	2

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1884, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

921. In 1883 the imports were above the average in all the colonies, and the exports in all except Western Australia, where they were somewhat below it. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand the exports, in Western Australia the imports, and in Tasmania both imports and exports were larger in that than in any previous year.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

922. Per head of the population, both imports and exports were below the average in Victoria and New Zealand; the imports were above, and the exports below it, in South and Western Australia; and both were above it in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania; moreover, in the last named, both were larger than in any previous year.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

923. In 1879 the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in 1882 and 1883 the total value of both imports and exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1883 and in the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Order in 1883.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

924. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

925. The value of imports and exports per head in 1883 was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria being fourth on the list in regard to imports, and third in regard to exports. 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 in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head over a series of years, and

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports per
head.

* Although the exports of Queensland were higher than those of South Australia, the reverse was the case in regard to the imports. The sum of the two was, however, the greater in Queensland, and therefore that colony has been assigned the higher position.

as regards the former in 1883 also ; but as regards exports per head in the last three years, New Zealand has 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 1883, and in the period of ten years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. South Australia.	3. Victoria.
4. Victoria.	4. Queensland.
5. Western Australia.	5. New Zealand.
6. New Zealand.	6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.	3. Queensland.
4. South Australia.	4. Victoria.
5. Western Australia.	5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.	6. New Zealand.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

External
trade in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

926. 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 ten years ended with 1883 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1874 TO 1883.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Continent of Australia ...	1874	£ 35,557,716	£ s. d. 20 5 7	£ 36,724,866	£ s. d. 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
	1882	53,564,217	23 16 7	42,387,938	18 17 0
	1883	51,764,256	21 18 11	46,891,960	19 17 7
Mean of 10 years	...	41,600,863	20 7 3	39,028,349	19 3 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

(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, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	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
	1882	63,844,359	22 3 8	50,633,335	17 11 10
	1883	61,570,931	20 8 9	55,719,558	18 9 11
Mean of 10 years	...	50,715,238	19 12 5	46,485,309	18 0 9

927. It will be observed, in regard to the Australian continent, and the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, that the imports in 1883 were somewhat exceeded by those in 1882, but no other year, whilst the exports were higher in 1883 than in any previous year. Per head, both imports and exports in 1883, although exceeded in one or more of the previous years, were above the average.

Australian and Australasian trade in 1883.

928. 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 1883:—

Intercolonial trade.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1883.

Colony.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Victoria ...	5,658,854	5,744,780
New South Wales...	7,491,706	7,567,077
Queensland	3,222,672	3,227,226
South Australia ...	1,867,109	1,828,079
Western Australia	246,404	85,852
Total ...	18,486,745	18,453,014
Tasmania ...	1,046,257	1,348,393
New Zealand ...	1,576,183	1,109,813
Grand Total ...	21,109,185	20,911,220

Proportion
of inter-
colonial to
total trade.

929. 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 36 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounts to 40 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 34 and 38 per cent. respectively.

External
trade of
British
dominions.

930. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1883 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, 1883.

(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*	426,891,579	11	19 9	305,437,070	8	11 6
Malta	22,750,512†	147	9 8	21,970,678‡	142	8 7
ASIA.						
India	65,548,868	0	6 7	84,527,182	0	8 6
Ceylon	4,528,669	1	13 2	3,330,900	1	4 1
Straits Settlements § ...	18,808,134	39	3 8	18,765,351	39	1 2
Labuan	77,415	12	5 10	81,939	13	0 2
AFRICA.						
Mauritius	2,766,286	7	13 3	3,829,531	10	12 1
Natal*	1,751,107	4	3 8	831,747	2	0 0
Cape of Good Hope ...	6,680,942	5	6 11	4,834,015	3	17 6
St. Helena... ..	55,845	10	19 7	14,255	2	16 1
Lagos	515,394	5	18 3	594,136	6	16 4
Gold Coast	382,582	0	11 9	363,868	0	11 2
Sierra Leone	433,581	7	3 3	442,373	7	6 2
Gambia	217,938	15	8 0	208,120	14	14 2
AMERICA.						
Canada	27,552,921	5	17 3	20,434,543	4	6 11
Newfoundland	1,902,388	10	11 11	1,470,570	8	3 10
Bermuda*	238,701	16	13 6	91,103	6	7 3
Honduras*	268,973	9	16 0	302,870	11	0 8
British Guiana	2,224,717	8	11 10	3,172,012	12	4 11

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks occur 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 or transhipped.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1883.—*continued.*
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
West Indies—				
Bahamas	233,144	5 7 2	147,626	3 7 10
Turk's Island	24,558	5 3 10	32,986	6 19 5
Jamaica	1,591,962†	2 13 0	1,469,447	3 8 11
St. Lucia*	191,191	4 14 4	213,823	5 5 6
St. Vincent*	148,286	3 10 3	166,752	3 19 0
Barbadoes*	1,155,342	6 14 5	1,141,134	6 12 10
Grenada*	135,265	3 0 6	193,524	4 6 6
Tobago*	47,003	2 9 6	48,036	2 10 11
Virgin Islands*	7,302	1 7 8	5,025	0 19 0
St. Christopher*	205,788	4 13 1	252,268	5 14 1
Nevis*				
Antigua*	183,636	4 12 9	222,676	5 12 6
Montserrat*	29,255	2 15 3	31,494	2 19 5
Dominica*	71,330	2 10 7	63,284	2 4 10
Trinidad	2,663,022	17 2 5	2,686,670	17 5 6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	61,570,931	20 8 9	55,719,558	18 9 11
Fiji*	450,595	3 9 5	351,998	2 14 2
Falkland Islands*	52,913	34 1 5	84,593	54 9 4
Total	652,358,075	2 12 0	533,533,157	2 2 6

931. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of nearly sixteen millions sterling, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of nearly five millions sterling, or about 1 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of fourteen millions, or 3 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and two millions, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was the result of a slight decrease of one million in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of six millions, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., in that of other British possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of eight years, it appears that the total trade of the British dominions in 1883, was much larger than in any other year. The total trade of the British colonies and other possessions have each increased by nearly 40 per cent.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 920 and 928 *ante*.

‡ Imports for consumption.

Revival of external trade of British possessions.

during the period, and now amounts to over four hundred and fifty millions sterling per annum; whilst the trade of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) has also largely increased, and has amounted during the last two years to over seven hundred millions sterling. The following is a summary for the eight 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 1883 (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 ...	375,155,	158,507,	553,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877 ...	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878 ...	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879 ...	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880 ...	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881 ...	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882 ...	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

932. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, Malta, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

933. 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 compared with other British possessions.

934. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is more than half as large again, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as large, as in the United Kingdom. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transshipments are included), the Falkland Islands, 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.

External trade of Foreign countries.

935. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1883 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1883.

(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary	64,663,*	1	13	0	75,407,†	1	18	6
Belgium	120,234,	21	10	6	110,043,	19	14	0
Denmark	14,338,	7	5	8	10,833,	5	10	0
France	242,776,	6	8	11	195,203,	5	3	8
German Empire	254,315,	5	12	5	254,485,	5	12	6
Greece	6,673,	3	7	6	3,426,	1	14	6
Holland	89,410,*	21	8	6	57,079,†	13	13	7
Italy	58,740,	2	1	3	51,527,	1	16	2
Portugal	9,976,	2	6	4	6,454,	1	10	0
Roumania... ..	14,396,	2	13	7	8,826,	1	12	10
Russia	91,290,*	1	1	6‡	110,566,†	1	6	0‡
Spain	32,669,	1	19	3	30,613,	1	16	10
Sweden and Norway	25,657,	3	19	0	20,566,	3	3	4
ASIA.								
China §	21,003,||	0	1	3	20,058,||	0	1	2
Japan	5,710,	0	3	2	7,122,	0	3	11
Persia	1,000,	0	2	7	500,	0	1	4
AFRICA.								
Egypt	10,738,	1	11	7	13,331,	1	19	3
Morocco	774,	0	2	6	1,759,	0	5	9
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation	16,757,*	5	13	11	12,543,†	4	5	3
Brazil	18,586,	1	9	0	19,550,	1	10	6
Chili	12,728,	5	13	4	16,934,	7	11	3
Mexico	5,001,	0	10	3	8,710,	0	17	10
United States	156,598,	3	2	1	178,262,	3	10	8
Uruguay	4,233,*	9	13	3	5,254,†	11	19	11
Total	1,278,265,	1	13	8	1,219,051,	1	12	2

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Mexico (in the case of imports) are for 1880; those for Portugal are for 1882; those for Denmark, Greece, Russia, Spain, and Morocco are for 1882; all the rest are for 1883. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

936. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1883 ¶ represent a far higher value than those of Trade in Australasia and other countries compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 18s. 8d. and the exports of £1 2s. to the population of the whole Russian Empire.

§ Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels.

¶ See table following paragraph 930 ante.

any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next in this respect ; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Russia, Holland, and Austria-Hungary, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* The external commerce of Victoria † is much greater than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, or Roumania, 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.

937. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger 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 larger than that of the United Kingdom ; whilst that of Victoria and South Australia is as large as, and that of New South Wales and Queensland is even larger than, that of Belgium.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

938. 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 1884, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	13,155,484	81·97
The United Kingdom ...	8,966,327	46·69	1,137,950	7·09
Other British possessions ...	7,567,197	39·41	1,003,823	6·25
Foreign States	2,668,109	13·90	753,208	4·69
Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

* See table following paragraph 930 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 920 *ante*.

939. It will be observed that 82 per cent. of the exports of 1884 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is the highest proportion that has prevailed during the last eighteen years, 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 year of the period referred to:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1884.

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
1883	13,292,294	14 9 10	81·06
1884	13,155,484	13 18 2	81·97

940. 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 total value of exports of local productions was not quite so high in 1884 as in 1883, but was above that in any previous year; and the value per head of such productions, although higher than in the three years 1878–80, was not quite so high as in the three years 1881–83.

941. 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 1884, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1878 TO 1884.**

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441	21,891	23,387	22,113
9	Agricultural implements	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198	15,592	14,119	10,347
10	Machinery ...	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166	123,180	138,407	98,468
10	Saddlery and harness	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383	22,883	22,417	14,260
13	Furniture and upholstery	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282	37,651	46,832	43,734
14	Manure ...	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206	16,111	27,869	21,987
"	Drugs and chemicals	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212	7,725	15,400	12,398
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947	15,692	12,546	10,633
19	Apparel & slops	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203	258,393	245,998	257,269
"	Boots and shoes	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856	47,250	39,958	36,916
20	Cordage ...	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879	26,721	27,613	29,312
21	Butter & cheese	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987	113,852	117,835	145,484
"	Hams, bacon, lard	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155	12,195	15,422	17,232
"	Beef and pork, salted	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073	24,509	26,901	33,072
"	Preserved meats	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306	49,674	76,015	116,903
22	Biscuit ...	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237	32,031	27,663	40,370
"	Confectionery	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749	20,621	15,712	13,062
"	Flour ...	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932	286,627	250,674	277,556
"	Grain & pulse—							
"	Wheat ...						353,309	1,426,905
"	Other* ...	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234	631,473	17,275	23,316
"	Fruit ...	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804	12,724	18,573	38,021
"	Jams and preserves	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778	7,328	23,276	28,515
"	Oatmeal ...	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368	19,673	22,512	28,540
"	Onions ...	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364	35,398	31,599	38,710
"	Potatoes ...	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091	110,544	110,885	148,929
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782	214,777	216,501	106,483
"	Vegetables ...	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258	4,565	30,706	99,031
23	Wine ...	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388	11,894	11,493	13,450
24	Bones ...	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630	2,319	1,287	1,951
"	Bone-dust ...	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144	12,503	8,900	11,380
"	Candles ...	3,941	686	1,090	1,331	480	341	3,655
"	Glue pieces ...	2,729	970	1,524	1,112	1,819	667	1,055
"	Hides ...	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239	6,838	4,118	8,696
"	Horns and hoofs	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118	2,586	1,673	1,174
"	Leather ...	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427	329,146	359,870	338,029
"	Skins — sheep, &c.	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352	129,267	117,538	139,942
"	Soap ...	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596	15,229	12,709	15,559
"	Stearine ...	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626	32,213	13,486	6,247
"	Tallow ...	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372	186,484	232,400	256,686
"	Wool † ...	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084	5,213,198	5,707,668
25	Bark and timber	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917	43,471	50,239	33,472
"	Bran and pollard	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426	4,182	11,487	16,102
"	Hay and chaff	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196	146,199	125,919	194,393
"	Seeds ...	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097	13,894	2,083	13,722

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

* Not including malt.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1878 TO 1884—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26	Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575	18,568	8,209	9,016
31	Gold—bullion	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088	1,569,819	760,875
"	" specie	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221	2,251,278	1,249,420
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847	45,280	75,846	31,858
33	Horned cattle	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110	131,035	193,188	235,019
"	Horses	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295	299,874	268,911	171,732
"	Sheep	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126	163,458	327,598	307,609
34	Plants	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170	7,261	8,736	7,561
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292	69,415	28,057	24,911
"	Oilmen's stores	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497	12,795	13,133	15,421
...	All other articles	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467	334,105	410,707	439,315
	Total ...	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788	13,292,294	13,155,484

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

942. Consequent upon the bountiful harvest of 1883-4, Victoria was able to export home-produced wheat, flour, and biscuit to the value of £1,745,000 in 1884, as against only £632,000 in 1883, the increase being £1,113,000. Exports of wool entered as Victorian also exceeded those in 1883 by £494,000; but on the other hand, the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) were less by £1,800,000 than in 1883, by £1,600,000 than in 1882, and by nearly £2,700,000 than in 1881—a falling-off probably due in part to the retention of gold in the colonies, for purposes of exchange, in connexion with the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the last two or three years. The exports of these articles combined amounted in 1884 to £9,462,794, or 72 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony, which—in consequence of the increase under the head of breadstuffs and wool being more than counterbalanced by the falling-off under the head of gold—is less by over £200,000 than the corresponding amount in 1883. In regard to other articles, it will be noticed that in 1884, as compared with 1883, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, agricultural implements and machinery (which decreased one-third), saddlery and harness (which also decreased one-third), furniture and upholstery, manure, drugs and chemicals, woollens and woollen piece goods, boots and shoes, confectionery, horns and hoofs, leather, stearine (which

Increase or
decrease
of home-
produced
articles
exported.

decreased one-half), bark and timber, minerals and metals exclusive of gold (which decreased about one-half), horses (which decreased one-third), sheep, plants, and hardware; also sugar, which fell off one-half, in consequence, it is said, of the opening of refineries in the other colonies. The falling-off was most especially marked in boots and shoes, confectionery, refined sugar and molasses, stearine, bark, and minerals and metals—the values of which were far less in 1884 than in any other year named in the table. On the other hand, 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 agricultural and pastoral products, such as butter, hams, preserved meats, fruit and jams, oatmeal, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, wine, tallow, bran, hay and chaff, and horned cattle, the values of all of which—except preserved meats and horned cattle (which, however, increased by one-half and one-fourth respectively as compared with 1883) also the value of “all other articles”—were far higher in 1884 than in any of the preceding years.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

943. 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 eight years 1876 to 1883, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1883.

Colony	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
Victoria ...	1876	£ 10,155,916	£ s. d. 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	1 2 4	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 9 10	81·06
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
	1882	13,208,459	16 10 6	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 2 6	81·11

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1883—continued.

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.	
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
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
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
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
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
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
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
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
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
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61

944. It will be remarked that in all the colonies except Western Australia and South Australia the value of the exports of home produce was highest in the last year named; also that in three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the proportion

Improved export trade of home produce.

per head was highest in that year. In South Australia and Western Australia the proportion in the last year was either lower than in any previous one, or considerably below the average. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

945. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced 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, the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1883 being no less than 3 millions sterling. Victoria is, however, much 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 1883:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1883.

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

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

946. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1883, Victoria stood third on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, and at the bottom South Australia. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1883.

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

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

947. In Victoria, during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore about the same proportion to that of the total exports as in New South Wales, but a smaller proportion than in any other colony, except South Australia. It is probable, however, that

* See paragraph 940 *ante*.

the proportion in Victoria would have been still smaller but for the total exports 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 in 1883:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883.

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

948. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, in 1878 to over 36 millions, in 1879 to only about 33 millions, in 1880 and 1881 to about 40 millions, in 1882 to over 41 millions, and in 1883 to 47 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., in the next two years to 81 per cent., in 1881 to nearly 83 per cent., in 1882 to 82 per cent., and in 1883 to 84 per cent., of the total exports.

Exports of Australasian produce.

949. In 1884, 48 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and a similar proportion of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 34 per cent. of the former, and 36 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. About 5½ per cent. of the exports were to Ceylon, the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent by the mail steamers, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

Trade with various countries, 1884.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	9,149,076	47·65	7,745,415	48·26
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	4,646,303	24·20	3,754,467	23·39
Queensland ...	141,747	·74	9,584	·06
South Australia ...	553,590	2·88	686,896	4·28
Western Australia ...	1,913	·01	110,518	·69
Tasmania ...	323,613	1·69	573,190	3·57
New Zealand ...	808,749	4·21	692,171	4·31

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1884—continued.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES—continued.				
	£		£	
Fiji	25,407	·13	36,014	·22
Mauritius	613,744	3·20	39,005	·24
Hong Kong... ..	266,245	1·38	1,603	·01
India	339,704	1·77	78,386	·49
Ceylon	55,919	·29	880,161*	5·48
Straits Settlements	32,368	·17	111	·00
Canada	28,755	·15	...	...
British Columbia	42,511	·22	80	·00
Other British possessions	17,957	·09	2,071	·01
Total	17,047,601	88·78	14,609,672	91·01
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	77,828	·41	523,100	3·26
France	135,042	·70	260,635	1·63
Germany	125,549	·65	65,785	·41
Sweden and Norway	260,427	1·35	...	...
Java (Dutch possession)	256,832	1·34	1,571	·01
Philippine Islands	35,749	·19	509,638	3·18
China	578,657	3·02	...	...
United States	617,933	3·22	62,717	·39
Others	66,015	·34	17,347	·11
Total	2,154,032	11·22	1,440,793	8·99
Grand Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

950. With the exception of Belgium, France, Philippine Islands, and Fiji, together with Ceylon, to which, as has been just explained, a considerable portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export, the British colonies and possessions out of Australasia in 1884 sent to Victoria much more largely than they received therefrom; especially in regard to Hong Kong, India, and Mauritius. The same circumstance occurs in regard to several Foreign countries, especially Sweden and Norway, Java, China, and the United States.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

951. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia:—

* Most of the goods represented by this value were doubtless intended for re-shipment to the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1874, 1879,
AND 1884.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1874.	1879.	1884.	1874.	1879.	1884.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,369,523	6,069,405	9,149,076	9,649,397	5,901,351	7,745,415
Australasia—						
New South Wales	3,952,921	4,494,386	4,646,303	1,247,991	1,977,138	3,754,467
Queensland ...	59,540	26,137	141,747	56,389	37,339	9,584
South Australia ...	197,712	193,967	553,590	210,433	636,244	686,896
Western Australia	4,098	10,752	1,913	63,669	82,377	110,518
Tasmania ...	294,511	304,097	323,613	381,580	536,925	573,190
New Zealand ...	987,994	1,101,651	808,749	1,042,862	914,091	692,171
Fiji ...	10,398	21,686	25,407	5,280	19,002	36,014
Mauritius ...	501,006	639,181	613,744	38,237	26,476	39,005
Hong Kong ...	135,242	121,811	266,245	24,213	932	1,603
India ...	127,981	316,348	339,704	65,917	52,686	78,386
Ceylon ...	546,873	299,346	55,919	2,146,215	2,012,006	880,161
Straits Settlements	14,710	21,868	32,368	1,153	1,408	111
Canada ...		24,364	28,755	...	...	...
British Columbia	44,271	7,448	42,511	...	...	80
Other British possessions		15,220	17,957	4,345	9,153	2,071
Total ...	15,246,780	13,667,667	17,047,601	14,937,681	12,207,128	14,609,672
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	7,889	...	77,828	...	...	523,100
France ...	68,356	72,457	135,042	1,305	...	260,635
Germany ...	...	16,137	125,549	...	420	65,785
Sweden and Norway	115,021	87,918	260,427	...	...	...
Java (Dutch possession)	258,278	277,668	256,832	4,438	20,768	1,571
Philippine Islands ...	84,177	20,678	35,749	554	14,344	509,638
China ...	441,882	388,335	578,657	73	...	...
United States ...	517,823	484,876	617,933	486,815	169,003	62,717
Others ...	213,779	19,802	66,015	10,243	42,507	17,347
Total ...	1,707,205	1,367,871	2,154,032	503,428	247,042	1,440,793
Grand total	16,953,985	15,035,538	19,201,633	15,441,109	12,454,170	16,050,465

NOTE.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

952. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was greater than at either of the former periods, but that as compared with the first period there was a considerable falling-off in the value of exports to the United Kingdom. The external trade with the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, generally shows increase, the most marked case being that of the exports to New South Wales, but both imports from and exports to New Zealand show a large falling-off. The trade with Foreign States generally shows

Trade at three periods compared.

marked increase, especially in the case of Belgium, France, and Germany, with which countries an extensive trade has only recently sprung into existence; but on the other hand, the export trade to the United States shows a large falling-off. In the case of British possessions a large increase is noticed in the import trade from Hong Kong, but a very considerable decrease in the total trade with Ceylon, which is in consequence of the fact that the P. & O. steamers leaving Australia now generally go right through to England, instead of changing at Ceylon, and therefore the gold is much oftener than formerly entered for the first-named country than for the latter.

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1884.

953. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies fell off during the three years ended with 1883 but revived in 1884, when the figures were higher than in any of the preceding eight years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies has steadily increased since 1879, and in 1884 was higher than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
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	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...

Imports and
exports at
each port.

954. In 1884, 81 per cent. of the imports were landed, and a somewhat larger proportion 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 twelfth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1884, 7 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, 1884.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	15,645,477	81·48	13,212,322	82·32
Geelong	215,294	1·12	1,151,430	7·17
Portland	10,776	·06	269,594	1·68
Belfast	773	·00	66,630	·42
Warrnambool	19,007	·10	33,956	·21
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	3,501	·02	17,684	·11
Echuca	1,811,209	9·43	200,964	1·25
Narung	10,118	·05	1,118	·01
Swan Hill	91,233	·48	26,489	·17
Tocumwal	114,199	·59	31,686	·20
Wahgunyah	406,388	2·12	55,138	·34
Wodonga	725,986	3·78	425,734	2·65
Howlong	8,588	·05	4,154	·03
Yarrawonga	11,825	·06	6,103	·04
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	473,574*	2·95
Stations, Border, &c.	127,259	·66	73,889	·45
Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

955. 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

956. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, Chief articles exported coastwise,

The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

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.

957. The values of sixty-four of the principal articles imported in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
1	Books	128,726	193,235	248,216
	Stationery	74,139	69,339	95,915
2	Musical instruments	61,153	56,968	110,013
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	52,008	54,075	99,067
9	Cutlery	43,680	20,298	29,258
	Machinery	104,024	86,264	249,925
	Sewing machines	88,846	67,962	87,533
	Tools and utensils	78,483	31,476	35,423
12	Building materials	57,989	46,715	111,328
13	Furniture and upholstery	47,925	36,161	73,719
14	Drugs and chemicals	80,121	62,237	96,694
	Matches and vestas	24,619	38,367	34,073
	Opium	58,453	68,806	52,294
	Paints and colours	40,253	51,121	81,659
15	Carpeting and druggeting	65,328	43,214	79,685
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	1,096,870	701,292	923,072
16	Silks	323,609	200,996	266,040
17	Cottons	692,778	534,124	946,305
	Linen piece goods, &c.	52,133	35,228	44,825
18	Drapery	159,493	...	...
	Haberdashery	210,440	210,938	362,319
19	Apparel and slops	301,430	282,298	315,903
	Boots and shoes	208,177	179,830	100,756
	Gloves	57,822	70,140	95,672
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	120,003	116,880	120,684
	Hosiery	150,983	107,232	111,961
	Millinery	18,957	...	...
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	204,831	181,269	270,772
21	Butter and cheese	6,886	8,488	1,665
	Fish	121,785	121,436	159,338
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	7,470	9,516	8,337
22	Flour and biscuit	8,064	3,734	18,774
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	128,028	139,434	188,672

* In 1879 and 1884 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
22	Grain—oats	108,538	104,348	52,082
	„ wheat	28,966	17,029	9,194
	„ other (including malt and rice)	429,155	459,169	94,423
	Sugar and molasses	1,081,048	1,082,130	1,292,246
23	Beer, cider, and perry	295,016	193,498	218,294
	Coffee	109,682	46,830	41,957
	Hops	55,000	35,084	20,486
	Spirits	517,723	386,526	433,203
	Tea	490,998	513,271	667,800
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	278,060	177,792	217,309
	Wine	170,779	91,600	102,042
24	Candles	152,279	35,845	45,905
	Hides, skins, and pelts	85,912	55,352	164,265
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	119,701	138,657	191,969
	Wool*	2,026,477	2,494,573	2,575,905
25	Paper (including paper bags)	161,153	179,505	253,420
	Timber	478,403	318,187	733,766
26	Oil of all kinds	255,654	219,006	208,922
28	Coal	244,614	354,924	412,697
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	58,525	61,103	105,656
	Glass and glassware	93,587	102,487	155,318
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	881,717	983,048	718,817
	Specie—gold	130,550	157,000	549,798
	„ other	56,247	104,417	4,962
	Jewellery... ..	55,692	47,505	63,602
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	564,173	357,729	664,945
	Nails and screws	50,910	31,692	49,439
33	Live stock	1,178,583	890,126	1,333,154
35	Fancy goods	48,024	33,609	94,658
	Hardware and ironmongery	87,652	98,142	191,441
	Oilmen's stores	20,852	15,649	17,680
	Total	15,191,176	13,614,906	17,104,252

958. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to value, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales, live stock, sugar, gold—inclusive of specie, cottons, woollens, timber, tea, iron and steel, and spirits—in the order named; the values of which varied in 1884 from over two millions sterling for wool to about £430,000 for spirits. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1884 to over £10,840,000, or to nearly two-thirds of the total value of all the articles named in the table.

Ten chief
articles of
import,
1884.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

Imports
of three
periods
compared.

959. The total value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1884 than in 1879 by nearly three and a half millions sterling, and greater than in 1874 by nearly two millions. The articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, tools and utensils, opium, silks, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, hosiery, butter and cheese, grain of all kinds, beer and cider, coffee, hops, spirits, tobacco, wine, candles, oils, and specie other than gold; but an 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, watches and clocks, machinery, building materials, cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fish, fruit, sugar, tea, hides and skins, leather, &c., paper, timber, coal, earthenware, chinaware and glass, iron and steel, live stock, fancy goods, and hardware and ironmongery.

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

960. The exports of forty-two of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
1	Books	27,753	76,798	87,053
	Stationery	47,283	43,652	49,525
9	Machinery	48,063	75,640	136,819
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	71,621	101,910	91,358
18	Drapery	163,075	*	*
19	Apparel and slops	174,996	247,717	311,617
	Boots and shoes	77,357	128,217	57,467
21	Butter and cheese	9,936	59,714	145,545
	Meats—fresh and preserved	176,013	70,721	118,812
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	6,614	29,119	48,099
22	Flour and biscuit	60,213	140,124	339,811
	Grain—wheat	2,956	132,314	1,429,715
	Grain—oats	2,214	12,172	15,833
	„ other (including malt and rice)	64,880	88,218	88,136
	Potatoes	40,891	59,895	148,929
	Sugar and molasses	293,021	236,598	232,474
23	Coffee	39,840	28,577	19,329
	Spirits	148,448	118,254	112,023
	Tea	238,749	258,675	359,325
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	171,668	152,871	115,473
	Wine	56,514	47,935	46,563
24	Bones and bone-dust	10,911	7,991	13,331
	Candles	17,253	13,859	13,055

* See footnote on page 452 *ante*.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
24	Horns and hoofs	3,783	2,806	1,174
	Hides	3,923	20,217	8,696
	Skins and pelts	53,070	30,685	139,942
	Leather, leatherware, & leathern cloth	194,479	241,766	371,497
	Soap	6,685	10,857	16,186
	Tallow	199,564	150,867	256,686
	Wool*	6,373,676	5,269,634	6,342,887
25	Bark	7,741	14,999	21,807
	Hay, straw, and chaff	7,474	15,695	194,393
	Timber	29,074	47,616	33,989
26	Oil of all kinds	64,884	68,414	51,272
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) †	4,053,288	1,224,538	760,875
	Specie—gold †	1,354,751	1,352,883	1,249,420
	„ silver	5,050	32,950	1,237
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c.	14,251	13,176	3,796
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	8,487	29,158	269
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand	18,329	2,299	6,668
33	Live stock	113,151	321,296	762,988
35	Hardware and ironmongery	96,328	69,750	45,944
	Total	14,563,257	15,050,577	14,250,018

961. It appears from this table that the staple articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1884 was £6,343,000, and gold (inclusive of specie), valued at £2,010,000—which two articles alone contribute nearly three-fifths of the total value of all the articles named in the table; next in order in 1884 were breadstuffs, £1,770,000, and live stock, £765,000; then leather, tea, apparel and slops, tallow, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1884 between £370,000 and £230,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, tea and sugar (excepting the process of refining) are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the nine articles just named amounted in 1884 to nearly 12½ millions sterling, which leaves the small balance of less than 2 millions distributed over the other 33 heads.

Nine chief articles of export, 1884.

962. It will be observed that the figures for 1884 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 1884 was less than in 1879 by nearly £570,000, and less than in 1874 by nearly 3½ millions sterling. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and

Exports of three periods compared.

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante.*

† The export of gold was affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

flour, live stock, and leather and skins—the exports in 1884 of the first being greater than in 1879 by £1,500,000, the second by about £443,000, and the third by about £240,000. Very marked increases also occurred under the heads of tallow, potatoes, butter and cheese, and apparel and slops. Only a few of the articles show a considerable decrease at the last period; the most important of these are boots and shoes—exports of which have gradually fallen off since 1880, also tobacco, antimony, copper, and hardware and ironmongery.

963. In twenty-nine out of the forty-eight years ended with 1884 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 1884.

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	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1840 ...	306,507	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1841 ...	164,094	...	1869 ...	444,636	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1870 ...	...	14,256
1843 ...	...	66,446	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1844 ...	...	105,785	1872 ...	...	179,873
1845 ...	...	215,304	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1846 ...	...	109,640	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1881 ...	466,418	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1883 ...	1,344,983	...
1856 ...	...	527,491	1884 ...	3,151,168	...
1857 ...	2,176,697	...			
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Total ...	41,893,542	14,790,656
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	Deduct		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	excess of	} 14,790,656	...
1861 ...	...	296,154	exports		
1862 ...	448,365	...			
1863 ...	552,431	...	Net excess	} 27,102,886	...
1864 ...	1,076,431	...	of imports		

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, &c.,
1837 to
1884.

964. It will be observed that in the forty-eight years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by over £27,000,000, or an average of £560,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, 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.

Balance of trade in forty-eight years.

965. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, 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. In connexion with the large excess of imports in 1884, it should be stated that a new loan of £4,000,000 was borrowed in London in 1883, and one of over £1,000,000 in 1884.* These sums must gradually find their way into the imports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

966. In 1883 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the last ten years, except one; also in New South Wales with three, and in South Australia and Tasmania with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but one, in Queensland 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 ten years ended with 1883, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1874	1,512,876	...	12,931,039	...
	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	...		
	1882	2,554,502	...		
	1883	1,344,983	...		

* Exclusive of redemption loans.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1874	...	1,051,864	9,254,456	...
	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	...		
	1882	4,564,169	...		
	1883	1,074,139	...		
Queensland ...	1874	...	1,144,023	1,080,457	...
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
	1882	2,784,011	...		
	1883	956,743	...		
South Australia ...	1874	...	419,565	2,971,983	...
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1880	6,992	...		
	1881	836,307	...		
	1882	1,347,898	...		
	1883	1,426,594	...		
Western Australia ...	1874	...	64,574	...	512,795
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
	1882	...	74,301		
	1883	69,837	...		
Tasmania ...	1874	332,460	...	219,018	...
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
	1882	83,483	...		
	1883	101,038	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

Colony.	Year:	Imports in excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
New Zealand	1874	2,870,543	...	} 16,355,136	...
	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	...		
	1882	1,951,262	...		
	1883	878,039	...		
Total	52,378,680	10,079,386	42,812,089	512,795
Deduct excess of exports	10,079,386	...	512,795	...
Net excess of imports	42,299,294	...	42,299,294	...

967. It will be observed that during the ten years to which the table relates goods to the value of nearly 13 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of over 9 millions by New South Wales, of nearly 3 millions by South Australia, of 1 million by Queensland, of a fifth of a million by Tasmania, and of over 16 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of over half a million were sent away by Western Australia above the value of the goods received.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

968. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £25,725,140 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly £42,300,000.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

969. In regard to this large balance of trade, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London—the public debt of Australasia at the end of 1883 amounting to 109 millions sterling, nearly all of which represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4½ per cent. This item alone would swell the annual exports at the present time by nearly £5,000,000 annually.

Effect of borrowings on imports and exports.

970. 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

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

* 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.

exports was 98 millions ; in 1876, 126 millions ; in 1877, 139 millions ; in 1878, 129 millions ; in 1879, 110 millions ; in 1880, 122 millions ; in 1881, 94 millions ; in 1882, 109 millions ; and in 1883, 122 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.

971. The following are the British possessions in which in 1883 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary* :—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1883, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Newfoundland,	India,	St. Vincent,
Malta,	Bermudas,	Labuan,	Grenada,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Mauritius,	Tobago,
Straits Settlements,	Jamaica,	Lagos,	St. Christopher,
Natal,	Barbadoes,	Sierra Leone,	Nevis,
Cape of Good Hope,	Virgin Islands,	Honduras,	Antigua,
St. Helena,	Dominica,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
Gold Coast,	Australasia,	Turk's Island,	Trinidad,
Canada,	Fiji.	St. Lucia,	Falkland Islands.
Gambia,			

Excess of im-
ports over
exports in
British
dominions.

972. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1883 exceeded the exports in the same year by £118,825,000 ; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been £2,629,600 in favour of exports. It should be mentioned that bullion and specie are excluded from the returns of the United Kingdom, but are generally included in the returns of other British dominions.

Excess of im-
ports over
exports in
Foreign
countries.

973. During 1883, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table † exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, Germany (slightly), and Russia, but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 59 millions sterling, or by 5 per cent.

Tranship-
ments, 1870
to 1884.

974. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the fifteen years ended with 1884. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1884. †

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1878	...	£3,318,219
1871	...	1,191,169	1879	...	1,914,884
1872	...	1,292,656	1880	...	1,432,327
1873	...	1,827,842	1881	...	1,946,804
1874	...	3,527,461	1882	...	1,334,137
1875	...	4,280,798	1883	...	1,059,427
1876	...	3,193,644	1884	...	876,527
1877	...	3,398,207			

* See table following paragraph 930 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 935 *ante*.

‡ The full values of the transhipments in the later years are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. In 1883 the number of such packages was 50,013, and in 1884, 31,049.

975. It will be observed that the transshipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, and least in 1884. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney.

Falling-off of transshipments.

976. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1884, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

Transshipments to various countries.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.*

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	217,093	287,218
Australasia—		
New South Wales	117,662†	241,805
New Zealand	57,971	86,230
Queensland	1,938	4,168
South Australia	170,399‡	93,445
Tasmania	126,186§	133,138
Western Australia	23	14,202
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	15,979	1,929
Canada	20	1,345
Natal	1,474	...
Mauritius	19,791	261
Hong Kong	30,938	512
India	47,651	904
Ceylon	5,022	325
Singapore	2,040	18
Malden Island ... ..	...	24
Foreign States—		
Belgium	2,308	1,400
France	13,302	...
Germany	5,794	300
Italy	800	...
Norway	1,298	...
Sweden	185	...
Port Said	577	...
Réunion	1,210	2,698
China	6,735	2
Guam ... ..	...	481
Japan	300	...
Java	2,100	...
Philippine Islands	2,396	...
New Caledonia ... ..	...	145
South Sea Islands ... ..	...	1,823
United States	25,335	4,154
Total	876,527	876,527

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Includes wool, £129,920.

‡ Includes wool, £4,990.

§ Includes wool, £60,897.

Customs
revenue.

977. The Customs revenue in 1884 was larger than in 1883 by £120,000. This excess is made up of an increase under the head of import duties of £103,500—of which £31,900 was due to the rate of duty on spirits being raised by 2s. per gallon from the 17th July, 1884; of an increase in the revenue from excise duty on spirits of £7,500—portion of which was also caused by an increased rate of duty by 2s. per gallon; whilst the balance of £9,000 was distributed over other heads. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1883 AND 1884.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1883.	1884.
	£	£
Import duties	1,832,792	1,936,359
Export duty ... ..	...	...
Wharfage and harbour rates*	27,346	30,008
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	53,680	61,227
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	68,651	71,232
Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco ...	2,216	2,430
Ports and harbours †	28,415	32,075
Fees	7,227	7,605
Fines and forfeitures	677	267
Miscellaneous	6,868	7,054
Total	2,027,872	2,148,257

Taxation on
imports.

978. The import duties received amounted to over 11 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1883, and to over 10 per cent. in 1884.†

Pilotage
rates.

979. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1883 to £30,472, and in 1884 to £30,831.

Revenue
from spirits,
wine, and
beer.

980. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer during the last 19½ years:—

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £26,524 in 1882, £24,755 in 1883, and £26,861 in 1884.

† The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £28,215 in 1883, and £31,601 in 1884; and the latter to £200 in 1883, and £474 in 1884.

‡ See also paragraph 280 ante.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1884.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1865 ...	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523	0 19 8
1866 ...	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700	0 17 7
1867 ...	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257	1 1 8
1868 ...	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863	0 14 2
1869 ...	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816	0 16 2
1870 ...	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118	0 15 2
1871 (six months)	224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002	0 7 4
1871-2 ...	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500	0 15 3
1872-3 ...	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897	0 14 10
1873-4 ...	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877	0 15 6
1874-5 ...	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218	0 15 6
1875-6 ...	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806	0 15 8
1876-7 ...	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827	0 15 1
1877-8 ...	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784	0 14 6
1878-9 ...	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850	0 13 3
1879-80 ...	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569	0 12 5
1880-81 ...	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0 14 5
1881-2 ...	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0 15 3
1882-3 ...	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0 13 6
1883-4 ...	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0 12 10

981. The total amount received during the 19½ years was £11,413,919, or an annual average of 15s. 2d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that, with the exception of the last named year, the smallest amount per head was received in 1883-4.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

982. 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 1884 the amount paid and the value of the goods exported for drawback was larger than in any previous year. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1884.

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	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1883 ...	765,342	95,241
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1884 ...	863,163	113,087
1878 ...	573,454	69,168			

983. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1884, goods to the value of £180,000, or 21 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £11,579, or about 10 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

**DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1884.**

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops	111,400	8,184
Boots and shoes	3,673	86
Confectionery	11,740	495*
Jams and preserves	27,269	628
Meats, preserved	14,862	981
Paper bags	4,329	394
Rice (Victorian dressed)	1,851	526
Saddles and harness	5,146	285
Total	180,270	11,579

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

984. 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 1884 than in any former year; but these have to a large extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was the smallest during the last seventeen years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the seventeen years ended with 1884:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1884.

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
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587

* Estimated.

985. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1884, 72 per cent., embracing 47 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 19 per cent., embracing 40 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 9 per cent., embracing 13 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 51 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,422	735,941	32,151	1,442	762,891	33,050
British ...	385	632,888	25,233	367	618,591	24,356
Foreign ...	179	200,333	7,104	180	200,943	7,140
Total ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546

986. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1884 being shown. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in that year the greatest number were German, the next Norwegian, the next American, and the next French. In the previous year the French vessels were more numerous than either the Norwegian or the American:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	44	47	91
Norway ...	44	44	88
United States ...	37	36	73
France ...	35	36	71
Sweden ...	12	7	19
Italy ...	3	3	6
Holland ...	2	2	4
Bolivia ...	1	1	2
Spain ...	1	1	2
Denmark ...	...	1	1
Hawaii ...	...	1	1
Russia ...	...	1	1
Total ...	179	180	359

987. 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 the worst; although in the last two years the latter appear to have much improved in this respect. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels are steamers, whilst a larger proportion of 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:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	21 tons	22 tons	23 tons
British " "	22 "	24 "	26 "	25 "	25 "
Foreign " "	30 "	36 "	48 "	27 "	28 "
All " "	21 tons	23 tons	24 tons	24 tons	24 tons

988. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1884, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers 	1,393	1,226,584	56,689
Sailing vessels	593	342,578	7,799
Total 	1,986	1,569,162	64,488
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers 	1,401	1,245,288	57,307
Sailing vessels	588	337,137	7,239
Total 	1,989	1,582,425	64,546

989. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 21 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 45 tons.

990. Ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1884 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 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:—

Crews, and proportion to tonnage.

Steam and sailing vessels.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.]

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1884.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,903	95·82	1,532,058	97·64
In ballast ...	83	4·18	37,104	2·36
Total ...	1,986	100·00	1,569,162	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,605	80·69	1,340,244	84·70
In ballast ...	384	19·31	242,181	15·30
Total ...	1,989	100·00	1,582,425	100·00

991. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 79 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 and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. 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, 1884.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,610	1,451,819	1,571	1,419,197
Geelong ...	67	53,731	98	80,176
Portland ...	5	1,384	7	7,070
Belfast ...	8	2,567	10	7,336
Warrnambool ...	28	14,201	47	25,634
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah ...	1	294	1	294
Echuca ...	132	18,105	120	15,657
Swan Hill ...	101	22,832	101	22,832
Cowana ...	34	4,229	34	4,229
Total ...	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425

992. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 524 vessels, or not quite a seventh of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the

aggregate to only 88,472 tons, or little more than a fortieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

993. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1883	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
New South Wales	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland † ...	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	†882,491
South Australia...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
Tasmania ...	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
New Zealand ...	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491

Shipping in
colonies in
1883 and
former
years.

994. It will be noticed that in all the colonies, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was greater in the last than in any previous year, but in consequence of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see third folding sheet *ante* and Appendix A *post*.

† The figures of Queensland for 1883 are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as, in that year, for the first time, the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony were counted only at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, was exceeded in some of the years.

995. 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 also to the fact that the P. and O. steamers now go on to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco steamers do not come on to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies. 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:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1883.

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

996. 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 ten years ended with 1883:—

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.
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
1882	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1883	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralia.

997. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. This was also the case in 1883, when the tonnage was much greater than in any previous year, not only as regards the Australian continent but as regards that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. The number of vessels, however, was exceeded in two or three previous years.

Shipping in
British
possessions.

998. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1883. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883
(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		Tons.	
United Kingdom ...	64,961,753	AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>	
Gibraltar ...	9,504,093	British Guiana... ..	641,883
Malta ...	9,918,965	West Indies—	260,462
ASIA.		Bahamas ...	229,023
India ...	7,071,884	Turk's Island ...	804,932
Ceylon ...	3,426,606	Jamaica ...	438,688
Straits Settlements ...	5,896,017	St. Lucia ...	172,989
Labuan ...	46,816	St. Vincent ...	705,487
Hong Kong ...	6,882,381	Barbadoes ...	232,340
AFRICA.		Grenada ...	98,976
Mauritius ...	645,607	Tobago ...	5,754
Natal ...	463,989	Virgin Islands ...	} 376,061
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,853,092	St. Christopher ...	
St. Helena ...	119,281	Nevis ...	316,955
Lagos ...	389,795	Dominica ...	56,035
Gold Coast ...	396,962	Montserrat ...	362,220
Sierra Leone ...	387,292	Antigua ...	931,068
Gambia ...	161,349	Trinidad ...	
AMERICA.		AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Canada ...	7,972,777	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand * ...	11,221,139
Newfoundland ...	629,896	Fiji ...	137,852
Bermuda ...	225,790	Falkland Islands ...	26,659
Honduras ...	209,512	Total ...	138,182,380

Shipping
compared
with that
of other
British
possessions.

999. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong,

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 993 *ante*.

and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia exceeds that to any other British possession.

1000. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived from the latest official documents :—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1883	1,954,088	1,742,325	3,696,413
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	1881	5,219,352	5,213,258	10,432,610
Belgium	1883	4,313,754	4,305,816	8,619,570
Denmark	„	2,973,070	2,944,082	5,917,152
France	„	13,685,445	14,099,671	27,785,116
Germany	1882	6,986,643	7,024,110	14,010,753
Greece *	1881	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	1883	3,953,009	3,913,815	7,866,824
Italy	„	5,724,312	5,575,684	11,299,996
Japan	„	1,098,772	1,098,772	2,197,544
Russia	1881	4,662,506	4,680,980	9,343,486
Spain	1882	7,576,852	10,743,756	18,320,608
Sweden and Norway ...	„	6,587,483	6,413,740	13,001,223
United States † ...	1883	13,360,857	13,565,022	26,925,879
Total ... ..	...	79,879,323	83,209,175	163,088,498

1001. Eight vessels were built in Victoria during 1884. These were all small, their average burden being only 21 tons. The vessels registered numbered 22, of an average burden of 237 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1884.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Cutters	4	52		Barque	1	315	12
Ketch	1	42		Cutters	5	76	7
Steamers	3	73		Ketches	2	83	7
				Schooner	1	164	8
				Ship	1	1,157	14
				Steamers	12	3,420	160
Total	8	167		Total	22	5,215	208

* The figures for Greece are for 1875.

† Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

Vessels on the register. 1002. The vessels on the register at the end of 1884 numbered 337, viz., 96 steamers and 241 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 20,701 tons and carried 964 men; and the latter measured 40,414 tons and carried 1,142 men.

Lighters and boats. 1003. The licences issued in 1884 to lighters numbered 124, and to boats 592. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Melbourne Harbour Trust. 1004. 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, in 1876, succeeded in securing the passing of an Act* for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877, and was afterwards amended by an Act† which came into operation in April, 1883.

Objects of Trust. 1005. Under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act, Commissioners were appointed, their principal objects being—(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 1884 §:—

	Cost to 31st December, 1884.
Wharfs and approaches	£171,960
Harbour improvements	159,423
Reclamations	10,070
Dredging and landing silt	306,202
Plant	310,005

Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode. 1006. 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

* The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

† The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

‡ 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 322 ante.

widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's 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 was estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would 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 would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would 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 1884, the Trust possessed eleven dredges, five of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 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 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet, commonly get to the Melbourne wharfs at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 16 feet 6 inches at spring tides, whilst one vessel drawing 17 feet 7 inches, and one drawing as much as 18 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1884.† The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 9 inches since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water is now 14 feet.

1007. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1884 amounted Silt raised. to 1,649,645 cubic yards, viz., 1,132,156 cubic yards from the bay, and 517,489 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings were less than those in the previous year by 9,500 cubic yards, but the bay dredgings were nearly double in quantity to those in that year. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 2,550,345 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 2,506,414 cubic yards, together making a total of 5,056,759 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 2,096,637 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 2,960,122 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works.

* It is said that the largest dredges in the world are the *Isthmia* and *Poseidon*, now engaged in cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. Each of these enormous dredges is of 300 horse-power; the main chain has 24 buckets attached to it, each of a capacity of 750 lbs., so that on favorable soil each dredge can extract 500 cubic metres (about 560 yards) of mud per hour.—See Report of Consul Wood on the Trade and Commerce of Patras, 1884, p. 161. Harrison and Sons, London, 1885.

† See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1884," page 73.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

1008. The canal at Fisherman's Bend, when the existing contract is completed, will be of a total length of 6,000 feet, having a surface width at low water of 266 feet, and a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, the greatest depth extending along the bottom for a width of 100 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by the Government until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months, at a cost of £65,060. It is estimated that the total quantity of soil (chiefly sand) to be excavated under this contract will be 740,000 cubic yards, and of this, up to the end of 1884, 226,280 cubic yards had been removed; but, in order to open the river throughout to a depth of 18 feet simultaneously with the completion of the canal, it has been found necessary to provide for the removal, within 18 months, of over 1,500,000 cubic yards of dredgings from the river, of which about a third had been removed up to the 30th September, 1884. The canal will probably be completed so as to be in use in the early part of 1886, by which time it is expected that sufficient wharfage will be ready to accommodate all vessels which come to the port having a less draught than 22 feet.*

Postal
returns.

1009. 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 satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1883 ...	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	5,401,330	50,345,719
1884 ...	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	5,767,781	54,314,732
Increase ...	47	2,441,717	1,160,845	366,451	3,969,013

Proportion of
letters per
head.

1010. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 33·7 in 1883, and of 35·3 in 1884.

Registered
letters.

1011. On the 1st July, 1881, the fee for registering letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led to an immediate increase in the number of letters registered, which has been more than sustained ever since. The

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1884," pages 9 and 15.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1884 was 2,089,185, as against 1,854,521 in 1883.

following figures show the number of registered letters in the last two years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1883	...	...	...	...	360,027
1884	...	...	...	...	463,074
					<hr/>
	Increase	...	...	...	103,047
					<hr/>

1012. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1883, 204,488, or 1 in every 151; and in 1884, 209,469, or 1 in every 159, of the total number received. In the former year 3,442, and in the latter year 3,666, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1883, £20,950, for £19,605 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1884, £13,898, for £12,931 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found. In 1883, 3,989, or 1 in every 7,762 letters posted, and in 1884, 4,289, or 1 in every 7,788, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 230 in 1883, and 201 in 1884, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £4,000 and £3,000 respectively. Only 4 letters in 1883, but as many as 16 letters in 1884, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1883, 2,850 letters, and in 1884, 2,208 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. In compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1883, 1,923 letters, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in 1884. Many of these were of very old dates. Under the powers given by the same act, 126 letters intended for promoters of lotteries, &c., were detained during the year; 10 of these contained money amounting in the aggregate to £15.* Four letters in 1883, and 7 letters in 1884, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 14,813 packets and 32,899 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1884.

1013. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1883 AND 1884.

			1883.		1884.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	184,166	...	194,008
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	20,322	...	15,461
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	...	204,488	...	209,469
			<hr/>		<hr/>

* During the current year (1885) directions have been issued prohibiting deliveries of correspondence addressed to nine persons, carrying on business as fortune-tellers.

1014. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1884.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	28,370,000	1,600,368	2,163,410	587,345	682,761
Newspapers ...	10,640,000	1,139,431	1,213,049	815,503	1,335,084
Packets ...	5,240,000	208,053	88,470	63,902	167,356
Total ...	44,250,000	2,947,852	3,464,929	1,466,750	2,185,201

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

1015. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1883 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1883 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,112,	359,	1,471,
Scotland ...	122,	48,	170,
Ireland ...	88,	30,	118,
Total United Kingdom	1,322,	437,	1,759, †

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

1016. Per head of population, 40·95 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 31·55 in Scotland, and 17·77 in Ireland, during 1883. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 36·77 to each inhabitant.

Letters per head in various countries.

1017. 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 the proportion in Australia is more than twice as high as that in any of the other countries named—except Switzerland, the United States, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and Luxemburg :—

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1883, and ended with the first quarter of 1884.

† Exclusive of 154 millions of post cards.

‡ *Almanach de Gotha*, 1884, page 1088. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters per Head.
Great Britain ...	40·5	Algeria ...	3·3
Australia ...	35·0	Argentine Republic	3·3
Switzerland ...	29·5	Brazil ...	3·0
United States ...	21·8	Uruguay ...	2·4
Belgium ...	21·1	Roumania ...	2·1
Germany ...	19·3	Japan ...	2·0
Holland ...	18·8	Greece ...	2·0
Luxemburg ...	17·5	Finland ...	1·9
France ...	16·7	Peru ...	1·8
Denmark ...	16·0	Russia ...	1·7
Canada ...	15·6	Egypt ...	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India	·7
Norway ...	9·3	Servia ...	·7
Sweden ...	9·2	Bulgaria ...	·6
Italy ...	5·3	Mexico ...	·4
Spain ...	5·0	Turkey ...	·4
Hawaii ...	4·8	Netherlands India ...	·2
Chili ...	4·5	Columbia ...	·2
Portugal ...	4·2	Persia ...	·05

1018. In the recently issued Report of the Post Office Department of Parcels post. this colony for the year 1884, it is stated that the question of a parcels post, by means of which parcels of larger dimensions and greater weight than are admissible for transmission by the ordinary post might be received and delivered, had been for a long time under consideration, and that, after a lengthened correspondence with India, arrangements had been completed for an exchange of parcels between that country and Victoria. The weight of a parcel is limited to 50lbs., and the maximum size to 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot. The charge for transmission is 1s. per lb., which covers the cost of transit from one terminal office to another. The Report goes on to state that the authorities of the British Post Office have opened negotiations for a similar system, to come into operation between the United Kingdom and Victoria; and that this proposal, and the advisability of establishing an inland parcels post, are now receiving serious attention.

1019. A congress of the countries taking part in the Postal Union, Postal Union. the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this book,* was held in Lisbon during the month of February, 1885. The Australian colonies appointed representatives to attend this congress, who, however, were not admitted to the meetings of the members of the Union. Upon the subject of the Australian colonies taking part in the Union, the Congress was unanimous, with the

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 369; same work, 1882-3, page 490; and same work 1881-2, page 318.

exception of the representatives of England, in declining to permit more than one vote being granted to the whole of Australia, which determination has been regarded as so unsatisfactory by this colony that it has been decided to take no further steps at present towards obtaining admission to the Union.

Foreign mail service.

1020. The following information respecting the contract mail lines, conveying mails between Australia and Europe, has been supplied for this work by Mr. S. W. McGowan, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria :—

- (a.) The fortnightly service conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company *viâ* Ceylon and Brindisi, the company being subsidized by Victoria to the extent of £85,000 per annum, other colonies and countries paying Victoria fixed transit rates for the carriage of their mails.
- (b.) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, who receive a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but are required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The fortnightly service performed by the Orient Company, who receive no direct subsidy, but are paid fixed transit rates for the various classes of mail matter conveyed by their vessels. The contract for this service was made by New South Wales with the Orient Company.
- (d.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who are subsidized by New Zealand to the extent of about £32,500 per annum. New South Wales formerly contributed an additional subsidy, but has recently withdrawn from the arrangement. Recent events show that this service may possibly be discontinued, as the United States Government exhibit a disinclination to share the cost.
- (e.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).

Time occupied by mail services.

1021. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these routes during the past year was as follows :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1884.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon* (P. & O. steamers)	37 14	35 5½	40 5	38 15
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	35 12	33 0	38 0	34 0
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	43 6	40 0	40 0	38 0
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	42 6	41 0	42 6	41 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers) ...	43 23	42 10	47 7	44 0

* The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55½ hours after their departure from London.

1022. On comparing the average times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. route with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from the United Kingdom the time occupied was shorter by 11 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by as much as 1 day 13 hours, than in 1883. It should be stated, however, that the course of post on the homeward voyage (*i.e.*, from Melbourne to London) was disturbed during the former year by the stringent quarantine regulations imposed by the Italian Government in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Egypt, which caused delay to two of the steamers of 6 and 7 days respectively. The shortest time occupied in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 39 days and 5½ hours in 1883, and 38 days and 15 hours in 1884; and from London to Melbourne 36 days and 5 hours in 1883, and 35 days and 5¼ hours in 1884.

Time
occupied
1883 and
1884 com-
pared.

1023. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 337 places up to the end of 1884. 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, the various Australasian colonies, Ceylon, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, the United States, Germany, China, and Japan. The following comparative statement of the business in the last two years shows a satisfactory increase in all the items:—

Money
orders

MONEY ORDERS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1883 ...	319	188,560	£ 532,162	211,813	£ 607,688
1884 ...	337	202,526	569,040	212,173	616,605
Increase	18	13,966	37,878	360	8,917

1024. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 16s. 2d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 18s. 1d.

Average
value of
money
orders.

1025. 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 in 1884 was much larger than in 1879 or 1874; whilst the net amount received

Money or-
ders.—Net
transactions
with United
Kingdom
and neigh-
bouring
colonies.

from the neighbouring colonies has largely increased since 1874. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1884 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

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.
		£		£
1874	14,823	45,614	11,928	51,702
1879	12,527	39,619	24,466	95,136
1884	17,337	56,995	27,841	108,094

Money orders in United Kingdom.

1026. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1883 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	11,761,819	21,531,978
Scotland	1,295,931	2,256,778
Ireland	825,047	1,256,773
Total United Kingdom	13,882,797	25,045,529

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

1027. The average value of each money order issued during 1883 in England was £1 16s. 7d., in Scotland £1 14s. 10d., and in Ireland £1 10s. 6d., or in the United Kingdom £1 16s. 1d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion of money orders to population.

1028. Twenty-one money orders were issued in Victoria during 1884 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year as many as 43 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 33 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 17 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 227,704, of the value of £608,669.

† See paragraph 1024 ante.

1029. Postal notes were first issued on the 1st January, 1885. These Postal notes. notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank, as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer, at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. and 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of the value of 5s. and 7s. 6d.; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As for money orders under £5 the charge is 6d., it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes issued during the first three months of 1885:—

POSTAL NOTES ISSUED IN FIRST QUARTER, 1885.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	710	35	10	0
1	6	488	36	12	0
2	0	920	92	0	0
2	6	879	109	17	6
3	0	1,036	155	8	0
3	6	667	116	14	6
4	0	1,218	243	12	0
4	6	640	144	0	0
5	0	2,287	571	15	0
7	6	1,018	381	15	0
10	0	3,173	1,586	10	0
10	6	748	392	14	0
15	0	1,349	1,011	15	0
20	0	3,069	3,069	0	0
Total	...	18,202	7,947	3	0

1030. The nominal value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1884 was £553,000, or £83,000 more than in 1883. In both years, over Value of stamps issued, 1884. half the total amount received for stamps was for postage stamps, and much more than a fourth was for duty stamps; but with reference to the figures for 1884, it is impossible to say what proportion were

actually used for the purposes indicated, as postage, fee, and duty stamps were made interchangeable on and after the 1st January, 1884. The following are the nominal values of each description of stamps issued in the two years :—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1883 AND 1884.

Description.	Nominal Value.	
	1883.	1884.
	£	£
Postage	243,462	303,057
Fee	61,260	21,222*
Railway freight	25,610	31,392
Duty—(a) Adhesive	111,087	162,775
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c.	28,734	34,462
Total	470,153	552,908

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

1031. 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 :—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs. ‡
	Post Office. †	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
1883 ...	£ 249,644	£ 81,264	£ 330,908	£ 433,336
1884 ...	267,740	89,077	356,817	458,664
Increase ...	18,096	7,813	25,909	25,328

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

1032. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £102,428 in 1883, and by £101,847 in 1884, or a proportionate excess of about 31 per cent. in the former and 30

* Value to the 23rd April, after which the issue of fee-stamps was discontinued.

† Including Money Order Office.

‡ The cost of construction and repairs of electric telegraph lines, amounting to £22,043 in 1883 and £32,717 in 1884, is not included in this column, it being, for the most part, charged against the capital cost.

per cent. in the latter year; as a set-off against which deficits, it is pointed out that the following special items, which are more properly a charge on the general revenue than on the revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department, 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 £4,000 in 1884; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1884 to £14,505; the loss on mails by P. & O. and Orient steamers, amounting in 1884 to £32,222;* and expenditure in connexion with the Post Office Savings Banks, amounting to £7,594; which items make a total of £58,320; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £43,527, is much more than accounted for by the value of unpaid telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £30,000, and of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £45,000. The deficit in 1884 is thus apportioned by the Postal Department :—

Loss in working the Telegraph system within the limits of Victoria	...	...	...	...	£25,000
Subsidy for duplicate Telegraph Cable	...	...	...	...	14,505
Loss on the Inland Postal Service	...	...	...	...	22,122
" Intercolonial	...	...	...	...	8,000
" Transit of Mails to Europe	...	...	...	...	32,220
Total deficit	...	...	...	...	<u>£101,847</u>

1033. In the Post Office Reports it is pointed out that in future it will not be possible to show the postal revenue accurately, in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote postage, fees under the Stamp Statute, and duties payable under the Stamp Duties Act, being made interchangeable from the 1st January, 1884. It is stated, however, that it is intended to obtain more reliable records of the correspondence posted at the various post offices, from which it is hoped a fair estimate will be obtained of the postal business.

Exact postal revenue after 1883 not traceable.

1034. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £41,923 in 1883, and £58,769 in 1884, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

1035. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1884, £23,431 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages, and a penalty of £100 was inflicted for late arrival of mails. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus

Net cost of mail services.

* See paragraph 1035 *post*.

£35,238 as against £23,542 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the four mail services :—

					Net Cost.
P. & O. Service	...	...	...	...	£30,427
Orient	„	...	...	...	1,795
San Francisco	„	...	...	...	2,972
Torres Straits	„	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>£35,238</u>

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

1036. 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 1883 and 1884, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA CEYLON, 1879, 1883, AND 1884.

Items of Receipt and Payment.				1879.	1883.	1884.
PAYMENTS.				£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	...	...	...	90,000	85,000	85,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails	...	...	...	2,050	1,650	1,750
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails	...	...	...	242	230	357
Amount due to Great Britain	...	...	...	...	1,277	241
Total	...	...	...	92,292	88,157	87,348
RECEIPTS.						
Postages collected in Victoria	...	...	...	15,261	18,381	18,066
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	...	...	...	14,741	...	...
„ „ New South Wales	...	...	...	13,236	18,377	14,577
„ „ South Australia	...	...	...	18,321	12,418	9,223
„ „ Tasmania	...	...	...	3,866	4,907	3,570
„ „ Queensland	...	...	...	1,602	2,772	3,784
„ „ Western Australia	...	...	...	2,336	2,800	2,811
„ „ New Zealand	...	...	...	9,094	8,068	4,600
„ „ Fiji	...	...	...	80	179	190
„ „ France	...	...	...	1,100	...	...
Penalty for late arrival of mails	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total	...	...	...	79,637	67,902	56,921
Net cost to Victoria	...	...	...	12,655	20,255	30,427

Increased
cost of mail
service.

1037. It will be observed that the net cost of the mail service *via* Ceylon was greater in 1884 than in 1883 by over £10,000, or by 50 per cent. ; which was owing to the large amount of correspondence transmitted by the Orient company's line of steamers in 1884, in consequence of the Government of New South Wales having contracted with that company for a fortnightly service, to alternate with the Victorian mail service. It will also be noticed that the net cost of the fortnightly mail service in 1884 was two and a-half times greater than the monthly service under the old contract in 1879 (the last year of the old contract).

1038. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1884 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £108,520; of which £41,993 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,102,649 by road, and 2,304,450 by rail, or 6,407,099 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was nearly 4d., and by rail $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., resulting in a mean of $4\frac{1}{8}$ d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was something less than three-fifths of a penny ($\cdot 59$ d.).

Cost of inland mail service.

1039. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 401 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 1884, the lines were extended by 360 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 784 miles; a fair 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.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1883 ...	365	3,660	7,271	1,037,429	437,543	1,474,972
1884 ...	401	4,020	8,055	1,120,626	473,670	1,594,296
Increase	36	360	784	83,197	36,127	119,324

1040. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates chargeable on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for 10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less; and in order to provide for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some additional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction had been made in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words; and from the returns of the first quarter of the year, it appears that 39,255 messages were transmitted to that colony, yielding a revenue of £4,018,

Reduction in telegraph charges.

* These are Government telegrams.

as compared with 29,851 messages, and a revenue of £4,234, during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Telephones.

1041. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation, at the end of 1884, 913 telephone "exchange" wires, of a total length of 880 miles, worked by private companies; also 129 private wires, of a total length of 320 miles, for telephone and other purposes. The former yielded a revenue to the State of £3,570, and the latter of £1,382. As compared with the previous year, the telephone "exchange" wires increased by 197, and the private wires by 15. In connexion with the telephones, about four miles of subterranean cables have recently been laid, two miles containing 100 wires, and two miles 50 wires. Further trials of the system are contemplated.

Telegrams to and from Europe.

1042. During 1884, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versâ*, was 16,090 and the cost to the senders was £91,206. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 48,896, and were transmitted at a charge of £270,767; as compared with the previous year, the former shows an increase of 13 per cent., and the latter of 8 per cent.

Course of a telegram to London.

1043. 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

1044. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1875	2,629	4,510	29·9	332
	1880	3,215	6,019	36·6	374
	1882	3,493	6,922	39·7	385
	1883	3,660	7,271	41·7	393
New South Wales*...	1875	4,926	8,012	15·9	812
	1880	7,956	13,188	25·7	1,076
	1882	9,013	15,902	29·2	1,103
	1883	9,315	17,272	30·1	1,072
Queensland ...	1875	3,956	...	5·9	2,182
	1880	5,768	8,150	8·6	2,551
	1882	6,344	9,355	9·5	2,555
	1883	6,654	10,618	10·0	2,315
South Australia* ...	1875	3,147	3,904	3·5	1,495
	1880	4,754	6,904	5·3	1,777
	1882	5,093	8,071	5·6	1,735
	1883	5,278	8,824	5·8	1,733
Western Australia...	1875	766	...	0·8	2,868
	1880	1,555	1,593	1·6	5,359
	1882	1,585	1,593	1·6	5,152
	1883	1,585	1,609	1·6	5,000
Tasmania ...	1875	396	468	15·0	382
	1880	878	1,096	33·3	765
	1882	1,228	1,497	46·6	1,003
	1883	1,273	1,543	48·3	1,009
New Zealand ...	1875	3,156	...	30·3	840
	1880	3,706	9,401	35·6	764
	1882	3,974	9,848	38·2	768
	1883	4,074	10,037	39·2	753

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1045. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1883 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the eight preceding years :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1883.

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

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia and in New South Wales in 1875 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

1046. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1883, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1883.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

1047. On the continent of Australia there were 26,492 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 31,839 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1883. At the same date at least 45,594 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 57,174 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 8·9 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 10·3 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population there were in the former 1,093 miles of line, and in the latter 1,029 miles.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

1048. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that most messages are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in New Zealand, and the next in Victoria:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

	Number of Messages.
1. New South Wales	2,107,288
2. New Zealand	1,599,400
3. Victoria	1,474,972
4. Queensland	1,018,350
5. South Australia	696,453
6. Tasmania	250,481
7. Western Australia	88,018
Total	<u>7,234,962</u>

Telegraphs in British dominions.

1049. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom ...	27,103	132,459	31,400,
Australasia ...	31,839	57,174	7,235,
Canada ...	11,300	...	1,200,
Cape of Good Hope ...	4,031	...	100,
Ceylon ...	1,093	...	...
India ...	21,740	...	1,600,
West Indies ...	3,200	...	200,

1050. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
Algeria ...	4,300	...	800,
Austria-Hungary ...	32,214	93,599	10,900,
Belgium ...	3,690	16,723	4,200,
Bosnia ...	1,548	2,995	...
Brazil ...	4,600	...	300,
Bulgaria ...	1,551	2,175	...
Central America ...	5,400	...	800,
Chili ...	5,600	...	300,
Cochin-China ...	1,200	...	100,
Denmark ...	2,307	6,304	1,200,
Egypt ...	5,500	...	700,
France ...	45,943	144,932	19,900,
Germany ...	46,204	165,159	19,200,
Greece ...	2,898	3,566	300,
Holland ...	2,642	9,758	3,300,
Italy ...	17,810	60,439	6,500,
Japan ...	1,900	...	1,300,
Java ...	3,500	...	400,
La Plata ...	6,300	...	300,
Luxemburg ...	193	333	...
Mexico ...	9,100	...	700,
Persia ...	3,300	...	500,
Peru ...	1,600	...	100,
Portugal ...	2,775	7,039	...
Roumania ...	2,870	5,986	1,000,
Russia ...	69,854	133,815	7,300,
Servia ...	1,398	2,023	...
Spain ...	13,099	28,704	...
Sweden and Norway ...	9,903	21,332	2,100,
Switzerland ...	4,246	10,279	2,900,
Turkey ...	15,100	...	1,200,
United States ...	121,200	...	34,300,

1051. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1880-81. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1883 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD, 1880-81.

Continent.	Miles.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia (1883) ...	31,840	7,200,
Europe	284,300	108,200,
America	168,300	38,200,
Asia	32,100	3,900,
Africa	12,500	1,600,
<i>Cables</i>	105,300	...
Total	634,340	159,100,

1052. Under the Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways in Victoria are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling, and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly, also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year. The first of such reports will be due in September, 1885.†

1053. 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 on the 30th June, 1884, was $1,623\frac{3}{4}$; consisting of 1,419 miles of single and $204\frac{3}{4}$ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 441.

† Whilst this work was passing through the press, the first report of the Railways Commissioners, dated 30th September, 1885, covering a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1885, was presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper No. 64, Session 1885).

construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the half-year ended 30th June, 1884:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.
(Half-year ended 30th June, 1884.)

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1884.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Half-year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ 5,341,942†	£ 53,022	} 1,021,128
Sandhurst to Echuca	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	669,207‡	12,112	
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,639	4,251	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	156,401	6,875	
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	294,060	6,191	
Dunolly to St. Arnaud	33	33	158,422	4,800	
St. Arnaud to Donald	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	92,086	3,877	
Castlemaine to Maldon	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	47,327	4,617	
Ballarat to Maryborough	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	264,492	6,223	
Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line)	...	2	2	6,942	3,471	
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	60,768	4,051	
Sandhurst to Inglewood	30	30	153,297	5,110	
Inglewood to Charlton	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	155,379	3,635	
Eaglehawk to Kerang § (including Eaglehawk to Kerang Junction)	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	182,525§	3,725	
Charlton to Wycheproof	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,392	4,690	
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	67,003	3,722	
Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh §	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,737§	3,725	
Total ...	100$\frac{3}{4}$	438$\frac{1}{2}$	539$\frac{1}{4}$	7,846,619	14,550	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown	6	...	6	443,252||	73,875	} 1,000,951
Newport to Geelong ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	1,104,274¶	28,315	
West Geelong to Ballarat ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,753,150	32,769
Geelong to Queenscliff	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	108,599	5,234	
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch)	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	310,213	5,909	
Colac to Camperdown	28	28	115,080	4,110	
Warrenheip to Gordons	13	13	83,400	6,415	
Ballarat to Ararat	57	57	322,741	5,662	
Ararat to Stawell	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	116,345	6,205	
Stawell to Horsham	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	239,076	4,468	
Horsham to Dimboola	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	69,279	3,260	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	53,991	4,075	
Ararat to Hamilton	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	312,769	4,703	
Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf)	...	54	54	274,523	5,083	
Braxholme to Casterton §...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	86,606§	3,725	
Total ...	61$\frac{1}{4}$	459	520$\frac{1}{4}$	5,393,298	10,367	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £666,230.

‡ Including a bridge over Murray at Echuca, which cost the Victorian Government £49,282.

§ Completed portion only. The expenditure on this portion has been estimated. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

|| Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

¶ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1884.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Half-year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line)	5	...	5	100,590	20,118	} 737,553
Essendon to Wodonga ...	14½	167½	182	1,683,365	9,249	
Wodonga to Murray River ...	...	2¼	2¼	33,985	15,104
Tallarook to Yea ...	...	23¾	23¾	141,828	5,972
Mangalore to Shepparton ...	...	45	45	234,781	5,217
Shepparton to Numurkah ...	...	20½	20½	64,252	3,134
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	26,870	3,838
Benalla to St. James ...	...	20½	20½	67,644	3,299
Wangaratta to Beechworth ...	...	23	23	156,560	6,807
Everton to Myrtleford ...	...	16½	16½	65,751	3,985
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	66,685	4,763
Total ...	19½	340	359½	2,642,311	7,350	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Spencer to Flinders streets Junction	...	¾	¾	6,799	9,065	} 427,961
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	227,441	33,695	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118¼	118¼	780,963	6,604
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	22¼	22¼	99,168	4,457
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	...	20¼	20¼	177,419	8,761
Caulfield to Frankston ...	...	20	20	115,694	5,784
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	16½	...	16½	1,463,164†	83,287	434,724
Total ...	23¼	181½	204¾	2,870,648	14,020	
Grand Total ...	204¾	1,419	1,623¾	18,752,876‡	11,549	3,622,317

Railways in course of construction.

1054. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction at the end of June, 1884, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

* Exclusive of rolling-stock

† Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's Bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £88,929.

‡ The total cost of the railways to the 30th June, 1884, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, cost of floating loans, &c., was £22,122,181.—See paragraph 1064 *post*.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, JUNE 1884.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 30th June, 1884.
<i>Northern System.</i>			
	Miles.	£	£
Eaglehawk to Kerang †	24½	91,262	44,978‡
Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh †	7	26,075	20,718‡
Total	31½	117,337	65,696
<i>Western System.</i>			
Branxholme to Casterton †	8¾	119,200	45,661‡
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>			
North Melbourne to Coburg (Suburban)	5	18,625	114,260
<i>Eastern System.</i>			
Morwell to Mirboo	20¼	75,430	31,969
Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)...	5½	51,986	37,500
Total	25¾	127,416	69,469
Grand Total	71	382,578	295,086

1055. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), Railways authorized, 1884. which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of 1,201½ miles, were authorized. Of these lines 54, of a total length of 1,173 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28½ miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for the country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, is £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths and authorized cost of the lines referred to; also the cost of further slight extensions and other works in connexion with existing lines legalised under the same Act:—

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Incomplete portion only. For particulars of the portion open for traffic, see last table.

‡ Estimated.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED, 1884.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
COUNTRY LINES.	Miles.	£
Avoca and Ararat	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	167,159
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	117,551
Bacchus Marsh Junction and Newport	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,491
Ballarat East and Buninyong	8	34,510
Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch	3	12,942
Ballarat Racecourse and Springs	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,158
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest	20	86,276
Camperdown and Curdie's River	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	85,197
Camperdown to Terang and Warrnambool	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	187,650
Coburg and Somerton	7	30,197
Creswick and Daylesford	23	99,218
Dandenong and Leongatha	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	300,887
Dimboola and South Australian Border	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	272,846
Fitzroy and Whittlesea	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	89,512
Frankston and Crib Point	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,570
Mornington Railway	8	34,510
Frankston Cemetery	$\frac{3}{4}$	3,236
Hamilton and Coleraine	23	99,218
Heyfield and Bairnsdale	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	214,611
Horsham and Natimuk	19	81,962
Inglewood and Dunolly	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	104,610
Kerang and Swan Hill	36	155,297
Koroit and Belfast	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,922
Koroit Railway, <i>via</i> Penshurst	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	205,983
Hamilton and Penshurst	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	74,413
Koroit and Warrnambool	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,373
Kyneton and Redesdale	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,177
Lancefield and Kilmore	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
Leongatha and Port Albert	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	216,767
Lilydale and Healesville (<i>via</i> Yarra Flats)	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	65,785
Lubeck and Rupanyup	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,295
Maffra and Briagolong	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,060
Maldon and Lanecoorie	15	64,707
Moe and Narracan	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,295
Mount Moriac and Forest... ..	11	47,452
Murchison and Rushworth	13	56,079
Murtoa and Werracknabeal	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	131,571
Myrtleford and Bright	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,805
Numurkah and Cobram	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,747
Numurkah and Nathalia	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,079
Ondit and Beeac	8	34,510
Ringwood and Ferntree Gully	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,432
Sale and Stratford	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,981
Scarsdale and Lintons	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,589
Shepparton and Dookie	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
St. James and Yarrawonga	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	87,355
Tatura and Echuca	34	146,669
Terang and Mortlake	13	56,079
Wandong, Heathcote, and Sandhurst	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	307,357
Warragul and Neerim	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,216
Wedderburn-road and Wedderburn	5	21,569
Wodonga and Talangatta... ..	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	108,924
Yackandandah and Beechworth	13	57,158
Yea and Mansfield	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	240,493
Total	1,173	5,060,080

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED, 1884—continued.

Names of Lines.					Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
SUBURBAN LINES.					Miles.	£
Alphington and Heidelberg	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	39,310
Brighton and Picnic Point	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	38,120
Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,340
Fitzroy Branch	...	...	...	...	1	14,300
Hawthorn and Kew	...	...	...	...	1	14,300
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	...	...	...	2	28,590
Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh <i>via</i> Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington	...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,090
Royal Park and Clifton Hill	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	33,350
Total					28 $\frac{1}{2}$	407,400
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Murray Bridge Railway (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Murray Bridge Railway	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Flinders-street Viaduct	...	...	...	...	...	73,000
Duplication of Lines—						
North-Eastern, to Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	200,000
Hawthorn and Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Junction station, Alphington line	...	...	...	...	...	51,000
Railway bridge over Yarra, near Falls Bridge, and raising Sandridge and St. Kilda lines	...	...	...	...	...	140,000
Railway bridge over Yarra, at Cremorne	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Workshops, sheds, works, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	640,000
Total					1,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,626,730
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	178,000
Grand Total					1,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,804,730

1056. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of 1883 and on the 30th June, 1884. An increase will be observed under all the heads:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1883 AND 1884.

Date.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
31 December 1883	259	435	154	405	3,853	235	£ 2,297,890
30 June 1884	271	438†	200	409	3,849	251	2,394,904
Increase	12	3	46	4	...	16	97,014
Decrease	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including 1 Rowan's car.

1057. The passenger rates per mile are approximately as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1884.

		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
First class, country lines	...	2		Second class, country lines	1½
„ suburban lines	...	1		„ suburban lines	¾

1058. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during 1883 and 1884, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, especially in the distance travelled and the goods traffic, which increased by 22 and 26 per cent. respectively. 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* :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.			Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1883	...	...	1,562	5,701,513	26,485,304	1,881,760
1884	...	...	1,663	6,947,876	31,936,453	2,383,889
Increase	...	...	101	1,246,363	5,451,149	502,129

1059. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1883 and 1884 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1883	786,773	980,857	130,681	1,898,311	1,273,922	624,389	67·11
1884	867,120	1,181,225	147,804	2,196,149	1,335,800	860,349	60·82
Increase	80,347	200,368	17,123	297,838	61,878	235,960	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·29

* The following lines were opened for traffic during the year 1884, at the dates named :—12th February, portion of Eaglehawk to Kerang line, between Mitiamo and Pyramid Hill, 12½ miles; 15th February, portion of the Branxholme to Casterton line, as far as Henty, 23½ miles; 2nd April, portion of the Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh line, as far as Melton, 15½ miles; 16th June, Castlemaine to Maldon, 10½ miles; 1st September, Henty to Casterton, 8¾ miles; 9th September, North Melbourne to Coburg, 5 miles; 25th October, Pyramid Hill to Kerang, 24½ 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.

1060. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway line open for traffic was only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater in 1884 than in 1883, the net income increased by £236,000, or by nearly two-fifths; and was also greater by £108,900 than in 1881, when the net income received was next largest to that in the year under review. This result was due to the large increase in the revenue of 1884, as compared with 1883, amounting to £300,000, or to 16 per cent., as against which the working expenses increased by only £62,000, or by 5 per cent. The increased revenue is mainly to be found under the head of freight on goods traffic, which shows the high increase of 20 per cent., and which was largely stimulated by the abundant harvest reaped in the beginning of the year. In regard to the working expenses, it should be pointed out that in 1883 they were unusually heavy, owing to extensive renewals of the permanent way, the proportion of working expenses to receipts—viz., 67 per cent.—being, in consequence, the highest yet recorded. In 1884 this proportion—61 per cent.—was higher than in any previous year except 1883 and 1882; prior to the latter year the proportion had always been less than 55 per cent.

Increase in net railway income.

1061. 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 eleven years:—

Earnings and expenses per mile.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1884.

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
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276

1062. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile, as a rule, gradually decrease; thus in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 26 per cent. of that open in 1884, the annual net profits per mile were more than twice as great as at the latter period. In 1880 and 1881, exceptional increases occurred in

Decrease of net profits per mile.

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 short suburban lines the net profits per mile are naturally greater than on the country lines.

Railway
debt.

1063. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1884, was £21,596,180, which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £21,608,373.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £228,795, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £21,379,578.

Capital
account of
railways.

1064. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,733,174, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £222,800 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 £310,374 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of June, 1884, to £22,122,181, and at the same period the balance at credit was £2,219,366. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

RECEIPTS.			
Gross amount of loans...	...	...	£21,608,373
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	222,800
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
From consolidated revenue	...	...	310,374
Total receipts	...	...	£24,341,547
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£18,752,876§
Rolling-stock and general construction	...	...	2,867,830||
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	295,086§
Preliminary surveys	...	...	106,389
Total expenditure	...	...	£22,122,181
Balance unexpended	...	....	£2,219,366

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

1065. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £21,620,706, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 332 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1068 *post*.

‡ See footnote (*) on page 117 *ante*.

§ For particulars of the expenditure on the completed lines, and on those in progress, see tables following paragraphs 1053 and 1054 *ante*.

|| Including net cost of floating the loans, £228,795; and Kensington Hill works, £22,702.

Railways in 1884 has already been stated* to have been £860,349. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·979 or £3 19s. 7d. per cent., as compared with a proportion of £2 19s. 2d. in the previous year.† It should be mentioned that the average rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital on the 30th June, 1884, was 4·62 per cent.‡

1066. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways has borne to their capital cost during each of the last four years :—

							Percentage of Capital Cost.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·083
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·512
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·958
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·979

1067. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1884, including rolling-stock, was £1,663,200.

1068. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £242,300, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 31st December, 1883, and a further number of 6 per cent. debentures of the value of £38,900 will fall due on the 1st January, 1886. Subjoined is a statement of the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of June, 1884, and of the rates of interest payable thereon :—

HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY DEBENTURES, 30TH JUNE, 1884.

Rate of Interest.					Amount.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£38,900
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	183,900
	Total	...	...	...	£222,800

1069. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom; whilst in one year

* See table following paragraph 1059 *ante*.

† During the year 1884-5, the net railway revenue amounted to £904,507, equal to 4·10 per cent. on the capital cost of the lines opened for traffic.

‡ See table following paragraph 342 *ante*.

(1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts 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.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500‡	5·65	£ 82,627	8·26	+ £ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	- 4,159	- ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·73	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	- 71,828§	- 4·92§	- 139,913	- 9·58
1883 ..	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	- 48,834	- 3·10
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

1070. 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 on the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879 and the first six months of 1884. During the latter period the net income was equivalent to $5\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was slightly higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained during the half-year was

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1884, the capital cost was £1,663,200, as stated in paragraph 1067 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ 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.

§ The minus sign (-) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

£8,600. This most satisfactory result is attributable to the largely increased settlement which has quite recently sprung up in the more distant suburbs of Melbourne. It may also be mentioned that, during the period referred to, the railways were for the first time under the control of the Commissioners.

1071. The figures in the fourth column (net income) show that during the 6 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1884, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £156,905; 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 £249,748.

1072. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last 5½ years has been not much more than half that upon the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1884.

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
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
Total	188,191	103,131	291,322

1073. The revenue returned in 1884 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as 8 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—and over 5½ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines; but varied from 2 per cent. to 3½ per cent. on the other lines. The net returns on all the systems, except

* This table includes compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, &c., which it has been found impossible to separate. The amount so payable, however, is comparatively trifling.

† 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, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in 6 years.

Compensation for railway accidents.

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

the Eastern system, were, in proportion to the capital cost, considerably higher than in the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1883 and 1884, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1883 AND 1884.

					1883. Per Cent.	1884. Per Cent.
Northern system ...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·96
Western system ...	...	...	...	...	2·39	3·52
North-Eastern system ...	...	...	...	...	6·91	8·16
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ...	...	...	...	...	2·58	2·00
Hobson's Bay lines ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	5·59
					2·96	3·98
		All lines ...	...	...

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1074. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1880, and for the years 1882 and 1883:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 1,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1870	274	3·1	37·7
	1875	617	7·0	78·0
	1880	1,199	13·6	139·4
	1882	1,355	15·4	149·5
	1883	1,562	17·8	167·6
New South Wales ...	1870	335	1·1	66·6
	1875	437	1·4	72·0
	1880	850	2·8	114·5
	1882	1,313	4·2	160·6
	1883	1,365	4·4	157·0
Queensland ...	1870	206	0·3	178·3
	1875	265	0·4	146·1
	1880	633	0·9	280·0
	1882	867	1·3	349·2
	1883	1,038	1·6	361·1
South Australia ...	1870	133	0·1	72·4
	1875	274	0·3	130·2
	1880	667	0·7	249·3
	1882	945	1·0	322·0
	1883	988	1·1	324·5

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 1,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142·3
	1880	72	...	248·1
	1882	95	0·1	308·8
	1883	115	0·1	362·8
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	5·7	144·7
	1880	172	6·5	149·9
	1882	167	6·3	136·3
	1883	167	6·3	132·3
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	5·2	144·2
	1880	1,258	12·1	259·5
	1882	1,465	14·1	283·0
	1883	1,480	14·2	273·6

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1075. At the end of 1883, the lines of Victoria extended over 82 more miles than those of New Zealand, and 197 more miles than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1883, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

1076. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, it occupied a lower position than any colony except New South Wales and Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in 1883 in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1077. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1883, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1883 in Australia was five times, and in Australasia seven times, as great as it was at the commencement of 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.
1870	948	948
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
1882	4,575	6,207
1883	5,068	6,715

Railways in
Australasia
in propor-
tion to area
and popula-
tion.

1078. In 1883, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 1·7 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 209 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants ; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 2·2 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 217·2 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

1079. 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 662 out of 988 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 122 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.

1080. In 1883, the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was somewhat greater than on the Australian continent, but

was much less than the length open on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of nearly 53 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria in recent years; whilst the net receipts amounted to 4·3 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.

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	13,202	650,945,834	612,401,758	60,521,638	31,819,248
Scotland ...	2,964	98,531,315	52,031,527	7,685,493	3,974,797
Ireland ...	2,502	35,444,163	19,284,852	2,855,239	1,574,412
Total United Kingdom }	18,668	784,921,312	683,718,137	71,062,370	37,368,457

1081. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

Railways in British possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	10,832	Canada ...	8,805
Ceylon ...	178	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	92	Trinidad ...	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Natal ...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,346 \dagger		

1082. It may be remarked that five years previously Natal had only 5 miles and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1883, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the former and 1,346 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

Extension of railways in Natal and Cape Colony.

1083. In India, in 1882, there were 4,611 miles of guaranteed and 5,533 miles of State railways open, or 10,144 miles in all. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the guaranteed railway lines

Railways in India.

* See table following paragraph 1059, and paragraphs 1060 and 1065, *ante*.

† Including 133 miles of private lines.

was 57 per cent., and on the State railway lines 46 per cent.; or 50 per cent. on the two descriptions of railway lines combined. The number of passengers carried in the year was 58,876,000, besides about 32,000 season ticket holders; and the weight of goods carried was 14,833,243 tons, in addition to about 700,000 head of live stock.

Railways in
Australia,
Canada,
and India
compared.

1084. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over a greater length by three-fourths than, and the railways in British India extend over twice the length of, all the lines upon the Australian continent.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

1085. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers carried. (000's omitted)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted)	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted.)
EUROPE.		£		£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	12,398	260,000,	48,881,	24,337,	...
Belgium ...	2,682	67,040,	59,665,	6,479,	3,815,
Denmark ...	857	...	7,220,	664,	458,
France ...	15,553	441,923,	179,730,	44,419,	22,414,
German Empire ...	21,351	453,367,	...	46,159,	25,810,
Greece ...	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1,747	23,046,	18,008,	2,154,	1,203,
Italy ...	5,615	111,481,	34,372,	7,718,	5,558,
Portugal ...	927	...	2,449	828,	...
Russia ...	14,226	...	35,784,	33,473,	21,896,
Spain ...	4,550	...	14,813,	5,569,	2,453,
Sweden and Norway ...	4,817	31,214,	10,646,	2,466,	1,394,
Switzerland ...	1,790	41,329,	24,047,	3,083,	1,602,
Turkey in Europe ...	865	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation	1,628	11,377,	2,671,	...	...
Chili ...	1,159	...	...	...	...
United States ...	120,552	1,561,520	312,687,	171,619,	...
Uruguay ...	260	...	...	...	...

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1882.

1086. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884,* the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1882; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

* Page 1086, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1882.

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	...	1874 ...	175,788	8,074
1840 ...	5,335	513	1875 ...	183,681	7,894
1850 ...	23,612	1,828	1876 ...	192,262	8,582
1855 ...	42,320	3,742	1877 ...	199,235	6,974
1860 ...	66,376	4,812	1878 ...	205,635	6,400
1865 ...	90,116	4,748	1879 ...	213,737	8,102
1870 ...	137,850	9,547	1880 ...	221,718	7,981
1871 ...	146,168	8,318	1881 ...	236,613	14,895
1872 ...	155,891	9,723	1882 ...	255,645	19,032
1873 ...	167,714	11,823			

1087. By the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883 Tramways. (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the municipalities interested, any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways the sole right was then vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, twelve in number, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal revenues. The Trust is required by the Act to complete the tramways by the 12th October, 1889, and to grant a 30 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884, or the time the liability for interest commences. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute a further annual amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the first ten years, 2 per cent. during the next ten years, and 3 per cent. during the remainder of the term, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate reduction or extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust during construction of the trams are to be

defrayed out of the loan ; after that period one-half will be paid by the company, not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the other half by the municipalities ; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The first loan of the Trust—for £500,000, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was successfully floated in London on the 6th November, 1884, and the construction of the lines is now being rapidly proceeded with. The following account of the tramways, and proposed mode of working them, has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust :—

“The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 16 miles by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working :—

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway ; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called “yokes,” which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or on ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, for keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and for taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines and the horse line to Port Melbourne are to be paved with red-gum blocks ; the other horse lines will be laid on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince’s-bridge-Railway Stations *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d.

* Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the Tramways Trust Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust’s debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

1088. The following table contains a statement of the average rates ^{Wages.} of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Description of Labour.	1874.	1879.	1884.
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.			
Farm labourers ... per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Reapers* ... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	9s. to 10s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers* ... " "	3s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers* ... per bushel, "	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOUR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £50	£25 to £60	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	14s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	8s. to 20s.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOUR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	11s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£70 to £90	£70 to £90	£60 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£50 to £60	£50	£50 to £60
Grooms, coachmen, &c. } per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Gardeners ... " "	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board and lodging	£40 to £60	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30	£35 to £52
General servants ... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£25 to £40
Housemaids ... " "	£30 to £36	£25 to £35	£25 to £40
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £35	£20 to £25	£20 to £40
MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.			
General labourers... per day, without board	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without board	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.

* Of late years, the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

Prices.

1089. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Articles.	1874.	1879.	1884.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.	4s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.	3s. 7½d. to 4s. 3d.
Barley "	3s. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.
Oats "	2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Maize "	3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d.	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.	4s. 4d. to 5s.
Bran "	1s. to 1s. 4½d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	10½d. to 1s. 2d.
Hay per ton	£4 to £6 5s.	£3 5s. to £6 15s.	£3 10s. to £6
Flour, first quality "	£12 2s. 6d. to £15	£9 17s. 6d. to £12 15s.	£8 to £10
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6½d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£12 to £36	£22 to £43	£21 to £46
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £40	£8 to £52 10s.	£10 to £28
Cattle—			
Fat each	£5 10s. to £13 10s.	£4 10s. to £11 10s.	£6 to £19
Milch cows "	£5 10s. to £10 10s.	£5 to £8 15s.	£5 to £10
Sheep, fat "	5s. to 20s.	4s. to 19s.	7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	4s. 6d. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s.	4s. to 14s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	4d. to 9d.	2d. to 7d.	3d. to 8d.
Mutton, " "	2½d. to 6½d.	1½d. to 4d.	2d. to 5d.
Veal, " "	5d. to 6d.	5d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, " "	7d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 10d.
Lamb, " per quarter	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter per lb.	1s. to 1s. 8d.	8d. to 2s. 2d.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese "	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 12s.	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 12s.
Ducks "	5s. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 8s.
Fowls "	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits "	2s. to 4s.	6d. to 3s.	9d. to 2s.
Pigeons "	2s. to 3s.	1s. to 3s. 4d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.
Turkeys each	7s. to 14s.	6s. to 15s.	4s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8½d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	11½d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 4d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale per ton	£4 to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £6	£2 7s. to £6 15s.
Retail per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.	4d. to 8s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 7s.
Onions, dried "	9s. to 20s.	5s. to 14s.	3s. 6d. to 18s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*

Articles.	1874.	1879.	1884.
GARDEN PRODUCE—<i>continued.</i>			
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	9d. to 10s.	9d. to 6s.	6d. to 3s.
Cauliflowers ... "	2s. 6d. to 8s.	9d. to 6s.	6d. to 4s.
Lettuces ... "	2d. to 2s.	6d. to 2s.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	1½d. to 4d.	1d. to 5d.	1d. to 3d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee ... "	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Sugar ... "	3½d. to 5½d.	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.
Rice ... "	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... "	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... "	2½d. to 3½d.	2d. to 3½d.	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ... "	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.
Tallow ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Salt ... "	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals ... per ton	35s. to 37s. 6d.	29s. to 35s.	25s. to 36s.
Firewood ... "	12s. 6d. to 14s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale ... per doz.	8s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.
Porter ... "	8s. 6d. to 13s.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.
Brandy ... per gall.	21s. to 32s. 6d.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum ... "	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky ... "	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	58s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port Wine... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.
Sherry ... "	33s. to 65s.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.
Claret ... "	30s. to 60s.	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.
Champagne ... "	75s. to 100s.	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.
Colonial Wine ... "	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.

1090. The price of gold in 1884 ranged from £3 6s. to £4 3s. 6d. Price of gold. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1883 the lowest price quoted (£3 6s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth and Gippsland districts, but some gold in the same districts was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. and £4 1s. 6d. per oz. respectively. 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. 6d. to £4 1s.

1091. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the Imports of live stock overland. inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers

of the Customs. In 1884, the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but smaller numbers as regards 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, 1884.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	8,485 ...	43,535 ...	1,769,143
" " Customs	5,678 ...	48,914 ...	1,975,623

Imports of
pigs.

1092. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1884 numbered 848. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,694, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

1093. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1883 was £847,885, and in 1884, £1,226,099.

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

1094. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Royal Mint.

1095. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land. valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth four times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture, was £68,350.*

Gold
received at
Mint.

1096. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1884, over $7\frac{1}{3}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at nearly 30 millions sterling. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*. Session 1880.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1884.

Year.			Quantity.	Value, £3 17s. 10d $\frac{1}{2}$. per oz. Standard.
			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
1883	...	...	785,716	3,158,420
1884	...	...	945,429	3,802,229
Total	...	...	7,386,639	29,621,753

1097. It will be observed that the quantity of gold received in 1884 ^{Gold received, 1884.} was larger by 159,713 ounces than in 1883, and was much larger than in any previous year. Before this the largest quantity received was in 1882, but this was less than the quantity in 1884 by 126,524 ounces.

1098. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 441,000 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. ^{Gold issued from Mint.} 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 1884.

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
1883	2,050,000	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,478
1884	2,942,000	48,000	200,766	835,728	3,801,728
Total	...	...	789,300	3,281,417	29,620,517

Gold issued,
1884.

1099. It will be noticed that the value of coined gold issued in 1884 was larger than that in 1883 by £916,000, and was much larger than that in any previous year except 1880, when the gold coined exceeded that in 1884 by £86,800. The larger quantity in 1884 makes up for the comparatively small quantity coined in the preceeding year. The falling-off in the coinage since 1880 has been in consequence of the large issue in recent years of gold in the form of bullion; the value of such gold, however, was not so great by a fourth in 1884 as in 1883.

Difference
of gold
received
and issued.

1100. 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 £1,236 than the value of the gold received.

Victorian
and other
gold minted.

1101. More than three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint, since its first establishment, was raised in Victoria, and nearly a sixth came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies, and a small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1884 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1884.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1884.	During 1884.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria	4,964,476	763,475	5,727,951
New South Wales	6,246	309	6,555
Queensland	2,173	17	2,190
South Australia	123,916	7,836	131,752
Tasmania	260,267	33,722	293,989
New Zealand	1,044,554	135,464	1,180,018
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
Unknown	37,847	4,606	42,453
Total	6,441,210	945,429	7,386,639

Mint
charges.

1102. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. 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.

1103. 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.

1104. The standard weight of the sovereign is .25682 of an ounce (equal to 7.988 grammes, or 123.27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is .12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916.666 parts (about $\frac{22}{24}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. The following was the actual weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as tested in London, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:—

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined.

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Average Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 Parts.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	oz.	oz.		
September, 1883 ...	.2567	...	916.570	...
December " ...	.2567	...	916.544	...
March, 1884 ...	.2568	...	916.553	...
June " ...	.2568	.1284	916.594	916.450

1105. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons and Mr. J. B. Martin, of the Institute of Bankers, the sovereign, when in circulation, loses .043 grain per annum, equivalent to $\frac{7}{20,000}$, or about one-twelfth of a penny, and becomes light in 18 years from the date of its issue.

Loss of weight by circulation.

1106. 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 eleven financial years ended with 1883-4, 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 the account. During the period to which the table relates the expenditure exceeded the receipts by nearly 55 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss to the country of £52,253:—

Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1883-4.

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 ...	10,917	14,656	3,739	34·24
1882-3 ...	11,292	15,897	4,605	40·78
1883-4 ...	10,415	15,148	4,733	45·44
Total ...	95,606	147,859	52,253	54·65

Mint receipts, &c. Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

1107. In 1884, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the Sydney Mint by a somewhat larger proportion than in the Melbourne Mint; but in the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver bullion for coinage,† the receipts amounted to more than double the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts. †	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	10,415	15,148	4,733	45·44
Sydney ...	8,566	12,495	3,929	45·87
London ...	168,970	81,260	-87,710	-51·91

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure in the earlier years are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

† The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1884 was 4s. 2½d. per ounce, and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seignorage) which accrued to the State was 1s. 3½d. per ounce, or at the rate of 30 per cent. The rate of seignorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, rose to nearly 32 per cent. in 1878, and ranged from 25 to 31 per cent. in the last six years.—(See Annual Report of London Mint for 1884, page 9.)

‡ The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

1108. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1884, 14,108,558 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,808,290 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 3,662,025 ounces, or over a fourth, in Queensland; 2,024,322 ounces, or a seventh, in New Zealand; and 1,437,954 ounces, or about a ninth, in Victoria. In the same period, 48,693,500 sovereigns, 4,561,000 half-sovereigns, and 653,706 ounces of bullion, valued at £2,612,414, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £53,586,404. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 608 ounces of Victorian gold has been coined in Sydney.

Sydney
Mint, 1855
to 1884.

1109. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1884 was 475,053 ounces, valued at £1,713,844, nearly two-thirds of which was produced in Queensland, between a fourth and a fifth in New South Wales, and about a twentieth in New Zealand. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,665,592, consisting of 1,595,000 sovereigns and 16,680 ounces of gold bullion, valued at £70,592. The value of coin and bullion issued was less by over one and four-fifth millions sterling in 1883, and by over two millions sterling in 1884, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

Sydney Mint,
1884.

1110. 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. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-four different denominations issued from that Mint in 1884:—

London
Mint, 1884.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1884.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Gold—Sovereigns	1,769,635	1,769,635	0	0
" " Half-sovereigns	1,133,756	566,878	0	0
" Silver—Half-crowns	1,569,175	196,146	17	6
" " Florins... ..	1,447,379	144,737	18	0
" " Shillings	3,923,993	196,199	13	0
" " Sixpences	3,422,565	85,564	2	6
" " Fourpences†	5,353	89	4	4
" " Threepences	3,326,912	41,586	8	0
" " Twopences†	6,042	50	7	0
" " Pence†	14,109	58	15	9
" Bronze—Pence	11,702,802	48,761	13	6
" " Half-pence	6,989,580	14,561	12	6
" " Farthings	5,782,000	6,022	18	4

* Including 134,902 ounces of coin.

† Maundy money only.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1884—*continued.*

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Colonial—				
Canada, Silver—Ten cents	150,000	3,082	3	11
" " Five cents	200,000	2,054	15	11
" Bronze—Cents	2,500,000	5,136	19	10
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres	18,000	100	0	0
" " Half-piastres	36,000	100	0	0
" " Quarter-piastres	72,000	100	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents	80,000	3,000	0	0
" " Ten cents	960,000	18,000	0	0
" " Five cents	960,000	9,000	0	0
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	48,000	200	0	0
" " Half-pence	96,000	200	0	0
" " Farthings	96,000	100	0	0
Malta, Bronze—One-third farthings	144,000	50	0	0
Mauritius, Bronze—Five cents	100,000	416	13	4
" " Two cents	250,000	416	13	4
" " One cent	500,000	416	13	4
Straits Settlements, Silver—Twenty cents	220,000	8,250	0	0
" " " Ten cents	1,240,000	23,250	0	0
" " " Five cents	440,000	4,125	0	0
" " Bronze—One cent	3,160,000	5,925	0	0
" " " Half-cent	4,000,000	3,750	0	0
Total	56,363,301	3,157,966	10	1

Silver
coinage,
1884.

1111. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1884 represented an aggregate nominal value of £725,195, or less by £546,830 than that coined in 1883, when, however, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

London Mint,
1872 to 1884.

1112. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and no half-sovereigns in the first two of those years. Gold coinage was resumed in 1883, half-sovereigns to the number 2,870,456 having been struck in that year, and both sovereigns and half-sovereigns were struck in 1884, as shown in the last table. The fluctuations in the gold coinage at this Mint have been very great for years past, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 13 years* :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1884.

£			£		
1872 ... ..	...	15,261,436	1880 ... ..	...	4,150,058
1873 ... ..	...	3,384,564	1881 ... ..	...	Nil
1874 ... ..	...	1,461,564	1882 ... ..	...	Nil
1875 ... ..	...	243,247	1883 ... ..	...	1,435,228
1876 ... ..	...	4,696,700	1884 ... ..	...	2,336,513
1877 ... ..	...	981,400			
1878 ... ..	...	2,265,114	Total ... ..	...	£36,250,874
1879 ... ..	...	35,050			

* It is estimated that 90,000,000 sovereigns, and 40,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £100,000,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost nearly £650,000 to make good the deficient weight, which amounts to 5½ tons.

1113. 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 six years :—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1884.

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
	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
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
	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1884	500	1,500	2,000	...
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
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005

1114. The value of gold coin issued from the Mints of nine European countries, also from those of British India, Japan, and the United States, during the latest years in which any gold was coined or the information is available, was as follows :—

Gold coin issued in certain countries.

GOLD COIN ISSUED FROM MINTS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Value.
		£
British India	1882-3	17,494
Austria-Hungary	1884	510,164
Belgium	1882	417,848
France	1884	418,736*
Germany	1884	2,883,087
Italy	1884	12,884
Portugal	1884	38,444
Spain	1884	1,032,748
Sweden and Norway	1884	211,944
Japan	1883-4	326,350
Russia	1881	4,297,807
United States	1882-3	7,486,860

Gold coined
in Victoria
and other
countries.

1115. A comparison with former figures† will show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1884 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.

1116. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£24,474,136), less the value of that imported (£1,906,337), has amounted to £22,567,799, or less by £3,771,301 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1884, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £1,249,420— or only half the quantity in the previous year; ‡ and the value of that imported to £549,798. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1884.

	£
Ceylon	294,794§
United Kingdom	282,055
New Zealand	211,000
South Australia	200,000
New South Wales	170,123
Tasmania	60,000
France	20,000
Western Australia	6,000
Mauritius	5,448
Total	<u>£1,249,420</u>

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

1117. 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 1884, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same

* The whole of this coinage was intended for Greece and Monaco.

† See table following paragraph 1098 *ante*.

‡ See also paragraph 1118 *post*.

§ 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.

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
1883 ...	2,050,000	1,218,000	3,268,000	1,518,000	1,750,000
1884 ...	2,966,000	1,595,000	4,561,000	284,040	4,276,960
Total ...	23,383,600	15,117,000	38,500,600	22,627,040	15,873,560†

1118. It will be noticed that in the ten years named in the table nearly three-fifths 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. It will, moreover, be observed that an unusually small quantity of Australian gold coin was received at the Bank of England in 1884, as compared with every one of the previous years shown, notwithstanding the total amount coined in 1884 was larger than in any of those years. Indeed, so great was the demand for gold in Australia in 1884, that in the early part of the year, over a million sterling was actually shipped from London to Australia.‡ This circumstance, at the time, created much surprise, and has received various explanations, but there is very little doubt that the chief cause was the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the last two years; for whilst at the end of 1882, the aggregate debt of the Australasian colonies was about 99¼ millions, nearly 10 millions was added thereto in 1883, and a further sum of 17¼ millions in 1884, thus swelling the debt by the end of 1884 to 126 millions.

Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

* 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.

‡ It is believed that none of this gold was intended for, or rested in, Victoria.

Number of banks.

1119. During 1884 there were 11* banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 366 branches or agencies. There were also 11 banks of issue in the colony in 1879 and 1874.

Rates of exchange.

1120. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1884, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1874.	1879.	1884.
London	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	par to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	5 per cent. premium to 2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium, nominal	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New South Wales	par to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

Rates of discount

1121. The average rates of discount on local bills was slightly lower at the last than at the first period, but much higher than at the middle period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1874.	1879.	1884.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	6 to 7	8 to 9	6 to 7
65 to 95 „	7 to 8	8 to 9	6 to 8
95 to 125 „	8 to 9	9 to 10	7 to 9
Over 125 „	8 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 9

Interest on overdrafts.

1122. For overdrafts, the average bank rate was 10 per cent. in 1874 and 1879, and 9 per cent. in 1884.

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

1123. 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:—

* In the early part of the year there were 12 banks, but one of these—the Oriental Bank Corporation—stopped payment on the 3rd May, 1884. In February 1885 the first dividend to creditors—of 10s. in the £1—was declared by the liquidators, and at the same time it was notified that creditors who would accept 17s. in the £1 would be paid the balance by September 1885, an offer which, it is believed, was largely availed of; and in August 1885, a second dividend of 2s. 6d. in the £1 was sanctioned. The amounts due to the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales at the time of the failure were £434,355, and about £60,000 respectively, which amounts will be recovered in full with interest at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The Victorian business of the Bank had, up to the last, been large and profitable.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

	1874.	1879.	1884.
LIABILITIES.			
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,395,502	1,090,760	1,391,644
Bills in circulation	82,877	53,957	53,076
Balances due to other banks ...	188,495	247,343	324,572
Deposits not bearing interest *... ..	4,922,187	4,187,452	6,654,296
„ bearing interest *	7,516,399	12,238,713	21,762,748
Total	14,105,460	17,818,225	30,186,336
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,279,502	3,154,566	4,666,586
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	466,848	320,779	348,163
Landed property	705,598	847,389	1,037,844
Notes and bills of other banks ...	183,777	113,373	135,959
Balances due from other banks	302,883	185,986	342,345
Debts due to the banks †	16,518,244	20,717,750	29,487,969
Total	20,456,852	25,339,843	36,018,866
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up	8,503,033	9,026,250	8,663,184
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	11·702 per cent.	10·698 per cent.	12·321 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	497,500	482,800	533,690
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,518,470	2,698,097	3,553,358

1124. Both liabilities and assets show a large increase at each successive period, and more especially in the interval between the second and last periods, during which the liabilities increased by over 12 millions sterling, or by two-thirds, and the assets by nearly 11 millions, or something less than half. It will be observed that the expansion under the head of liabilities was chiefly due to the increase of deposits; the note circulation ‡ at the last period having been somewhat lower than at the first. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1884 the banks had over 5 millions sterling in coin and bullion, and the landed property represented over 1 million sterling, the former showing an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions since 1879, or of $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions since 1874, and the latter of about £200,000 and £330,000 since those periods respectively; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the bank), stood, in 1884, as high as 30 millions, having increased by 9 millions since 1879, or by nearly 13 millions since 1874. It will be observed that the

Liabilities, assets, &c. compared at three periods.

* Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1874 and 1879, but in 1884 consisted of £53,258 not bearing interest, and £2,093,777 bearing interest.

† 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.

‡ It is stated that the cost of the note circulation to the banks, including a tax to the general revenue of 2 per cent., is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

deposits and advances exhibited a much closer approach to equality in 1884 than at either of the former periods. The capital was slightly larger in 1884 than in 1874, but was smaller than in 1879; and the reserve was higher at the last than at either of the former periods by about a million sterling. The rate of dividend, in 1884 ($12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), was considerably higher than at either of the other periods.

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

1125. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

—	1874.	1879.	1884.
LIABILITIES.			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation	9·89	6·12	4·61
Bills in circulation	·59	·30	·18
Balances due to other banks	1·34	1·39	1·08
Deposits not bearing interest*	34·89	23·50	22·04
„ bearing interest*	53·29	68·69	72·09
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	11·14	12·45	12·95
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	2·28	1·27	·97
Landed property	3·45	3·35	2·88
Notes and bills of other banks	·90	·44	·38
Balances due from other banks... ..	1·48	·73	·95
Debts due to the banks	80·75	81·76	81·87
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of bank returns.

1126. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	68·95 per cent. of the assets in 1874	1874
		70·32 „ „	1879
		83·81 „ „	1884
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	13·42 per cent. of the assets in 1874	1874
		13·72 „ „	1879
		13·92 „ „	1884
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	41·57 per cent. of the assets in 1874	1874
		35·62 „ „	1879
		24·05 „ „	1884
	{	60·28 per cent. of the liabilities in 1874	1874
		50·66 „ „	1879
		28·70 „ „	1884
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	60·43 per cent. bore interest in 1874	1874
		74·51 „ „	1879
		76·58 „ „	1884

* In 1884, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was ·02 per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was about 7 per cent. There is reason to believe that in 1874 and 1879 these proportions were about half as high as in 1884.

1127. It will be observed that in 1884 the liabilities bore a much larger, and coin and bullion a slightly larger, proportion to the assets than at either of the former periods ; that the paid-up capital was equal to only one-third of the liabilities in 1884, as against nearly two-thirds in 1874, and less than one-fourth of the assets in 1884, as against over two-fifths in 1874 ; and that the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest gradually increased from 60 per cent. at the first period to over 76 per cent. at the last period of the total amount on deposit.

Former periods and 1884 compared.

1128. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1874, from 6 to 6½ per cent. in 1879, and from 5 to 6½ per cent. in 1884. It may be mentioned that the rate for deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for 3 months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. As a rule, no interest is allowed on deposits at call.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

1129. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* immediately prior to August, 1880, the rate of interest allowed by the Melbourne Associated Banks on moneys left with them on deposit for periods of 12 months was 5 per cent. This fell in August to 4 per cent., and in February, 1881, to the exceptionally low rate of 3 per cent., which prevailed during the greater portion of that year. In 1882, however, there was an advance, and by the end of that year the rate had reached the other extreme of 6 per cent. This comparatively high rate then prevailed during the next 18 months, and was subsequently followed by a rapid fall in July 1884 to 5 per cent, which rate has been maintained ever since. The following are the periods at which the changes took place :—

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1880 TO 1885.

August, 1880,† to February, 1881	...	...	4 per cent.
February, 1881, to November, 1881	...	...	3 „
November, 1881, to August, 1882	...	...	4 „
August, 1882, to November, 1882	...	...	5 „
November, 1882, to December, 1882	...	...	5½ „
December, 1882, to July, 1884	...	...	6 „
July 8th to July 24th, 1884	...	...	5½ „
July, 1884, to November, 1885	...	...	5 „

1130. At the end of 1884 the amount of Government moneys in the various banks standing to the credit of the public account was nearly four times as large as the amount at the end of 1883, was somewhat less than that at the end of 1882 and 1881, but was much above the

Government moneys with the banks.

* "Record" for July, 1884, page 305.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

amount remaining at the end of any of the years 1874 to 1880. The following are the amounts and the proportions they bore to the whole amounts on deposit during the eleven years 1874 to 1884 :—

GOVERNMENT MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1884.

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
1883	...	...	...	574,958†	2·04
1884	...	...	...	2,147,035†	7·56

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1885.

1131. 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 second quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† 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 :—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1885.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11	1,406,490	87,240	338,730	29,514,080	31,346,540
New South Wales	14	1,690,930	52,210	610,880	27,610,820	29,964,840
Queensland ...	8	611,220	141,770	811,500	6,258,860	7,823,350
South Australia	11	563,110	11,930	91,480	5,397,070	6,063,590
Western Australia	4	34,720	3,140	12,990	669,900	720,750
Tasmania ...	5	168,060	17,080	7,730	3,908,490	4,101,360
New Zealand ...	6	992,910	46,080	24,810	9,884,780	10,948,580
Total ...	59	5,467,440	359,450	1,898,120	83,244,000	90,969,010

* 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).

† Averages for the last quarter.

‡ "Record" for September, 1885, page 528.

§ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £2,692,848, in South Australia to £649,837, and in New Zealand to £561,363.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1885.)

Colony.	Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to the Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	4,987,580	1,065,930	137,890	292,570	31,543,590	38,027,560
New South Wales	4,343,280	931,540	124,280	2,204,380*	29,999,800	37,603,280
Queensland ...	1,283,300	353,040	18,160	177,020	10,267,010	12,098,530
South Australia	1,273,720	399,830	60,040	224,460	10,190,500	12,148,550
Western Australia	165,660	35,280	4,000	4,460	993,210	1,202,610
Tasmania ...	546,530	67,090	...	614,140	2,688,000	3,915,760
New Zealand ...	2,058,630	475,820	38,580	45,650	15,882,220	18,500,900
Total ...	14,658,700	3,328,530	382,950	3,562,680	101,564,330	123,497,190

1132. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £2,204,000 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.

1133. 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 82 per cent. of the assets, which (excluding New South Wales, in which, as has been just stated, the mode of keeping the accounts is different)† is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, and the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	49·91	5. New South Wales ...	79·99†
2. New Zealand ...	59·18	6. Victoria ...	82·43
3. Western Australia ...	59·93	7. Tasmania ...	104·74
4. Queensland ...	64·66		

* This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

† 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 be probably as much as 84 per cent., or even higher than in Victoria.

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

1134. Coin and bullion in 1885 bore a much higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Victoria than they did to those of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, or South Australia, but not quite so high a one as they did in the other two colonies. In March, 1884, Victoria was fourth on the list in this respect, but the proportion rose in 15 months from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 per cent. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1885.

	Per Cent.
1. Tasmania	13·96
2. Western Australia	13·78
3. Victoria	13·12
4. New South Wales	11·55
5. New Zealand	11·13
6. Queensland	10·62
7. South Australia	10·48

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

1135. 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 30th June, 1885.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	7,211,580	22,302,500	24·43	75·57
New South Wales	8,886,330	18,724,490	32·18	67·82
Queensland	2,294,960	3,963,900	36·67	63·33
South Australia	1,666,150	3,730,920	30·87	69·13
Western Australia	199,050	470,850	29·71	70·29
New Zealand	3,546,400	6,338,380	35·88	64·12

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1136. It will be seen that three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria, as against only about two-thirds in New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, which come next to Victoria in this respect; whilst the proportion is lowest in Queensland.

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £2,692,848, of which £232,763 did not bear, and £2,460,085 bore, interest; in South Australia to £649,837, of which £48,953 did not bear, and £600,884 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £561,363, all of which bore interest.

1137. The following statement, taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* shows the capital and profits of the twenty-seven banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last two years:—

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 AND 1884.

	1883.		1884.
	£		£
Capital paid up	15,513,691	...	14,829,262
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	6,010,662	...	6,551,638
Capital and reserved profits	21,524,353†	...	21,380,900
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	909,130	...	911,461
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11.72	...	12.29

1138. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General 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 1884, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates †:—

Savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1884.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	230	70,722	1,149,494	16 5 1
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	13	81,622	1,831,589	22 8 10
Total	243	152,344	2,981,083	19 11 4

1139. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the savings banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to 60 per cent. of the whole, and the depositors' balances in such savings banks amounted to 61 per cent. of the whole:—

Savings banks in and outside metropolis.

* "Record" for April, 1885, page 215.

† If the capital of the Oriental Bank employed outside the colony be left out of account, this amount would be reduced to £20,730,102.

‡ The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

SAVINGS BANKS IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN
DISTRICTS, 1884.

Locality.				Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.
					£
Melbourne and Suburbs	...	...	...	92,030	1,821,876
Remainder of the Colony	...	...	...	60,314	1,159,207
Total				152,344	2,981,083

Savings
banks, 1872
to 1884.

1140. In the thirteen-year period, 1872 to 1884, the number of depositors in savings banks increased steadily from year to year. The total amount remaining on deposit was tolerably uniform until 1881, when a marked increase occurred, followed by a further increase in 1882, which, however, probably in consequence of the rate of interest given by the ordinary banks of issue having been raised to much above the savings bank rate, was not continued in 1883. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1880; the proportion in 1884 (£19 11s. 4d.) was exceeded in all the years of the period except 1879 and 1880. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1884.

Year.			Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.		
				Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
				£	s.	d.
1872	...	...	52,749	1,405,738	26	13 0
1873	...	...	58,547	1,498,618	25	11 11
1874	...	...	64,014	1,617,301	25	5 3
1875	...	...	65,837	1,469,849	22	6 6
1876	...	...	69,027	1,507,235	21	16 9
1877	...	...	73,245	1,575,305	21	10 2
1878	...	...	76,697	1,510,273	19	13 7
1879	...	...	82,941	1,520,296	18	6 7
1880	...	...	92,114	1,661,409	18	0 9
1881	...	...	107,282	2,569,438	23	19 0
1882	...	...	122,584	3,121,246	25	9 3
1883	...	...	136,089	2,818,122	20	14 2
1884	...	...	152,344	2,981,083	19	11 4

Classifica-
tion of
depositors
according
to balances.

1141. More than three-fourths of the depositors in 1883 and 1884, had less than £20 to their credit, and about a ninth had from £20 to £50. In 1884, as compared with 1883, a satisfactory increase appears in the number of depositors of amounts under £150, and a

decrease—which must also be regarded as satisfactory, as showing that the savings banks are being less used by the class for which they are not intended—in the depositors of amounts of £150 and upwards. 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, 1883 AND 1884.

Classification.	1883.		1884.	
	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.
Under £20	103,531	76·08	117,132	76·89
£20 to £50	15,500	11·39	17,397	11·41
£50 to £100... ..	8,829	6·49	9,537	6·26
£100 to £150	3,926	2·88	4,139	2·72
£150 to £200	1,904	1·40	1,760	1·16
£200 and upwards	2,399	1·76	2,379	1·56
Total	136,089	100·00	152,344	100·00

1142. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month. Rate of interest in savings banks.

1143. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, at the middle of 1884:— Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, JUNE, 1884.*
(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Victoria	148,622	15·70	£ 2,901,713	£ s. d. 19 10 6
New South Wales	92,217	10·30	2,944,858	31 18 8
Queensland	29,849	9·99	1,115,328	37 7 4
South Australia	49,237	15·95	1,433,510	29 2 3
Western Australia	1,987	6·15	25,799	12 19 8
Tasmania	18,302	14·26	391,304	21 7 7
Total	340,214	12·42	8,812,512	25 18 1

* The figures for Western Australia are for the 31st December, 1883. Most of the information in this table is taken from *The Year-Book of Australia*, 1885, by Edward Greville: John Sands, George-street, Sydney.

Rate of
Interest in
Australasian
savings
banks.

1144. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of saving banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 6 per cent.; in Queensland, the rate is 4 or 5 per cent., according to the amount deposited; in South Australia, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in Tasmania the rates are 4 and 5 per cent. in the General and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of depositors
to population

1145. In proportion to population, the number of depositors appears to be greatest in South Australia, and next in Victoria. New South Wales stands fourth on the list, and Western Australia last. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS
IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
average
amount of
deposits.

1146. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland and New South Wales appear to attract a class of larger capitalists than those of the other colonies; and Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia—the figures relating to which are too small to be of much value—appears to attract rather the persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF
DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

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

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom.

1147. According to a return published in the *London Gazette*, the amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1885 was £90,440,984, of which £45,665,246 was in ordinary savings banks, and £44,775,738 in post office savings banks. The increase upon the amount on deposit at the beginning of the previous year was £3,805,819.

Savings
banks of
France.

1148. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous

twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700.

1149. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1883 and 1884 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* It contains a summary of the results of thirteen 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,
1883 AND 1884.

Particulars.	1883.	1884.	Increase.†	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year ‡—				
Assurances & endowments No.	27,258	32,410	5,152	18·90
„ „ amount assured £	7,454,300	8,331,217	876,917	11·76
Annuities ... No.	32	16	-16	-50·00
„ amount per annum £	2,162	1,350	-812	-37·56
Premiums, single ... £	21,355	15,879	-5,476	-25·64
„ annual ... £	253,668	278,907	25,239	9·95
Funds at beginning of the year ... £	5,856,651	6,748,683	892,032	15·23
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	208,609	230,292	21,683	10·39
Renewal „ ... £	1,036,431	1,242,216	205,785	19·85
Consideration for annuities £	18,453	11,806	-6,647	-36·02
Interest... £	353,275	444,179	90,904	25·73
Other ... £	1,702	1,945	243	14·28
Disbursements—				
Claims and surrenders ... £	418,247	488,464	70,217	16·79
Annuities ... £	9,571	12,212	2,641	27·59
Bonuses and dividends ... £	4,124	25,709	21,585	523·40
Expenses ... £	294,496	335,502	41,006	13·92
Funds at end of the year ... £	6,748,683	7,817,234	1,068,551	15·83

NOTE.—One company had furnished the information for 1883 for only six months.

1150. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £1,618,470 in 1883, and to £1,930,438 in 1884, and the total disbursements to £726,438 and £861,887. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £892,032 in the former and £1,068,551 in the latter year.

1151. In 1883, the working expenses amounted to 18 per cent., and in 1884 to 17 per cent., of the total receipts.

* "Record" for January, 1885, page 33.

† Where the minus sign (-) occurs a decrease has taken place.

‡ Mr. T. S. Robertson estimates the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices at 150,000, assuring £42,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

Rate of
interest
realized.

1152. The average rate of interest realized on the total funds was 5·61 per cent. in 1883, and 6·10 per cent. in 1884.

Life assur-
ance in the
United
Kingdom.

1153. The *Imperial Blue-Book* for 1884 contains the balance-sheets of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 is set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management.

Price of
debentures
in London.

1154. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1884 and similar periods of 1885 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 VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1884 AND 1885.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1884.						
6	April 1 and October 1	3,412,500†	102-105	99-103	...	...
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	105-107	107-109	106-108	108-110
6	" "	850,000	110-112	112-114	110-112	113-115
4	" "	4,500,000	99-100	101½-102½	101-102	103-104
4½	" "	5,000,000	105-106	106-108	106½-107½	108-109
4	" "	4,000,000	99½-100½	102-103	102¼-103¼	105-105½
4	April 1 and October 1	2,000,000‡	99½-100½	101-101¼	101¾-102¼	103¾-104
4	" "	4,000,000‡	...	100¾-101¼	101¾-102¼	103¾-104
Total ...		25,869,500				
1885.						
6	April 1 and October 1	2,600,000§	...	...	...	...
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	105-107	105-107	107-109	107-109
6	" "	850,000	109-112	109-111	109-111	109-111
4	" "	4,500,000	103-104	97-99	101-103	102-104
4½	" "	5,000,000	106-107	104-106	106-108	107-109
4	" "	4,000,000	103-103½	100¾-101¼	103-103½	102-104
4	April 1 and October 1	2,000,000‡	103-103½	98¼-98¾	102⅞-103⅞	101¾-102
4	" "	4,000,000‡	103-103½	98¼-98¾	102⅞-103⅞	101¾-102
4	" "	4,000,000‡	...	...	102⅞-103⅞	101¾-102
Total ...		29,057,000				

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. The figures under the head of October, 1885, are really for the 18th September, the October circular not having come to hand at time of going to press.

* See also tables following paragraphs 336 and 350 *ante*.

† £812,500 paid off on 1st October, 1884, and £2,600,000 on 1st October, 1885.

‡ Inscriptible as stock. The last £4,000,000 loan was floated on the 13th May, 1885.—See footnote to table following 347 *ante*.

§ Paid off on 1st October, 1885.

1155. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named*:
Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1884 AND 1885.

Rate per annum.	Interest. When Payable.	Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
			January.	April.	July.	October.
1884.						
6	April and October...	580,620	101-102	100-101	100-100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100-101 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	106 $\frac{1}{2}$-	...	...	...
5	January and July ...	312,900	102-	...	102-103 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
4	April and October...	642,882†	-100	-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99-100	99-100
Total ...		1,942,502				
1885.						
6	April and October...	580,620‡	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	...	103-	106
5	January and July ...	312,900	102-	102-102 $\frac{3}{4}$	102-	106
4	April and October ...	642,882†	99-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98-100	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total ...		1,942,502				

NOTE.—See footnote to last table.

1156. 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 1884, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—
Mortgages, liens, and releases.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1884.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under Transfer of Land Statute	5,417	£ 4,707,566	5,016	£ 2,873,445
Land under old system ...	1,734	1,699,837	1,216	753,494
Live stock ...	865	438,874	53	109,517
Wool ...	349	183,161	...	...
Crops ...	871	110,336	...	...
Total ...	9,236	7,139,774	6,285	3,736,456

* See also table following paragraph 336 *ante*.

† Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Paid off on 1st October, 1885.

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1884.

1157. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the fifteen years ended with 1884 were as follow:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138			

Mortgages
and liens,
1884 and
former
years.

1158. 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 falling-off in the number of transactions, but not a corresponding decrease in the amount advanced. That amount in 1884 was not quite so high as in 1879, but higher than in any other year.

Proportion
of releases
of mort-
gages.

1159. In 1884 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 87 and 57 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock
and wool
mortgaged.

1160. The live stock mortgaged in 1884 consisted of 674,497 sheep, 20,167 head of cattle, 2,312 horses, and 17 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 821,814. The live stock released consisted of 236,926 sheep, 8,680 cattle, and 581 horses; but no releases of fleeces were registered.

Difference
between
mortgages
and releases,
1861 to 1884.

1161. During the twenty-four years ended with 1884, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £89,552,370, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £47,457,558. The balance is £42,094,812, or not quite half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the

* Under Act 42 Vict. No. 618.

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.

1162. The number of bills of sale filed, and the amount secured, also Bills of sale. the number of those satisfied, and the amount paid off, in the last eleven years, were as follow :—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1884.

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
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761

1163. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration. Decrease in bills of sale.

1164. 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 eight years, were as follow :— Contracts for sale and letting.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1884.

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	
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

1165. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the credit or without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale 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, when it was nearly three times as large as in 1884.

Building societies.

1166. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Fifty-four such institutions sent in returns during 1884, as against 48 in 1882 and 1883, 49 in 1881, and 47 in 1880. 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, 1879 TO 1884.

—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of societies ...	47	49	48	48	54
Number of members ...	18,052	18,883	18,356	20,033	24,679
Amount advanced during the year	£564,411	£805,551	£1,040,965	£1,089,480	£1,469,542
Income during the year	£1,040,926	£1,224,221	£1,408,764	£1,326,973	£1,767,138
Working expenses during the year	£31,166	£32,210	£33,126	£36,261	£42,426
Assets at date of balancing	£2,804,295	£2,853,970	£3,335,186	£3,675,941	£4,405,512
Liabilities at date of balancing	£2,352,808	£2,432,617	£2,716,058	£3,082,794	£3,762,072
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£829,941	£836,327	£1,038,034	£1,336,956	£1,793,992

Advances by and income of building societies.

1167. In 1884, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was rather over a third more than in 1883 or 1882, nearly double that in 1881, and more than double that in 1880. The aggregate income of building societies, in which the deposits received are not included, was much larger than in any of the other years.

Working expenses of building societies.

1168. The working expenses of building societies usually amount to less than 3 per cent. of their income. The exact proportion was 2·99 per cent. in 1880; 2·63 per cent. in 1881; 2·35 per cent. in 1882; 2·73 per cent. in 1883; and 2·40 per cent. in 1884; or an average of 2·62 per cent. in all the years.

1169. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1880, from 5 to 7½ per cent., in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to 6½ per cent., in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent., and in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent. Some societies allow as much as 5 per cent. on deposits at call.

Rates of interest in building societies.

1170. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1884 amounted in the aggregate to £1,793,992, or nearly half a million more than was on deposit at the end of 1883. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by nearly £325,000.

Deposits with building societies.

1171. 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:—

Total moneys on deposit.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1880 TO 1884.

Amount deposited with—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	17,972,703	21,151,910	23,625,093	24,059,169	28,417,044
Savings banks ...	1,661,409	2,569,438	3,121,246	2,818,122	2,981,083
Building societies	829,941	836,327	1,038,034	1,336,956	1,793,992
Total	20,464,053	24,557,675	27,784,373	28,214,247	33,192,119

1172. 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 thirty-three millions sterling, or nearly five millions more than in the previous year, and nearly thirteen millions more than in 1880, four years previously.

Moneys on deposit, 1884.

PART VIII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

1173. 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 introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

Transfer of Land Statute.

1174. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated

Lands under the Statute.

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's system." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case, the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance fund.

1175. 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, 1884, was £88,166, of which £57,140 had been invested in Government stock. Six claims upon the fund, of which 2 were in 1883-4, have been substantiated since its first formation, and £1,285 has been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Land Statute, 1883 and 1884.

1176. An increase took place in the extent of land brought under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301), and a large increase in the fees received and in most of the other business transacted, in 1884 as compared with 1883. The following were the transactions in the two years :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1883 AND 1884.

		1883.	1884.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	1,356	1,393
Extent of land included	... acres	46,158	99,722
Land brought under the Statute—			
By application	... acres	68,884	74,775
" "	... value	£1,420,232	1,337,862
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... acres	472,536	469,482
" "	... value	£564,504	585,099
Certificates of title issued	... number	16,478	19,021
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	..	24,331	28,241
Registering proprietors	... "	5	33
Other transactions*	... "	25,626	29,561
Forms sold	... "	414	319
Fees received	... "	£37,599	42,129

Proportion of land under the Statute.

1177. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1884 was 10,134,611 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £28,244,789. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1884 was 13,998,518 acres. It, therefore, follows that at that period nearly three-fourths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under Act by application and otherwise.

1178. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 906,387 acres, valued at about 16½ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 9,228,224 acres, valued at nearly 12 millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.*

1179. In 1884 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the "amendment required in the Transfer of Land Statute, the working of the Titles Office, and the state of the Surveys," and their Report, dated the 10th June, 1885,† contains a number of recommendations for the amendment of the Act. One of the most important of these is to abolish the practice of issuing a fresh certificate of title on the transfer of an entire block or parcel of land, and, instead, for the Registrar to endorse the Crown grant or certificate to the new proprietor. Such transfers, it is stated, "might easily be registered within 24 hours, and the fee of £1 for every certificate, now payable, be saved to the public." Another important recommendation is, that power be given to the Registrar to adjust boundaries, overlaps, &c.; any person injured to have his remedy against the assurance fund. For the improved working of the Titles Office, and obviating the delays complained of as occurring therein, several practical suggestions are made. With regard to the state of the territorial surveys, the Commissioners found that "the surveys made in the early days of the colony were, for the most part, extremely faulty and unreliable, and that, as a rule, the dimensions of allotments as marked out by the surveyors on the ground differ from the dimensions of the same as given in the grants," the effect of which has been "the creation or development of endless complications and difficulties from the apparent overlapping of boundaries," &c. With a view of remedying these defects, it is, amongst other things, suggested, "that an Act should be passed declaring that the boundaries as originally set out on the ground, and that are represented by the original marks, buildings, fences, or other improvements, are the true boundaries of allotments, notwithstanding any discrepancies in the measurements that may be found to exist between the boundaries so marked and the description of same in the titles"; also, that a skeleton survey, establishing permanent marks near the corners of all public streets and roads in Melbourne and suburbs, should be undertaken forthwith, so as to supply data for the accurate definition of properties, and for the preparation of proper record plans for the use of the Titles Office, as well as for the alignment of streets"; the cost to be defrayed out of the interest on the accumulated assurance fund, which fund now amounts to nearly £90,000.

Royal Commission on Land, Titles, and Surveys

1180. The business in Equity was much lighter in 1884 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Transactions in Equity.

* See paragraph 1174 *ante*.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 18, Session 1885.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1883 AND 1884.

	1883.	1884.
Suits by bill number	81	38
Petitions filed "	15	8
Commissions issued "	4	4
Decrees issued "	38	37
Orders issued "	132	106
Reports issued "	20	20
Writs of injunction issued ... .. "	...	...
Writs of <i>ne exeat coloniâ</i> issued ... .. "	...	...
Conveyances settled by Master ... .. "	...	...
Recognizances entered into "	5	2
Rolls filed "	40	29

Probates and letters of administration.

1181. In 1884, as compared with 1883, 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 1883 was £2,089, and in 1884, £2,706. The following are the figures for those years :—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1883 ...	1,038	£ 3,152,386	756	£ 595,958	1,794	£ 3,748,344
1884 ...	1,160	4,507,609	730	606,078	1,890	5,113,687
Increase	122	1,355,223	...	10,120	96	1,365,343
Decrease	...	...	26	...	...	...

Value of property bequeathed.

1182. During the twenty years ended with 1884, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly forty-four millions sterling (£43,742,208).

Scale of probate, &c., duties.

1183. 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 "

* 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.

1184. The amount realized by the State in 1884 from duties on estates of deceased persons exceeded that in 1883 by £29,270, and was far higher than that in any of the previous thirteen years. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last fourteen years:—

Amount of probate, &c., duties.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1884.

			£				£
1871	...	...	17,069	1878	...	...	45,470
1872	...	...	37,643	1879	...	...	47,607
1873	...	...	39,026	1880	...	...	48,697
1874	...	...	67,998	1881	...	...	78,914
1875	...	...	50,057	1882	...	...	78,547
1876	...	...	33,638	1883	...	...	96,427
1877	...	...	82,201	1884	...	...	125,697

1185. The intestate estates, respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1883, numbered 238; those in 1884 numbered 212. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £34,589 in the former and to £36,048 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £38,625 in 1883 and £50,333 in 1884. In the fourteen years ended with 1884, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 3,100, and their estimated value £572,182. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the fourteen years was £577,789.

Intestate estates.

1186. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were only 10 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1884 as against as many as 25 in 1883. There were also 2 decrees for judicial separation in both years. The following was the business done in the two years:—

Divorce and matrimonial.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1883 AND 1884.

		1883.	1884.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	... number	37	25
„ judicial separation	... „	7	11
„ alimony	... „	5	9
Decrees for dissolution of marriage	... „	25	10
„ judicial separation	... „	2	2
„ alimony	... „	3	5

1187. 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, 187 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 42 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in twenty-three years.

1188. 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

Divorces in Victoria and England.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1181 ante.

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.

Fees in
Equity, &c.

1189. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £1,014 in 1883, and to £797 in 1884; those on Probates amounted to £1,454 in 1883, and to £1,554 in 1884; those in Divorce amounted to £175 in 1883, and to £191 in 1884.

Collections
in Lunacy.

1190. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy, on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) increased from £9,055 in 1883 to £10,928 in 1884.*

Insolvencies.

1191. In the seventeen years ended with 1884, over twelve and a half thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 10½ millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to nearly 5½ 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 1884.

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
1883	603	782,116	423,528	358,588
1884	495	479,700	264,286	215,014
Total	12,534	10,382,084	5,424,249	4,957,435

* The corresponding amounts in previous issues of this work were incorrect, the moneys paid direct into the Treasury having been entered twice over. The mistake did not occur in the office of the Government Statist.

1192. 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 55 per cent. of the latter ; in 1883 to 54 per cent., 1882 to 58 per cent., 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 seventeen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 52 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Proportion of liabilities to assets.

1193. According to statistics issued by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.G.S.,* the following are the number of failures in the United Kingdom during the six and a half years ended June, 1885:—

Failures in United Kingdom.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879-1885.

Year.	Number of Failures.		
	In Wholesale Trades.†	In Retail Trades.‡	Total.
1879	2,546	14,091	16,637
1880	1,478	11,669	13,147
1881	1,325	10,680	12,005
1882	1,314	9,705	11,019
1883	1,361	9,238	10,599
1884	607	3,787	4,394
1885 (6 months)	299	2,300	2,599
Total	8,930	61,470	70,400

1194. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in 1884, when the number was fewer by over 50 per cent. than that in any of the five preceding years. This experience was very similar to that recorded in Victoria, for during the last seventeen years the maximum number of insolvencies occurred in 1879 ; and in 1884, notwithstanding the increase of population, the number was absolutely the lowest in seventeen years.

Insolvencies in England and Victoria compared.

1195. 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. Under most of these heads more business was done in 1884 than in 1883, as will be seen by the

Registrar-General.

* See *The Statist*, 18th July, 1885, page 61.

† Embraces the "financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade."

‡ Consisting of "retail traders, professional men, builders, publicans, the working classes, &c."

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, 1883 AND 1884.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Registry	16,300	16,632	£ 4,859	£ 5,106
Companies Statute	3,475	3,914	946	1,060
Bills and contracts of sale	6,695	6,620	335	331
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates	1,800	2,178	445	535
Patents	525	708	1,892	2,218
Copyrights	491	528	56	68
Trade-marks	529	547	643	699
Searches in connexion with the above	17,124	16,647	1,294	1,330
Miscellaneous fees ... ..	...	...	59	109
Total	46,939	47,774	10,529	11,456

Offences reported.

1196. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1883 and 1884 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 2 per cent. more in 1884 than in 1883:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1883 AND 1884.

Offences in respect to which—	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	21,900	23,894	1,994	...
2. „ „ apprehended by the police	27,074	27,503	429	...
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	5,389	4,049	...	1,340
Total	54,363	55,446	1,083 ‡	...

Summons cases.

1197. Over two-fifths of the total number of offences consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons

* 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 have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

‡ Net figures.

but are not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1883 and 1884:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,* 1883 AND 1884.

	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	1,792	1,549	...	243
" " property	1,116	948	...	168
Other offences	18,992	21,397	2,405	...
Total	21,900	23,894	1,994†	...
Cases dismissed by magistrates	6,175	7,346	1,171	...
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	15,725	16,548	823	...

1198. 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. Charges counted as persons.

1199. The persons ‡ who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1884, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:— Arrests, 1874, 1879, and 1884.

PERSONS ‡ ARRESTED, 1874, 1879, AND 1884. §

Number of Persons—	1874.	1879.	1884.
Taken into custody	23,856	24,625	27,503
Discharged by magistrates... ..	6,929	7,227	8,900
Summarily convicted or held to bail	16,233	16,770	17,908
Committed for trial	694	628	695

* 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 therefore be included in subsequent tables.

† Net figures.

‡ 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.

Arrests :
proportion
to popula-
tion.

1200. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the former periods; but, if the numbers of the population be taken into account, the arrests at the last period will be found to have been about the same as at the middle period, but lower than at the first period. The estimated average population in 1874 was 777,656; in 1879, 834,030; and in 1884, 946,100. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 32 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 34 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period.

Proportion
of times
charge was
sustained.

1201. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 71 per cent. at the first and second periods, and of 68 per cent. at the third period.

Serious
offences.

1202. 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 39 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 40 arrests at the third period.

Males and
females
arrested.

1203. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :—

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

	1874.		1879.		1884.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody	19,049	4,807	19,162	5,463	21,908	5,595
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,452	1,477	5,521	1,706	7,024	1,876
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,978	3,255	13,061	3,709	14,284	3,624
Committed for trial	619	75	580	48	600	95

Cases in
which
charge was
sustained.

1204. 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 71 per cent. and 69 per cent. in 1874; of 71 per cent. and 69 per cent. in 1879; and of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1884.

Relative pro-
portions of
male and
female
criminals.

1205. 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 :—

* See paragraph 1198 *ante*.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED,
1874, 1879, AND 1884.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1874.	1879.	1884.
Taken into custody	25·24	28·51	25·54
Discharged by magistrates	27·09	30·90	26·70
Summarily convicted or held to bail	25·08	28·40	25·37
Committed for trial	12·12	8·28	15·83

1206. 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 lower than at the middle period, but somewhat higher than at the first period. The proportion of females committed for trial, however, was much higher at the last than at either of the former periods. 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 87, and at the second and third periods of about 89, to every 100 males.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

1207. 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.

. CAUSES OF ARREST, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Offence.	1874.	1879.	1884.
Murder and attempt at murder	10	15	23
Manslaughter	28	14	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	73	46	71
Assault	1,653	1,682	1,809
Rape and indecent assault on females	49	60	70
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	11	8	17
Other offences against the person	108	140	93
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	179	203	205
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	189	154	130
Other offences against property	3,370	3,508	3,090
Forgery and offences against the currency	91	100	74
Drunkenness	10,983	10,861	12,938
Other offences against good order	5,056	6,041	7,330
Offences relating to carrying out laws	473	420	228
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	84	129	80
Offences against public welfare	1,499	1,244	1,329
Total	23,856	24,625	27,503

Offences at
last period.

1208. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were homicide, assaults, sexual offences, robbery with violence or burglary, drunkenness, and other offences against good order. But, for miscellaneous offences against the person and against property, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, forgery, offences relating to carrying out laws, and smuggling and other offences against the revenue, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. Most arrests for miscellaneous offences against the person and against property, forgery and offences against the currency, and smuggling and other offences against the revenue, occurred at the middle period, and most arrests for shooting at or wounding, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, offences relating to carrying out laws, and offences against public welfare, at the first period.

Drunken-
ness.

1209. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords 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—

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	„	„
„ 1883,	„	74	„	„
„ 1884,	„	73	„	„

Minor
offences.

1210. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” “other offences against good order,” and “offences against public welfare,” may be considered as, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 20,908 in 1874, 21,654 in 1879, and 24,687 in 1884; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first and second periods, and 90 per cent. at the third period. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first and middle periods, and 10 per cent. at the last period, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

Smuggling
and other
offences
against
revenue.

1211. 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 in Victoria. Only 80 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1884, which is somewhat less than the number in 1879, or in 1874.

1212. The ages of those taken into custody in 1884, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

Age and education of arrested persons.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1884.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	3	70	304	377
10 " 15 " ...	...	36	436	102	574
15 " 20 " ...	3	307	1,380	122	1,812
20 " 25 " ...	16	812	3,140	233	4,201
25 " 30 " ...	26	690	2,546	244	3,506
30 " 40 " ...	55	972	3,931	483	5,441
40 " 50 " ...	38	879	3,909	727	5,553
50 " 60 " ...	34	546	2,697	485	3,762
60 years and upwards	8	234	1,655	380	2,277
Total ...	180	4,479	19,764	3,080	27,503

1213. 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 1884, according to the table, was 951, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 39, or 1 in 24, could read and write well; and 406, or about three-sevenths, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 7—all males—all of whom could read, but not one could write.

Education of children arrested.

1214. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 26,552, and of these, 4,620, or rather more than a sixth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,674, or about a tenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 688, of whom 202, or 29 per cent., could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 52, or a fourteenth, 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.

Education of adults.

1215. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1884, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :—

Birthplace and religions of criminals.

* See paragraph 1198 ante.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1884.

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 ‡	7,386	13·50	232	·42
Other Australasian colonies ‡	1,386	31·73	80	1·83
Australian Aborigines ...	55	...	...	...
England and Wales ...	6,726	41·52	161	·99
Scotland	2,607	49·32	42	·80
Ireland	7,538	79·31	94	·99
China	195	14·89	11	·84
Other countries	1,610	...	75	...
Total	27,503	29·07	695	·73
RELIGION.				
Protestants	15,341	22·61	467	·69
Roman Catholics	11,454	51·34	193	·87
Jews	107	22·51	8	1·68
Pagans	190	15·35	11	·88
Others	411	...	16	...

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

1216. 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, without doubt, is 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 1874, only 2,903, and in 1879, 5,390 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 7,386. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1884, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 812, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 66,942, or 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of a more serious nature than those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as in both cases the number committed for trial bore the same proportion 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. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality except Victorians; and the proportion committed for trial was lower than that of any except the Scotch and Victorians. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to

* See paragraph 1198 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 83 and 89 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

1217. 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 the Jews, and about three and a half times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were a fourth more numerous than the Protestants, slightly less numerous than the Pagans, but not nearly so numerous as the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Relative numbers of each religion.

1218. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand, it is maintained by some that many of those discharged had been unjustly apprehended, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions committed for trial and the number convicted together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that in 1884 a larger proportion of Protestants were unjustly committed than of Roman Catholics; which, moreover, accords with the average experience of the previous five years. Also that, according to the average, a smaller proportion of Jews, but a larger proportion of Pagans, were unjustly accused than in the case of either Protestants or Roman Catholics. 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.

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, 1884.

Religions.	Number Tried.†	Convictions and Sentences in 1884.		Percentage in 5 Years, 1879-1883.
		Total Number.	Percentage of Commitments.	
Protestants ...	456	267	58·6	59·2
Roman Catholics...	189	123	65·0	62·6
Jews ...	7	4	57·1	72·6
Pagans ...	9	3	33·3	52·3
Others ...	11	10	...	...
Total ...	672	407	60·6	60·4

* See paragraph 1198 ante.

† Including 69 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of 1883 and 39 who were not prosecuted. The persons awaiting trial at the end of 1884 numbered 92.

Causes of
arrest, and
religions.

1219. The religions of the persons* taken into custody in 1884 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1884.

Offence.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempt at murder	12	10	...	1	...	23
Manslaughter	6	10	...	...	...	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	37	27	...	5	2	71
Assault	935	810	11	29	24	1,809
Rape and indecent assault on females	45	25	...	...	...	70
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	12	4	...	...	1	17
Other offences against the person	58	35	...	...	...	93
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	116	76	2	6	5	205
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	85	44	...	...	1	130
Other offences against property	1,788	1,186	25	43	48	3,090
Forgery and offences against the currency	55	12	2	...	5	74
Drunkenness	7,278	5,423	17	10	210	12,938
Other offences against good order	3,921	3,218	35	66	90	7,330
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	143	77	3	1	4	228
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	32	23	...	24	1	80
Offences against public welfare	818	474	12	5	20	1,329
Total	15,341	11,454	107	190	411	27,503

Causes of
arrest of
each sect
compared.

1220. It will be observed that 12 Protestants, 10 Roman Catholics, and 1 Pagan, were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 43 Protestants, 37 Roman Catholics, and 5 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 57 Protestants and 29 Roman Catholics were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 7,300 Protestants, nearly 5,400 Roman Catholics, 17 Jews, and 10 Pagans were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or a sexual offence.

Religions of
drunkards.

1221. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 73 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 75 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 48 per cent. of those of Jews, of 40 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 73 per cent. of those of

* See paragraph 1198 *ante*.

persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

1222. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1884:—

Occupations of persons arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1884.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL.		
Government officer ...	15	1
Police, penal officer ...	6	...
Officer of local body ...	1	...
Army, navy—officer, man ...	6	...
Clergyman ...	1	...
Lawyer ...	20	...
Medical man, student ...	53	...
Dentist ...	9	...
Chemist and druggist ...	22	...
Midwife ...	...	1
Others connected with medicine ...	5	...
Author, editor, reporter ...	14	...
Science, connected with ...	7	...
Education, engaged in ...	37	1
Fine arts, engaged in ...	24	...
Photographer ...	8	...
Music, teacher of, musician ...	41	3
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with ...	22	...
CLASS II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING.		
Hotelkeeper ...	55	2
Board and lodging, connected with ...	6	...
Domestic servant, cook ...	240	590
Hotel, boarding-house, &c., servant ...	70	6
Charitable institution servant ...	2	...
Nurse (not servant) ...	...	12
Attendance, engaged in ...	6	22
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Merchant, capitalist ...	4	...
Auctioneer, &c. ...	12	...
Broker, agent, &c. ...	85	...
Commercial clerk, &c. ...	377	...
Commercial traveller, salesman ...	75	...
Other mercantile persons ...	17	...
Shopkeeper ...	30	1
Pawnbroker ...	1	...
Hawker, pedlar ...	247	5
General dealer ...	233	10
Railway service ...	9	...
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner ...	250	...
Draymen, carter, carrier ...	321	...
Others connected with conveyance ...	7	...
Harbour, pier, pilot, lighthouse—service ...	2	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy) ...	1,092	...
Steamship—engineer ...	1	...
Ship—servant, steward, &c. ...	46	...

* See paragraph 1198 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1884—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS— <i>continued.</i>		
Boatman, waterman, &c.	11	...
Stevedore and others connected with ships	11	...
Storage, engaged in	2	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy	8	...
Telegraph service	7	...
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, &c. ...	784	1
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, &c. ...	76	...
Land surveyor and assistants	3	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c.	4	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	1	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	246	...
Live stock salesman	2	...
Game, rabbit catcher	6	...
Fisherman	30	...
Drover and others engaged about animals	75	...
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.		
Bookseller, newsvendor, &c.	28	1
Bookbinder	4	...
Printer	129	...
Musical instrument tuner	2	...
Prints and pictures, connected with	11	...
Carving and figures, connected with	4	...
Designs and medals, connected with	1	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer	19	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer	4	...
Optician	1	...
Gunsmith, &c.	6	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer	159	...
Toolmaker, cutler, &c.	14	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	70	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer	108	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder	30	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c.	24	...
Builder, contractor, architect	27	...
Carpenter, joiner	536	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	448	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c.	325	...
Others connected with buildings	41	...
Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer	76	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in	7	...
Draper and assistants	58	1
Wool-classer	17	...
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver	21	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c.	41	...
Hat and cap maker	15	1
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing	194	32
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	...	39
Clothing manufacture, engaged in	3	25
Boot and shoe maker	602	...
Shoeblick	1	...
Umbrella—maker, mender	12	2

* See paragraph 1198 *ante.*

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1884—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>continued.</i>		
Laundryman	1	...
Rope, mat, sack, maker	10	2
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer ...	7	...
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman	13	2
Butcher, &c.	259	...
Poulterer, fishmonger	21	3
Other dealers in animal food... .. .	2	...
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants ...	15	...
Baker, confectioner	214	3
Greengrocer, fruiterer	3	...
Others dealing in vegetable food	2	1
Brewing, connected with	14	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	7	...
Grocer and assistants	42	2
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	40	8
Tobacconist	3	...
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	11	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	61	...
Leather articles, maker of	3	...
Brush and broom maker	3	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in	4	...
Japanner, french polisher	39	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	44	1
Cooper, turner	50	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	36	...
Basketmaker	18	...
Chaffcutter	1	...
Papermaker	1	...
Rag and bottle gatherer	45	...
Billsticker	1	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in	9	...
Mining, engaged in	657	...
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	7	...
Chimney sweep	8	...
Quarryman, limeburner, &c.	25	...
Brickmaker, potter	62	...
China, glass, &c., maker, dealer	3	...
Navy, platelayer	10	...
Nightman, scavenger	12	...
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in	49	...
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	15	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	403	...
Ironmonger	17	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	5	...
Other metals, working or dealing in	182	...
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Labourer	9,896	...
Indefinite—Mechanic, manager, apprentice, &c.	174	...
Engine-driver, undescribed	78	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper .. .. .	...	1,453
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age	902	3,129
” ” under ” ”	641	235
Total	21,908	5,595

* See paragraph 1198 *ante.*

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

1223. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers, and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were sailors, farmers or farm labourers, miners, shoemakers, and carpenters, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,543 cases, and it is probable that many of these belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than a fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. Nearly three-fifths were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations more than four-fifths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers and tailoresses.

Results of summary disposal.

1224. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1884 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1884.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	15	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	159	103
„ 6 months and under 1 year	237	115
„ 5 months	1	...
„ 4 months	17	8
„ 3 months	818	353
„ 2 months and under 3 months	178	63
„ 1 month and under 2 months	967	387
„ 15 days and under 1 month	53	17
„ 8 days and under 15 days	538	244
„ 7 days and under	3,805	1,197
Fined	6,630	764
Ordered to find bail	291	40
Sent to lunatic asylum	243	179
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	279	151
Otherwise dealt with	53	3
Total sentenced	14,284	3,624
Discharged	7,024	1,876
Total summarily disposed of	21,308	5,500

Sentences by magistrates.

1225. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1884, 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females, were fined; 31 per cent. of the former, and 40 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 16 and 26 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 3 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment; the balance, or 6 per cent. of the males and 10 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, or were otherwise disposed of.

* See paragraph 1198 *ante*.

1226. 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 offenders were so sentenced in 1884; but in the previous year two offenders were so sentenced, one of whom was to receive one whipping of fourteen lashes, and the other two whippings of twenty-five lashes each. These were the only occasions during the last five years that whipping was ordered by magistrates.

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

1227. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

Results of committals for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.*

	1874.	1879.	1884.
Number for trial	694	630	672
Convicted and sentenced... ..	436	397	407
Acquitted	194	180	226
Not prosecuted	64	53	39

1228. Of those committed for trial, 630 were eventually tried in 1874, 577 in 1879, and 633 in 1884. At the first and second periods 69 per cent., and at the third period 64 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

1229. 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, 1884.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	4	2
Hard labour on roads or public works for 15 years ...	2	...
" " " 10 years and under 15 years	2	...
" " " 7 years and under 10 years	1	...
" " " 4 years and under 7 years	25	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	80	3
" 1 year and under 2 years	98	15
" 6 months and under 1 year	100	7
" 1 month and under 6 months	31	13
" under 1 month	6	4
Fined	6	1
Recognizances estreated	1	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	6	...
Total tried and convicted	362	45

* The figures for 1879 and 1884 include those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but exclude those awaiting trial at the end of the year. In 1874, 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.

Length of sentences in superior courts.

1230. Of males convicted in superior courts, 4 were sentenced to death, and all but 13 of the remainder to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, more than two-thirds were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and only one-eleventh to more than four years. Of the females, 18 were sentenced to over one, and 20 to under one year's imprisonment. Four males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years, two of whom were sentenced to fifteen years. No female was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

1231. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 88 persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 12 weeks in the year. Seven of these had been convicted of murder, attempt to murder, or manslaughter, &c.; 5 of assault; 6 of rape; 1 of an unnatural offence; 20 of robbery under arms, burglary, &c.; 6 of sheep or cattle stealing, &c.; 28 of other offences against property; 13 of forgery, &c.; and 2 of offences relating to carrying out laws. The most severe sentences of this kind were given for rape; thus, one offender, sentenced to between 7 and 10 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be placed into solitary confinement for 18 periods of 3 weeks each; and another, sentenced to between 2 and 3 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for 1 week in each month, and to receive 3 whippings besides.

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

1232. The total number of offenders sentenced to be whipped was 17. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of three of these, for one of whom 3 whippings, for another 2 whippings, of 10 lashes each, were ordered; whilst the third was to receive 3 whippings of 5 lashes on each occasion. Unnatural offence was the crime of nine, three of whom were ordered 3 whippings of 10 lashes each, three were ordered 2 whippings of 15 lashes each, one was ordered 2 whippings of 10 lashes each, and the other two 1 whipping of 15 lashes each. Robbery with violence was the crime of the five remaining offenders, three of whom were sentenced to receive 3 whippings of 15 lashes on each occasion, and two 1 whipping of 10 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

1233. 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, 17 in 1881, 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; the number in 1883 was 14, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; and the number in 1884 was 17, all by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the eleven years was 182, of which 27 were ordered by magistrates, and 155 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1884 was thus equal to that in 1878, but larger than in any other year of the period. The average number of whippings per individual in the eleven years was 1.5.

Whippings ordered, 1874-1884.

1234. Three criminals, two of whom were Irish, and one a native of the Australian colonies other than Victoria, claiming to be members of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Presbyterian Church respectively, were executed in 1884 for murder. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 137 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. No execution took place in 1882, 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 birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

Executions.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1884.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Birthplace—Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Australian colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
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

CRIMINALS EXECUTED. 1842 TO 1884—*continued.*

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Religion—Church of England...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Lutheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Protestant undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
„ Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ No Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5*
Offence—Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
„ Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Undetected
crime.

1235. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 4,049 in 1884; or 1,340 less than in the previous year. Those against the person decreased by 146, those against property by 960, and other offences by 234. The following are the undetected offences in the last ten years. It will be noticed that, whilst the total number in 1883 was higher, the number in 1884 was lower, than in any previous year :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1884.

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
1883	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884	450	3,249	350	4,049

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

1236. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do 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

* Aborigines.

may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

1237. 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 eight years 1876 to 1883, 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 1883.

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
	1882	47,234	31,542	616	402
	1883	48,974	33,480	606	350
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	1,717	1,148
	1881	66,600	51,130	1,626	1,058
	1882	65,936	50,126	1,724	1,065
	1883	72,231	55,463	1,606	1,008
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
	1882	11,649	8,025	308	144
	1883	13,804	9,788	427	193

* 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, 867 during 1881, 835 during 1882, and 647 during 1883; and in the latter, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, 317 during 1879, 387 during 1880, 357 during 1881, 434 during 1882, and 508 during 1883 were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1883—*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
	1882	14,672	12,634	339	211
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
	1882	5,089	3,683	90	46
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
	1882	8,820	6,944	93	36
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
	1882	22,659	16,573	467	219
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	3,825	2,383
	1881	169,562	124,935	3,496	2,076
	1882	176,059	129,527	3,637	2,123
1883	185,003	137,824	3,563	2,027	

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

1238. 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

* Not including civil cases.

† Maoris are included. In 1883, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 579—in 354 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 175 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 50 cases committed for trial, resulting in 41 convictions.

‡ 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.

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 1883, the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by 48 per cent., and the summary convictions by 66 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.

1239. 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 eight 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 crime in each colony.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1883.

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.	
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
	1882	53·04	35·42	6·92	4·51	66·78	65·26
	1883	53·39	36·50	6·61	3·82	68·36	57·76
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	23·81	15·92	73·04	66·86
	1881	87·29	67·01	21·31	13·87	76·77	65·07
	1882	82·49	62·71	21·57	13·32	76·02	61·77
	1883	85·64	65·76	19·04	11·95	76·79	62·76
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
	1882	49·03	33·77	12·96	6·06	68·89	46·75
	1883	51·53	36·54	15·94	7·20	70·90	45·20

* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1876 TO 1883—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.	
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
	1882	50·61	43·58	11·69	7·28	86·11	62·24
1883	43·82	38·05	10·20	5·55	86·82	54·43	
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
	1882	167·46	121·19	29·62	15·14	72·37	51·11
1883	151·73	110·46	23·05	14·72	72·80	63·89	
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
	1882	73·07	57·53	7·70	2·98†	78·73	38·71
1883	72·87	58·87	7·08	2·65†	80·80	37·50	
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
	1882	44·49	32·54	9·17	4·30	73·14	46·90
1883	43·62	32·01	8·67	4·36	73·38	50·33	
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	14·33	8·91	71·73	62·30
	1881	60·94	44·90	12·62	7·46	73·68	59·38
	1882	61·18	45·01	12·64	7·37	73·57	58·37
1883	61·41	45·75	11·83	6·73	74·50	56·80	

* Not including civil cases.

† This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.

‡ See footnote (§) on page 564 ante.

§ This small proportion of convictions is owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

1240. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the eight 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, New Zealand would appear to be the colony in which the population is the least criminal of any in the group, as during the last three years of the period dealt with it was that in which, relatively to population, the fewest arrests were made or summonses issued. Over the eight years, Victoria occupied the fourth place. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1883, 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, 1883.

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

1241. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, the three colonies which at one time received convicts are again at the top of the list. Victoria has generally occupied the fifth position, thus showing a smaller proportion of summary convictions than those three colonies or than South Australia; but in 1883, it also had a slightly lower proportion than Queensland. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1883.

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

1242. 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

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

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 a large proportion of prosecutions falling through in that colony,* occupies a position just above Victoria :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1883.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| 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.

1243. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the order usually varies but slightly from the foregoing, Victoria generally having the smallest number in proportion to population ; but, in 1883, Victoria rose above Tasmania—the relative positions of the other colonies remaining unaltered :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1883.

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

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

1244. 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, 1883.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

1245. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria, which in 1882 was at the top of the list, fell in 1883 to the third place ; and Western Australia and New South Wales, where the proportions were nearly equal, rose to the head of the list ;

* See footnote (†) on page 566 *ante*.

whilst Tasmania, which in 1881 occupied the third place, was, in the two subsequent years—in consequence of the large number of cases which fell through for want of prosecution*—at the bottom of the list. 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS
IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1883.

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

1246. 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.

1247. Notwithstanding that New South Wales possesses a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions are much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1883, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 76 against only 38 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 109 against 52; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 10,484 against 3,785; arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c., numbered 348 against 158; arrests for other offences against property numbered 6,343 against 4,146; and arrests for drunkenness† numbered 23,178 against 12,408. A single exception occurred in that year in the case of arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., which numbered only 203 in New South Wales as against 262 in Victoria. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the eight years 1876 to 1883, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Arrests, &c.
for various
offences in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See footnote (†) on page 566 *ante*.

† Contrary to the generally received opinion, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1883.

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, &c.	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	153	4,383	11,065	24,305
	1882	33	66	4,340	206	169	4,853	11,749	25,818
	1883	38	52	3,785	262	158	4,146	12,408	28,125
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
	1882	54	110	9,080	274	529	6,643	22,280	26,966
	1883	76	109	10,484	203	348	6,343	23,178	31,490
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
	1882	1,532			1,140			3,771	5,206
	1883	2,369			1,327			4,505	5,603
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
	1882	5	16	934	55	19	963	4,713	7,967
	1883	5	17	767	61	15	652	4,533	7,054
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	
	1882	365			459			4,265	
	1883	455			372			3,912	

* See footnote (f) on previous page.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1883—continued.

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, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
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
	1882	5	20	621	36	27	842	1,827	5,442
	1883	2	17	701	25	28	702	1,890	5,696
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
	1882	10	47	1,920	93	62	2,226	6,996	11,305
	1883	16	46	1,605	71	50	2,358	7,494	11,450

1248. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same eight years:—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1883.

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	5.44	12.73	27.97
	1882	4.99	5.87	13.19	28.99
	1883	4.22	4.97	13.53	30.66

* See footnote (†) on page 569 ante.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1883—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
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
	1882	11·56	9·31	27·87	33·73
	1883	12·65	8·17	27·48	37·34
Queensland ...	1876	6·66	6·72	19·97	21·92
	1877	7·94	6·16	15·47	21·32
	1878	6·16	5·76	15·55	18·78
	1879	5·78	5·49	13·99	17·03
	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1881	5·90	5·19	14·82	19·63
	1882	6·45	4·80	15·87	21·91
	1883	8·84	4·95	16·81	20·92
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
	1882	3·29	3·58	16·26	27·48
	1883	2·64	2·44	15·16	23·59
Western Australia ...	1876	19·06	19·88	239·01	
	1877	17·04	17·87	213·63	
	1878	22·13	18·39	178·27	
	1879	16·26	13·62	197·84	
	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1881	14·00	11·86	157·06	
	1882	12·01	15·10	140·34	
	1883	14·57	11·91	125·25	
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
	1882	5·35	7·50	15·14	45·09
	1883	5·79	6·07	15·20	45·81
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
	1882	3·88	4·67	13·74	22·19
	1883	3·15	4·68	14·16	21·63

* See footnote (†) on page 569 *ante.*

1249. 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 1883 nearly three and a half times, and in the latter three times, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1883, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1883.

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

1250. In 1883, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were nearly two and a half times 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 as to offences against property.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1883.

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

1251. 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 the last four years having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria,* which, being at the bottom of the list, may be set down as the least inebriate of the Australasian colonies. South Australia had for some years prior to 1883 occupied the next highest position to New South Wales in regard to arrests for drunkenness; but, in 1883, this colony fell below Queensland and Tasmania. 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 as to drunkenness.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1883.

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

* Both in Victoria and New South Wales a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not disorderly.

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

1252. "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. Relatively to population, they are most numerous in Tasmania, and in recent years have been 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," 1883.

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

Crime in United Kingdom.

1253. 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 eight years ended with 1883:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1883.

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
	1882	26,406,820	15,260	11,699	5·78	4·43	76·66
	1883	26,770,744	14,659	11,347	5·49	4·24	77·41
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
	1882	3,785,400	2,469	1,943	6·52	5·13	78·70
	1883	3,825,744	2,563	1,914	6·70	5·00	74·68

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1883—*continued.*

Country.	Estimated Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Proportion of—			
				Commitments to Population	Convictions to Population	Convictions to Commitments.	
Ireland ...	1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	per 10,000. 7·79	per 10,000. 4·40	per cent. 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
	1882	5,097,730	4,301	2,255	8·44	4·42	52·43
	1883	5,015,328	3,025	1,740	6·03	3·46	57·52
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
	1882	35,289,950	22,030	15,897	6·24	4·50	72·16
	1883	35,611,816	20,247	15,001	5·69	4·21	74·09

1254. Taking the mean of the eight 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 is 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, except Ireland.

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1255. 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 in 1883 was exceeded in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia during the same year.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1256. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police, however, by means of the force at his disposal and by correspondence with the police authorities of the neighbouring colonies, has obtained some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, which will be found in the following table:—

Prostitution in Australasian capitals.

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

Capital Cities.			Population (Census of 1881).	Number of Prostitutes.	Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
Melbourne	...	...	282,947	597*	21·10
Sydney	...	...	224,211	613	27·34
Brisbane	...	...	31,109	99	31·82
Adelaide	...	...	103,864	500	48·14

Results compared.

1257. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne is much freer from prostitution than any one of the metropolitan cities named. It will be observed that even in actual numbers the prostitutes in Melbourne are fewer than in Sydney, although the latter has the smaller population. A very large amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures being given in round numbers must be regarded with suspicion.

Police.

1258. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in proportion to population than the police of any other of the Australian colonies, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,† are much less rife in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The total number of police of all ranks is 1,196, or one policeman to every 790 of the population. From a return kindly furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Police, it is found that there is one policeman to every 722 of the population of South Australia, one to every 644 of the population of New South Wales, and one to every 468 of the population of Queensland. Mr. Chomley also finds that one policeman keeps in order and protects as many as 675 persons in Melbourne, whilst there is one to every 566 in Sydney, one to every 375 in Adelaide, and one to every 253 in Brisbane.

Supreme Court Criminal Sittings.

1259. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1884 was 343, of which 219 were for felony, and 124 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 245, and for misdemeanors 84. The number of places where sittings were held was 18, the number of sittings was 42, and the total duration of sittings was 153 days.

* Whilst these pages were passing through the press a statement was made publicly by a member of the Legislative Assembly—who said he had received the information from one of the officials of the Melbourne Corporation—to the effect that over 400 girls under 14 years of age were leading a life of prostitution in Melbourne and suburbs. In consequence of this, an inquiry was ordered by the Government, which resulted in a complete disproof of the statement; the police authorities having reported that such a state of things could not possibly exist without their knowledge, and that, after a most careful search, not a single instance could be discovered of any girl of 14 years of age or under who was leading a life of shame.

† See paragraph 1242 *ante*.

1260. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 8 out of the 18 places in 1884. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 283. The number of causes tried was 123, of which 89 were tried by juries of six, 23 by juries of twelve, and 11 by a judge alone. All these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £194,184. Verdicts were returned in 121 instances, and there were 2 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 96, or about 79 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £29,176, or 15½ per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1883, the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,996,363, and the sums awarded by juries to £448,553, or to about 22 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

1261. 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 1884 numbered 32, and the number of courts held 83, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 130 days. The number of cases tried was 235, in 156 of which, or 66 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 76. In the ten years prior to 1884, 2,668 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,774 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

1262. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1884 was 67, and the number of courts held was 205, extending over 491 days. The total number of causes tried was 10,287, the amount sued for was £245,401, and the amount recovered £86,837, or only 35 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £8,047, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £5,249. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,928,539, and the aggregate amount awarded was £917,809, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

County
Courts.

1263. 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 1884 numbered 22, and the courts held numbered 64, occupying 54 days. The total number of suits was 15, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £775. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £63, and to the defendant £87. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the

Courts of
Mines.

wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1884 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £42,345. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of Petty Sessions: criminal cases.

1264. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1884 numbered 1,667, which resulted in 695 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 41 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 49,730, in 31,456 of which, or 69 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions: civil cases.

1265. 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 226 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 20,906, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £58,443, and the total amount awarded was £37,093, or 63 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1883 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £863,940, and the sums awarded to £547,583, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued for and awarded.

1266. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1884 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 1884 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly half a million sterling, and that less than a third was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court was a third less than the average, that in the Courts of Petty Sessions was exactly the average, and that in County Courts was somewhat above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1884.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1884.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	194,184	29,176	15	22
County Courts	245,401	86,837	35	31
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	58,443	37,093	63	63
Total	498,028	153,106	31	33

Writs.

1267. The number of writs issued in 1884 in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided was 1,116, of which 50 were Queen's writs

against both person and property, 35 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,031 were subjects' writs against property alone. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, the writs issued were unusually numerous, but in the last four years they were less so than in any of the previous eleven years.

1268. 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 penal establishments.

1269. The Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols describes as follows the system of penal discipline existing in this colony†:—

System of penal discipline in force.

“(a) To inflict upon the offender such an amount of punishment as would deter him from the repetition of his crimes, and also operate as a wholesome warning to others.

“(b) To endeavour to make his punishment the means by which the moral reformation of the prisoner himself may be attained.

“(c) To reduce the expense of maintaining him to the lowest possible limits consistent with the accomplishment of the objects mentioned.

“(d) Every effort to be made to render his labour as productive as possible, by full employment for mind and body in industrial pursuits.

“(e) A progressive stage system of classification, regulated by ‘marks,’ the attainment of a certain number of which causes advancement from a lower to a higher class, with increased advantages attached to each stage from one class to another, such as the removal of restraint, modification of irksome labour, increase of gratuity, &c., and associated labour under vigilant supervision.”

1270. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1884 will be found in the following table:—

Gaols and prisoners.

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1884.

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	5,769	2,651	8,420	547	328	875
Police gaols	10	529	61	590	19	2	21
Penal establishments	2	1,220	...	1,220	557	...	557
Total	21	7,518	2,712	10,230	1,123	330	1,453

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No 284.

† See Inspector-General's Report, page 3; Parliamentary Paper No. 33, Session 1885.

‡ Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another. The numbers here given do not in every case represent distinct prisoners.

Proportion of
prisoners to
population.

1271. The mean population of the colony during 1884 was 946,100, consisting of 501,640 males and 444,460 females, which figures, being compared with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person in every 650 persons living was constantly in prison during the year; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male in every 446 males living, and 1 female in every 1,347 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last nine years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population decreases from year to year, the reason being the smaller amount of serious crime which exists in the community, in view of which the terms of imprisonment to which prisoners have been sentenced by the judges have been of diminished duration:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1884.

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
1883	429	1,346	633
1884	446	1,347	650

Distinct
prisoners,
1884.

1272. The number of prisoners detained in 1884, as shown in a previous table,* does not represent distinct individuals, as each person is counted afresh every time he is imprisoned. The actual number of distinct prisoners, however, received in 1884 in ordinary gaols and penal establishments is shown in the following table, also the number of times they were respectively imprisoned during the year. The information has been derived from the Inspector-General's Report† already alluded to:—

* See table following paragraph 1270 *ante*.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 33, Session 1885.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1884.
(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1884.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	4,516	944	5,460	71·76	55·14	68·21
Twice	610	210	820	9·69	12·27	10·24
Three times	146	133	279	2·32	7·77	3·48
Four times	101	100	201	1·60	5·84	2·51
Five times	22	22	44	·35	1·28	·55
Six times and upwards ...	30*	27†	57	·48	1·58	·72
Total received	5,425	1,436	6,861	86·20	83·88	85·71
In detention at commencement of year ‡	868	276	1,144	13·80	16·12	14·29
Grand Total	6,293	1,712	8,005	100·00	100·00	100·00

1273. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during some portion of 1884 in the ordinary gaols and penal establishments was 8,005, viz., 6,293 males and 1,712 females. If the number of individuals in police gaols, estimated to have amounted to 455—viz., 417 males and 38 females—be added to these, the sum amounting to 8,460—viz., 6,710 males and 1,750 females—will represent, approximately, the number of distinct prisoners detained in all the gaols and penal establishments in the colony during the whole or some part of the year. In 1879 (which is the most recent previous year for which similar reliable information is available), the number of distinct prisoners was 8,032—viz., 6,208 males and 1,824 females; thus showing an increase of 428 during the last five years, resulting from an increase of 502 in the male, but a decrease of 74 in the female prisoners.

Number of distinct prisoners.

1274. Comparing these figures with those showing the mean population, it appears that in 1884 1 person in every 112 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 75 males, and 1 female in every 25½ females, passed some portion of the year in prison; whereas the proportion in 1879 was 1 person in every 104 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 71 males, and 1 female in every 217 females. In these estimates 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.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

* Eight males admitted seven, 6 eight, and 3 nine times during the year.

† One female admitted eight, 3 nine, 1 ten, and 1 eleven times during the year.

‡ Exclusive of those who were discharged and re-admitted during the year—they being included with the figures in the previous line.

Persons
imprisoned
more than
once.

1275. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1884 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently seventeen and a half per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were $85\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the case of females, 71 and 29 per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is very much greater than males; thus, during the year, nearly a sixth of the whole number were imprisoned three times or upwards, and nearly an eleventh four times or upwards; whereas less than a twentieth of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only a fortieth more than three times.

Prisoners
previously
convicted.

1276. Out of a total of 1,406 prisoners in detention on the 31st December, 1884, 1,361, or 97 per cent., had been previously convicted—viz., 535, or 38 per cent. of the whole, once; 184, or 13 per cent., twice; 118, or 8 per cent., three times; 91, or 7 per cent., four times; and as many as 433, or 31 per cent., five times or oftener.

Grounds of
imprison-
ment.

1277. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1884, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 70 were untried; also that more than half the males, but only a seventh of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS AT END OF 1884.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	140	47	3	...	436	579	47	626
„ untried ...	35	5	1	...	...	36	5	41
Misdemeanors, tried ...	185	187	1	2	67	253	189	442
„ untried ...	8	6	5	...	...	13	6	19
Other offences, tried ...	169	84	9	1	27	205	85	290
„ untried ...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Total ...	547	329	19	3	530	1,096	332	1,428

Sickness in
prisons.

1278. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 887,* were in the proportion of 1 case to every 9 individual prisoners, or to every 2 of the average number constantly detained.

Deaths in
prisons.

1279. Forty deaths (including 1 death of a criminal executed) occurred in prison during 1883, and 49 deaths (including 3 executions) in 1884. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 200 in

* The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 865 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 687 *ante*. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

the former year, and 1 to every 163 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 36 in the former year, and 1 to every 30 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained.

1280. In 1883, although some attempts were made, not one prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape. In 1884, however, two prisoners, both males, absconded, and were not recaptured, viz., 1 from the Williamstown, and 1 from the Melbourne gaol. Prisoners absconding.

1281. One prisoner who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life was liberated in 1884. Of such prisoners, there have been 33 altogether in the colony, and of these, 16 have been discharged under the operation of regulations in force since February, 1878, as to prisoners under commuted sentences to terms of life, 1 by special commutation, 1 to a lunatic asylum, and 2 by death; whilst 13—viz., 10 males and 3 females—still remain in custody.* Prisoners under life sentences.

1282. 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, 1884.

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years ...	448,832	188	4·19
20 to 30 „ ...	184,676	463	25·07
30 „ 40 „ ...	93,570	281	30·03
40 „ 50 „ ...	92,594	252	27·22
50 „ 60 „ ...	79,549	159	19·99
60 years and upwards...	46,879	110	23·46
Total ...	946,100	1,453	15·36

1283. It appears from this table that, in 1884, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 393; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 374; of those over 40, 1 in every 420; and of those over 60, 1 in every 426, were constantly in prison throughout the year. Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

1284. 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.

* See Report of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for the year 1884, p. 8.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1884.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies ...	590,994	603	10·20
England and Wales ...	161,987	324	20·01
Scotland ...	52,854	105	19·95
Ireland ...	95,045	316	33·25
China ...	13,092	15	11·46
Other countries ...	32,128	90	...
Total ...	946,100	1,453	15·36
RELIGION.			
Protestants ...	678,387	829	12·22
Roman Catholics ...	223,084	600	26·85
Jews ...	4,754	4	8·41
Pagans ...	12,381	15	12·12
Others ...	27,494	5	...

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

1285. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies and of China contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but the natives of England and Wales and Scotland contributed 30 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 116 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Jews, Protestants, and Pagans contributed much less than their share; but Roman Catholics 74 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Supposed cause of crime.

1286. Mr. W. G. Brett, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, makes the following remarks as to what he supposes to be the chief causes of crime in Victoria; in reference to which, however, it may be remarked that in many countries where the education given by the State is religious as well as secular, the criminality of the population is much greater than it is here; also, that since the secular system of education was introduced into Victoria, in 1873, crime has steadily decreased:—

“Among the various causes at work which may be regarded as specially promotive of prison population may be mentioned the neglect of careful moral instruction, which is one great cause of the multiplication of crime, and education without that kind of instruction is too often a dangerous possession; and unless the responsibility of the individual to his Maker be made, at least, as evident as are his responsibilities to man, he will almost certainly be made to suffer the penalties of the criminal laws of the country; and an examination of prisoners in regard to their mere educational attainments will show that their learning has generally served to increase the character of their crimes. It has been the instrument by which they have more extensively imposed upon the public and increased their offences.”

1287. Mr. Brett gives the following figures to show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, and the increased proportion of those able to read and write, and the diminished proportion of the grossly illiterate section :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1884.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876 ...	64	18	18
1877 to 1880 ...	74	8	18
1881 to 1883 ...	83	6	11
1884 ...	84	6	10

Education of prisoners.

1288. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1884. It will be observed that solitary confinement was prescribed in over 800 instances. The “other punishments” do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

Gaol punishments.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1884.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labour ...	4	...	4	13	17	...	17
Solitary confinement ...	202	109	311	498	700	109	809
Other punishments ...	49	55	104	283	332	55	387
Total ...	255	164	419	794	1,049	164	1,213

1289. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 11 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was rather less than one punishment to each prisoner; or not quite one punishment to each male, and not quite two punishments to each female.

Proportion of prisoners punished.

1290. The total cost of prisoners in 1884 was £55,818, being equivalent to £38 19s. 7d. per head of the average number in detention. The gross earnings of prisoners during the year amounted to £45,398—of which £20,500 was the value of work done for other Government

Cost and earnings of prisoners.

departments, municipal bodies, &c., and £24,898 for work done in connexion with the gaols, including the manufacture of clothing, utensils, implements, &c. The actual cash receipts paid into the Treasury, however, amounted to only £7,194. The earnings in the year—on working days only, which numbered 311 during the year—were equivalent to 2s. 4d. per head per diem; the average number of available prisoners being 1,240.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

1291. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols during the 19½ years ended with 1883-4. The cost of buildings is not included, the figures relating to maintenance only:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1883-4.

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	s.	d.
	£	£	£		
1865	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866	194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six months) ...	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5
1873-4	194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8
1874-5	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-81	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
Total	3,820,055	1,143,883	4,963,938	6	5

Expenditure
per head.

1292. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure has ranged from 8s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per head, the former being that in the second year, and the latter that near the end of the period. The amount in the last year slightly exceeded that in the two previous years, but was less than that in any of the other years.

New
Caledonian
convicts in
Victoria.

1293. Up to July, 1884, it is known that 33 convicts, or expirees, from the French penal settlement at New Caledonia—viz., 29 males

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings.

and 4 females—came to Victoria. By the following statement respecting their career in this colony, it appears that only three were leading honest lives, and the remainder had relapsed into disreputable courses or crime:—

NEW CALEDONIAN CONVICTS IN VICTORIA, 1884.

MALES.

In prison, serving sentence for burglary	...	...	...	6
”	”	uttering false coin	...	5
”	”	”	forged cheques...	1
At large, having served a sentence for false pretences	...	...	...	1
”	”	larceny and forgery	...	1
”	”	larceny and absconding	...	1
Extradited for larceny in New South Wales	...	...	...	1
Living on earnings of prostitutes	...	...	...	10
Leading honest lives (two having been political prisoners)	...	...	...	3
				—
		Total	...	29
				—

FEMALES.

Committed for burglary, <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered	...	...	...	1
Keeping brothels	...	...	...	3
				—
		Total	...	4
				—

1294. During the same year, 47 male convicts from New Caledonia, of whom 5 were escapees and 18 expirees, were known to be living in Sydney,* and 77 had come to Queensland. Of the latter, 42 were sent back to New Caledonia. New Caledonian convicts in other colonies.

1295. The inquests held in 1884 numbered 1,439, as against 1,544 in 1883. In 791 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 14 cases, from intemperance; in 588 cases, from violence; in 40 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 6 cases a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 406 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 8, from homicide; in 88, from suicide; 3 from execution; and in 83, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was more common in 1884 than in any of the previous ten years. In 1874, the proportion which verdicts of “death from disease or natural causes” bore to the total number of verdicts given was 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.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884, 55 per cent. Inquests.

* See a return published in a paper laid before the Parliament of Victoria, entitled “Annexation, Federation, and Foreign Convicts.” No. 38, Session 1884.

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.

1296. Nine fire inquests were held during 1884, as against 4 in 1883, 5 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, 10 in 1879, and 3 in 1878. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1297. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1884 consisted of the Head Quarters Staff, of a paid Artillery Corps, and of a Volunteer Militia, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Torpedo, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1884.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1884.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Permanent Forces—							
Head Quarters Staff ...	4	2	...	...	6	...	6
Victorian Artillery ...	3	1	8	108	120	8	128
Volunteer Militia—							
Cavalry... ...	1	1	...	...	2	99	101
Field Artillery ...	16	1	19	264	300	6	306
Garrison Artillery ...	26	3	32	467	528	68	596
Torpedo ...	4	1	8	65	78	2	80
Engineers ...	4	1	4	68	77	24	101
Rifles ...	58	6	56	1,185	1,305	364	1,669
Medical... ...	14	...	...	...	14	2	16
Total ...	130	16	127	2,157	2,430	573	3,003
Unattached ...	41	...	...	...	41	...	...

1298. At the end of 1884, the total military establishment—inclusive of the staff, but exclusive of the unattached—(3,003) was about 800 less than at the end of 1883; and the total strength (2,430) was 573 less than the establishment. Strength and establishment.

1299. The Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use amongst the military forces; the rifles in possession and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1884 were as follow :— 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.
Permanent Forces	240	120	120
Field Artillery	197	161	36
Garrison Artillery	612	612	...
Torpedo	100	25	75
Engineers	80	80	...
Rifles	1,462	1,462	...
Total	2,691	2,460	231

1300. 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 ...	Breech-loading rifled, 8in., of 12 tons ... 1	
	" " 6in., of 5 tons ... 1	
	" " 6in., of 4 tons ... 3	
Guns of position	Muzzle-loading " 9in., of 12 tons ... 6	
	" " 80-pr., 81 cwt. ... 23	
	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr., 35 cwt. ... 6	
Field guns ...	" " 12½-pr. ... 12	
	" " 12-pr. (old type) ... 6	
	" " 6-pr. ... 6	
Machine guns ...	Muzzle-loading " 3-pr. (old type) ... 6	
Smooth-bored 68-pr. guns	Nordenfelt 10 barrel rifle calibre ... 6	
	19
Total	95	

1301. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1884 were as follow. Twenty-four men of the Naval Reserve were wanted to complete the establishment :— Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1884.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1884.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	15	112	5	132	...	132
Naval Reserve... ..	10	194	...	204	24	228
Electricians	4	...	...	4	...	4
Total... ..	29	306	5	340	24	364

Guns of naval forces.

1302. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1884:—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr. ...	4
Nordenfelt	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr. ...	2
Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	18
Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	12
<i>Victoria</i> .—B.L. Gun, 10-in., 25 ton ...	1
12½-pr.	2
Nordenfelt	2
<i>Albert</i> .—B.L. Gun, 8-in., 12 ton ...	1
6-in., 4 ton	1
9-pr.	2
Nordenfelt	2
<i>Childers</i> .—Hotchkiss, 1½-in.	2
<i>Batman</i> .—B.L. Gun, 6-in., 4 ton ...	1
<i>Fawkner</i> .— " 6-in., 4 ton ...	1
<i>Gannet</i> .— " 6-in., 4 ton ...	1
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	12
Nordenfelt	2
Howitzer, 12-pr.	2
Total	72

Small arm of naval forces.

1303. 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 403, and the latter 92:—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	50
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading	47
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	75
<i>Victoria</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	20
<i>Albert</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	20
" " Revolvers—Enfield	10
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	221
" " Sea service	5
" " Carbines... ..	12
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading ...	25
" " Enfield	10
Total small arms	495

1304. Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the passing of the Discipline Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year, by the importation of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department :—

New system
of defences.

The Discipline Act of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Reserve, the Senior Officer of Metropolitan Infantry, and the Officer Commanding the Field Artillery Brigade; free railway travelling for Militia men in uniform on carrying a rifle; priority of appointment to the non-clerical division of the Public Service to Militia men who have served five years, &c.

The Victorian fleet consists of the *Nelson* (flagship), *Cerberus* (turret-ship, four 10-in. 18-ton M.L. guns and four Nordenfelt guns), *Victoria* (gun-boat, one 10-in. 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pr. B.L. guns, and two Nordenfelt guns), *Albert* (gun-boat, one 8-in. 11½-ton B.L. gun, one 6-in. 3-ton B.L. gun, two 9-pr. B.L. guns, and two Nordenfelt guns), *Childers* (torpedo-boat, first class, Whitehead, two Hotchkiss guns), *Nepean* (torpedo-boat, second class, Whitehead), *Lonsdale* (torpedo-boat, second class, Whitehead); *Commissioner* and *Customs* (torpedo launches), Harbour Trust steamers *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet* (each having one 6-in. B.L. gun and one new pattern Gatling).

It is intended to make arrangements with the owners of suitable local or inter-colonial steamers to have several vessels strengthened to carry one heavy gun forward.

The Harbour Trust steamers have been so strengthened, and the one now being built for the Customs Department will be similarly treated.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Admiralty for the loan for a period of three years of one Captain and one Lieutenant R.N., together with several warrant officers.

These officers have arrived and are at present engaged with the local Naval officers in drafting the new scheme of Naval Defence.

This will provide for a considerable increase in the establishment of both the Permanent Force and the Naval Reserve, frequent drills afloat, classes for instruction in torpedo work, &c.

The establishment of the Naval Forces has not yet been finally fixed.

The cost of the gun and torpedo boats, with guns and ammunition, was close upon £86,500, distributed as follows :—

COST OF GUN AND TORPEDO BOATS.

Particulars.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Cost of <i>Victoria</i> , with armament, 530 tons, 180 H.P. (nominal) ...	40,093	15	0
” <i>Albert</i> , ” ” 350 tons, 80 H.P. (nominal) ...	27,731	15	0
” <i>Childers</i> , 60 tons, 216 H.P. (nominal) ...	11,156	12	9
” <i>Nepean</i> and <i>Lonsdale</i> ...	7,500	0	0
Total ...	£86,482	2	9

These amounts include guns of the following patterns :—

1	breech-loading,	10-inch,	25-ton.
1	”	8-inch,	11½-ton.
1	”	6-inch,	4-ton.
2	”	12-pounders.	
2	”	9-pounders.	

Also, a supply of ammunition, small arms, spare stores, &c., as provided for vessels of a like character in the Imperial Navy.

To this must be added the cost of bringing the vessels out to the colony, amounting, with some extras, to £16,500.

The following is a Return of the strength and establishment of the Victorian Land Forces brought down to the 30th June, 1885:—

LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Establishment.	Enrolled.
Staff	7	7
Victorian Artillery	178	170
Cavalry	101	63
Nordenfelt Battery	26	15
Field Artillery Brigade	257	291
Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade	421	399
" " 2nd " 	282	262
Torpedo Corps	80	80
Engineer Corps	101	101
Rifles, 1st Battalion	808	829
" 2nd " 	808	794
" 3rd " 	806	912
" 4th " 	688	658
Medical Department	16	14
Unattached List . . . . .	...	28
Unattached Medical Department . . . . .	...	15
Chaplains	7	7
Total	4,586	4,645

GIFT OF £500.

A sum of £500 has been presented by the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., to be competed for by the naval and military forces of the colony. Regulations providing for spreading the expenditure of the amount over three years have been framed, prizes being offered not only for shooting, but for proficiency in drill and exercise, and for an essay on military subjects.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 221 clubs have been formed, consisting of 6,540 members, to whom 1,628 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 1,993,370 rounds have been purchased by clubs.

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs; also a trophy of the same value for competition by mounted rifles only. At the request of the Hon. the Minister of Defence, the Railway Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling free throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to drill musters and rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,000 Mounted Riflemen has been raised. These are drilled by itinerant instructors, and have more than reached the maximum number, many being refused on account of distance from instructor's round of drills. The corps get rapid-feeding M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with exception of saddle, which each member supplies. The popularity of the force is immense.

CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet Companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. Rifles for drill purposes and carbines for shooting are lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform is a simple and inexpensive one, costing about 30s., and is worn as the ordinary school dress. When on parade, the collar of the jacket is turned up, thus exposing the red lining. Badges of rank are worn by the officers and non-commissioned officers. Accoutrements, waist-belt and pouch, no cross-belt.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet Companies, for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Col. Sargood has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times consecutively before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already twice shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School, and in December of the same year by the East Sandhurst State School.

Within the last six months (March to September, 1885) the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. There are now 58 corps established (numbering upwards of 2,000 cadets) in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the Regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but, from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy has been offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps.

Recently the various Cadet Corps have been formed into battalions, as follow:—

No. 1 Battalion.—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Taradale, Eaglehawk, Echuca, and Kangaroo Flat districts.

No. 2 Battalion.—The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, &c.

No. 3 Battalion.—Geelong district Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—Dandenong, Caulfield, Brighton, South Yarra, Prahran, Fitzroy, Kensington, Williamstown, and Melbourne—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 5 Battalion.—Ballarat, St. Arnaud, Carisbrook, Maryborough, Stawell, Ararat, Smythesdale—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 6 Battalion.—The Scotch and Wesley Colleges.

In addition to the above, companies and detachments, not yet attached to battalions, have been formed at Chiltern, Beechworth, Warrnambool, Belfast, Hamilton, and Seymour.

Rifles and accoutrements, swords, &c., for the Cadet Corps are ordered from England, and will before long be placed in the hands of the Cadets. Ammunition is issued "free" annually, at the rate of 20 rounds Martini-Henry ball, and 100 rounds Morris-tube, for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The following are the salaries and allowances of the Naval and Military officers and non-commissioned officers who have come out from England for service in Victoria:—

SALARIES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Grade.	Salaries.	Allowances.		
		Quarters, or Allowance in lieu.	Forage.	Other Allowances
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Naval Forces.</i>				
Captain	800 0 0	Quarters	...	Rations
Lieutenant	400 0 0	"	...	"
Gunner	225 0 0	"	...	"
Torpedo Artificer... ..	200 0 0	"	...	"
Chief Gunner's Mate and Instructor	182 10 0	"	...	"
Ditto	182 10 0	"	...	"
Engine-room Artificer	164 5 0	"	...	"

SALARIES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS—*continued.*

Grade.	Salaries.	Allowances.		
		Quarters, or Allowance in lieu.	Forage.	Other Allowances.
<i>Land Forces.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Colonel	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0	...
Lieutenant-Colonel	800 0 0	Quarters	75 0 0	...
Ditto	700 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0	...
Major	700 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0	...
Ditto	700 0 0	Quarters	75 0 0	...
Captain	600 0 0	100 0 0	75 0 0	...
Sergeant-Major	180 0 0	36 10 0	..	Clothing
Ditto	180 0 0	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto	180 0 0	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto	180 0 0	Quarters	...	"
Ditto	180 0 0	"	...	"
Ditto	180 0 0	"	...	"
Ditto	180 0 0	"	...	"
Torpedo Artificer... ..	150 0 0	54 15 0	...	"
Ditto	90 0 0	41 15 0	...	"
Total	8,154 5 0	806 0 0	525 0 0	

The Defence scheme submitted to Parliament provided, for the Naval Forces, two officers and six non-commissioned officers—total, eight; and for the Land Forces, six officers, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates—total, nineteen. It will therefore be seen the numbers given in the scheme have not been reached.

The cost of bringing out from England the Military officers and non-commissioned officers and their wives and families was £1,706; and the cost of bringing out the wives and families of the Naval non-commissioned officers was £250—total, £1,956.

Defence
works.

1305. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, 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.

Progress of
the works.

1306. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., K.C.M.G., who has lately handed over the work to Major Rhodes, R.E., and it is being carried out under his supervision. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a

shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on Point Franklin. During the current year, a large sum of money has been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching completion. Both the artillery and torpedo defences have been considerably increased during the year, and a number of breech-loading guns have been or are about to be mounted at selected points along the coast line.

1307. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1883-4. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery Corps," "Volunteer and Militia Forces," and "Naval Reserve," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £105 12s. 10d., £7 12s. 1d., and £19 3s. 6d.* :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1883-4.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	5,291	
" " Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	745	
							6,036
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	10,604	
" Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	2,073	
							12,677
Militia and Volunteer Forces—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	...	5,907	
" " Pay half-year ended 30th June, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	3,780	
" " Drill instruction	...	...	...	...	...	3,671	
" " Uniform allowance, non-commissioned officers	...	...	...	...	...	80	
" " Allowance to pay liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	
" " Horse allowance for mounting officers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	401	
" " Travelling expenses and incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	
							17,572
Torpedo Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,441
Cavalry Instructor—Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	3,328	
" Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	775	
							4,103
Railway transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510
Ammunition fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Purchase of warlike stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,517†
Grant to Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
" " Artillery Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
General contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Defence works—Erection of forts	...	...	...	...	...	143,773	
" Military buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	
							145,597
Total						...	205,596

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1883, viz., 120 Artillery Corps, 2,310 Volunteers and Militia, and 204 Naval Reserve.

† This amount was remitted to Agent-General.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1883-4—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	£
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	12,198	
„ Contingencies...	...	...	...	...	3,859	16,057
Naval Reserve—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	320	
„ Retaining fees	...	...	...	...	2,363	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,229	3,912
Electricians—Allowances	...	...	...	...	122	
„ Uniforms	...	...	...	...	15	137
New boiler for <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5,286*
Prizes for gunnery	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	...	...	...	25,442
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	231,038

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to
1884.

1308. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty years and a half will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1883-4.

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

* In addition to £10,932 expended in the previous two years.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1883-4—*continued.*

Year.	Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£
1882-3	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	205,596	25,442	231,038
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> *	...	101,966	101,966
Total	2,269,589	660,228	2,929,817
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			3,116,908

1309. 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 has been estimated by General 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. The last detachment of these troops was withdrawn in 1870. In 1883-4 the military expenditure was larger by £60,000 than in 1882-3, and considerably greater than in any other previous year, owing to the large outlay of £144,000 on the erection of forts. The naval expenditure in 1883-4 was £16,000 less than in 1882-3, and was also exceeded in the years 1877-8, 1878-9, and 1880-81.

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1310. 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

Military cadetships.

* The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

† The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Colonial candidates for the army.

1311. 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.

1312. 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 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 X.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1313. 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

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ For latest regulations respecting naval cadetships for the colonies, containing full particulars of the clothing, books, and instruments required by cadets and of the examinations, &c., see *Government Gazette* of the 30th June, 1881.

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.

1314. 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 recognised heads.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.

1315. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1884, 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.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1884.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1883.	1884.	Increase.†
Church of England ...	185	35,943	41,562	5,619
Presbyterians † ...	177	48,622	48,892	270
Methodists ...	161	120,068	102,636	-17,432
Bible Christians ...	29	8,499	10,468	1,969
Independents ...	54	14,280	14,000	-280
Baptists ...	38	8,685	7,566	-1,119
Evangelical Lutherans	13	3,030	3,338	308
Welsh Calvinists † ...	1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	10	5,845	6,001	156
Society of Friends ...	2	208	364	156
Moravians ...	3	1,460	1,430	-30
Protestants unattached	8	1,507	1,913	406
Roman Catholics ...	121	62,648	62,183	-465
Unitarians ...	1	52	42	-10
Swedenborgians ...	1	150	170	20
Catholic Apostolic ...	15	1,420	1,420	...
Christian Israelites ...	2	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	115	104	-11
Jews ...	7	1,514	1,335	-179
Total ...	828	314,618	303,996	-10,622

* 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 1884. The figures for 1883 have, therefore, been substituted for that year.

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

1316. In 1884, as compared with 1883, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, Society of Friends, the Protestants unattached, and the Swedenborgians; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Spiritualists, and Jews. The figures for Presbyterians for the two years are not comparable.*

Churches, attendance, &c.

1317. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1883.	1884.	Increase†	1883.	1884.	Increase.†	1883.	1884.	Increase.†
Church of England	740	768	28	91,221	93,598	2,377	55,637	57,400	1,763
Presbyterians * ...	905	906	1	92,360	92,435	75	74,070	74,145	75
Methodists ...	1,009	962	-47	138,462	135,948	-2,514	82,087	65,973	-16,114
Bible Christians...	137	154	17	13,651	13,988	337	6,912	7,302	390
Independents ...	78	76	-2	17,700	17,400	-300	9,150	9,000	-150
Baptists ...	86	99	13	16,560	15,170	-1,390	10,470	9,600	-870
Evangelical Lutherans ...	49	48	-1	4,810	4,850	40	2,850	2,710	-140
Welsh Calvinists*	4	4	...	950	950	...	373	373	...
Church of Christ	62	65	3	7,846	8,026	180	3,286	3,526	240
Society of Friends	2	3	1	200	230	30	35	52	17
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	345	30	125	137	12
Protestants unattached ...	16	12	2	1,925	3,745	1,820	1,186	2,415	1,229
Roman Catholics	596	618	22	106,396	109,976	3,580	74,139	81,270	7,131
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	250	50	60	250	190
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	90	90	...
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	450	460	10	200	210	10
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	70	70	...
Spiritualists ...	3	3	...	2,100	1,250	-850	1,000	320	-680
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,380	2,030	-350	650	493	-157
Total ...	3,698	3,735	37	497,956	501,081	3,125	322,390	315,336	-7,054

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1318. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Society of Friends, the Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics returned more, and the Methodists, the Independents, and the Lutherans returned fewer, church edifices in 1884 than in 1883; that the only denominations which returned less

* See note (†) on previous page.

† The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

accommodation were the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Spiritualists, and the Jews. The condition of the Presbyterians cannot be ascertained, as the information for 1884 was not furnished.

1319. As compared with the number in 1883, there was a decrease of 10,622 in the number of services performed, and of 7,054 in average church attendance; but an increase of 37 in the number of church buildings, and of 3,125 in the church accommodation. Total increase or decrease in churches, &c.

1320. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1883 and 1884:— Sabbath schools.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1883.	1884.	Increase*	1883.	1884.	Increase*	1883.	1884.	Increase.*
Church of England	362	406	44	3,138	3,530	392	25,805	28,712	2,907
Presbyterians † ...	390	390	...	2,852	2,852	...	31,758	31,755	-3
Methodists... ..	618	619	1	5,727	5,838	111	37,127	37,398	271
Bible Christians ...	78	80	2	753	775	22	4,448	4,576	128
Independents ...	82	82	...	770	770	...	7,400	7,400	...
Baptists	66	63	-3	649	647	-2	6,516	5,362	-1,154
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	20	20	...	69	67	-2	834	759	-75
Welsh Calvinists †	4	4	...	40	40	...	210	210	...
Church of Christ...	36	39	3	287	310	23	1,965	2,100	135
Moravians	2	2	...	5	5	...	57	61	4
Protestants unat- tached ...	7	9	2	85	122	37	833	1,131	298
Roman Catholics...	289	318	29	1,386	1,424	38	24,809	26,848	2,039
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	7	10	3	45	50	5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	3	4	1	33	35	2
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	28	31	3	123	169	46
Jews... ..	6	7	1	16	21	5	327	348	21
Total	1,965	2,044	79	15,815	16,446	631	142,290	146,914	4,624

1321. As compared with the numbers in 1883, the Sabbath schools increased by 79, the teachers by 631, and the scholars by 4,624. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, Increase or decrease of Sabbath schools.

* The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table on page 599 ante.

teachers, and scholars in the case of the Baptists, and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Lutherans.

Proportion of Sabbath-school children to population. 1322. 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 200,053, the proportion would be $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Melbourne University. 1323. 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 Universities. 1324. 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 recognised 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.

* Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 is now voted annually by Parliament.

1325. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of founding University.

1326. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject. University thrown open to females.

1327. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:— 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.	24	0	0
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.							£	s.	d.
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

Wilson Hall.

1328. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "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.

1329. 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.

1330. 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 (Dr. Leeper) 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.

* Further particulars will be found in the *Calendar of Trinity College* for 1885. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne.

“Lectures on 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 about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Chemical and biological laboratories are now (1885) in course of erection. About 200 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1885 there were 70 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, open without restriction as to religion, age, or profession, 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 two guineas (£2 2s.) per course each term. A fee of six guineas (£6 6s.) per term admits a student to all lectures delivered at the college.”

1331. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“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. During the present years, 1884-5, a new dining hall, kitchens, &c., have been erected, and a new wing, which will nearly double the accommodation in the college, has just been completed, and will be ready for occupation in March, 1886. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1885, there were in all 68 students attending the college lectures; of these 33 were resident students, 13 were theological, and the remainder were non-resident University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £68 18s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for lunch, bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes in the present session was 13.*

1332. 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 of his intention to matriculate and to 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

* 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.

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 class
lists.

1333. 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.

1334. 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.

Candidates
at matricula-
tion exam-
ination.

1335. During the year 1884, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,109, viz., 812 males and 297 females, but of these, only 691 males and 262 females presented themselves for the matriculation. Of the males, 317, or 45·8 per cent., and of the females, 121, or 46·1 per cent., passed that examination. Of those who passed, 55 males and 70 females obtained honours;* viz., 31 males and 44 females in one subject, 13 males and 20 females in two subjects, 7 males and 3 females in three subjects, 3 males and 2 females in four subjects, and 1 male and 1 female in six subjects.

Matriculated
students.

1336. 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 438 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1884, only 173 matriculated, as against 128 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1884, the total number who matriculated was 2,084. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 9 of the persons who matriculated in 1884 were females.

* See paragraph 1332 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1326 *ante*.

1337. In 1884, 431 students attended lectures, as against 390 in 1883, and only 177 ten years previously. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1884.

Course of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	130	1	131
Laws	75	2	77
Engineering	25	...	25
Medicine	196	2	198
Total	426*	5	431

1338. In 1884, the number of graduates was 91, of whom 80 took direct and 11 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 64 in 1883, 73 in 1882, 55 in 1881, and 49 in 1880. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1883, 7 in 1882, 10 in 1881, and 2 in 1880. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1883, also those in the year 1884 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,† 1855 TO 1884.

Degrees.	Prior to 1884.			During 1884.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	201	58	259	29	4	33	230	62	292
Master of Arts ...	113	94	207	6	4	10	119	98	217
Bachelor of Medicine	105	8	113	15	1	16	120	9	129
Doctor of Medicine	18	68	86	4	1	5	22	69	91
Bachelor of Surgery	69	1	70	11	...	11	80	1	81
Bachelor of Laws	95	5	100	12	1	13	107	6	113
Master of Laws ...	8	...	8	1	...	1	9	...	9
Doctor of Laws ...	5	14	19	1	...	1	6	14	20
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Engineering ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Master of Engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total ...	614	250	864	80	11	91	694	261	955

1339. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. An increase appears under each head :—

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1884, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 422.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 645; of these, 394 received 1 degree only, 201 received 2 degrees, 43 received 3 degrees, 5 received 4 degrees, and 2 received 5 degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	9,000	10,790	649	20,439	20,792
1884 ...	11,000	11,912	688	23,600	22,754
Increase ...	2,000	1,122	39	3,161	1,962

1340. 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, 1872 TO 1884.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	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
1883 ...	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884 ...	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238

* 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, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883 and 30 in 1884.

† Including workmistresses, who in 1884 numbered 556.

‡ 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; 1883, 14·55 for day schools and 36·81 for night schools; 1884, 14·45 for day schools, and 47·26 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.

1341. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 26, and the number of instructors by 30; and although the number of scholars on the rolls fell off by 374, and the number of distinct scholars by 711; the number in average attendance increased by 2,373. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1883 and 1884.

1342. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 26, as just stated, is made up of 23 new day schools, and 3 new night schools opened. Net increase of schools.

1343. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1340 *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 :— Increase in State schools, 1872-84.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1884.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	754	71·88
Instructors	1,783	73·80
Scholars on the rolls	85,999	63·21
„ in average attendance	52,245	76·32
Distinct children attending (estimated)	75,041	66·29

1344. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was a falling-off of 1 in the male teachers, but an increase of 31 in the female teachers, during the year :— Teachers, 1883 and 1884.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1883	1,312	180	285	1,777	425	627	553	787	2,392
1884	1,348	180	248	1,776	413	627	556	827	2,423
Increase	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	31
Decrease ... ..	...	...	37	1	12	...	...	...	...

1345. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are State education systems of Australasian colonies.

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 15 per cent.

partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies— in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years; in New South Wales, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, from 7 to 13; in Tasmania, from 7 to 14; and in New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

Schools,
teachers,
and scholars
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

1346. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1884; also the proportion of scholars to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Scholars.†	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the population.
Victoria	1,803	3,643‡	188,238	19·90
New South Wales	1,912	3,175	167,134	18·67
Queensland	425	1,161	39,925	13·37
South Australia	452	1,000	42,758	13·85
Western Australia	74	102	3,052	9·44
Total	4,666	9,081	441,107	17·78
Tasmania	191	362	14,846	11·56
New Zealand	987	2,447	97,238	17·60
Grand total	5,844	11,890	553,191	17·49

Order of
colonies in
respect to
State school
scholars.

1347. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the children attending State schools are more numerous in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

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

School
attendance
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1348. In the following table a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment:—

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year Book* 1880-81, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

† In giving the number of scholars, the colonies have not adopted a uniform principle. The "net enrolment" (or number of distinct children who attended for the whole or any portion of the year) is given for Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia; the "mean quarterly enrolment" for Queensland and New Zealand; the "number on the rolls at the end of the year" for Western Australia; and, it is believed, the "gross enrolment" for Tasmania.

‡ Exclusive of workmistresses.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.*	In Average Attendance.	
1. New Zealand ...	97,238	72,657	74.72
2. Western Australia ...	3,052	2,241	73.43
3. Queensland ...	39,925	27,863	69.78
4. Victoria ...	188,238	120,701	64.12
5. South Australia ...	42,758	25,048	58.58
6. New South Wales ...	167,134	95,215	56.96
7. Tasmania ...	14,846	7,297	49.15

1349. In consequence of the number of scholars enrolled not being returned on the same principle for all the colonies,* the proportions of average attendance in the last column of this table are not strictly comparable. The proportions for the three first-named colonies are, however, it is believed, fairly comparable between themselves, as also are probably those for the next three. Thus it appears that, in New Zealand, attendance at school is more regular than in Western Australia or Queensland; and in Victoria it is much more regular than in South Australia or New South Wales.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1350. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1884, 216,839, or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 5,215, or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1884.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.			Estimated population at each Age.
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	
3 to 4 years ...	3,191	...	3,191	21,084
4 " 5 " ...	9,736	...	9,736	21,851
5 " 6 " ...	15,815	...	15,815	23,015
6 " 7 " ...	19,775	...	19,775	22,677
7 " 8 " ...	20,826	...	20,826	22,510
8 " 9 " ...	22,034	...	22,034	22,344
9 " 10 " ...	21,742	...	21,742	21,945
10 " 11 " ...	21,105	...	21,105	21,651
11 " 12 " ...	20,849	...	20,849	21,682
12 " 13 " ...	19,770	434	20,204	22,243
13 " 14 " ...	17,681	1,099	18,780	23,274
14 " 15 " ...	13,379	1,322	14,701	21,737
15 " 16 " ...	6,700	1,050	7,750	22,667
16 " 18 " ...	2,861	782	3,643	22,178†
Unspecified ...	1,375	528	1,903	...
Total ...	216,839	5,215	222,054	310,858
Total, 6 to 15 years	177,161	2,855	180,016	200,063

* See footnote (f) on previous page.

† Age 16 to 17 only.

1351. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is about 20,000; also, that between the ages of 6 and 13 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 14 the difference is considerable. The close agreement between the enrolments and the numbers living between 8 and 12 years will be readily noticed. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is that given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each such school; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may doubtless be more or less wide of the truth.

1352. 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 a reduction of 14·45 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and of 47·26 per cent. of those enrolled in night schools, will be a sufficient allowance for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1884.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,743	13·34	...	...	24,743	13·15
6 to 15 „ ...	152,514	82·22	1,675	60·91	154,189	81·91
15 years and upwards...	8,231	4·44	1,075	39·09	9,306	4·94
Total ...	185,488	100·00	2,750	100·00	188,238	100·00

1353. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in 1884 being 92 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 the last two years:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1883 ...	61,308	57,020	118,328
1884 ...	62,847	57,854	120,701
Increase ...	1,539	834	2,373

School attendance at various ages.

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

1354. 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 1884 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those attending in the December quarter to nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1884; also the average for the year:—

State school attendance.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1884.

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	173,172	127,832	73·81
30th June	175,933	128,999	73·32
30th September	175,263	139,789	79·75
31st December	170,881	115,430	67·54
Average	173,812	128,012	73·64

1355. It should be mentioned that the low attendance in the December quarter ($67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as against 75 per cent. in the same quarter of 1883) was mainly in consequence of the prevalence of sickness; also that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 55,451 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 12,817 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,810 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school; and 4,280 on account of having been educated up to the standard, whilst 13,833 were excusable on account of sickness, and 9,432 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 8,279 or to 4·84 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3·8 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

1356. In 1884, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 7,966, or less by about 2,000 than in 1883—a result ascribed to the increased stringency with which the examinations were conducted.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

During the 12 years ended with 1884, 76,228 children passed this examination ; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school. 1357. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 7,236 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1884, with the result that 6,408 convictions were obtained, whilst in 576 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 252 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £2,222, also costs amounting to £454. Three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free subjects. 1358. In 1884, military drill was taught in 200 schools (in 5 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to 11,986 pupils; singing was taught, by 27 visiting teachers and 87 members of the ordinary staff, to 32,746 pupils ; and drawing was taught, in 170 schools, to 20,854 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Extra subjects. 1359. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1884 was 204, as against 210 in 1883, and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £4,496, as against £4,832 in 1883. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils being instructed in physiology and physics, but a falling-off in those studying most of the other subjects. The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1884.

						Pupils.
Advanced English	...	...	...	...	...	32
French	...	...	...	...	...	824
German	...	...	...	...	...	35
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	1,048
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	4
Euclid	...	...	...	...	...	970
Advanced Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	...	9
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	1,319
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	157
Bookkeeping	...	...	...	...	...	2,119
History	...	...	...	...	...	111
Natural Science	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	95
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	97
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ornamental Printing	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fancy Needlework	...	...	...	...	...	10

State school exhibitions. 1360. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the

University. The subjects for examination have hitherto included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects ; but it has recently been decided that in future the subjects of examination for exhibitions shall be those of the free programme only, so as to place all children attending State schools on an equal footing.* In 1884 there were 65 candidates for the State school exhibitions ; and in 1885 there were 25 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 31 at various approved grammar schools.

1361. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1883-4 and 1884-5. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

Expenditure on State education.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,† 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-4.	1884-5.		
	£	£	£	£
Office Staff ‡ ...	} 32,575 }	16,589	...}	189
Inspection § ...		15,797		
Teachers' Salaries ...	311,582	307,787	...	3,795
„ payments on Results	105,126	107,128	2,002	...
Singing ...	6,962	7,308	346	...
Drawing ...	3,964	4,208	244	...
Drill and gymnastics ...	2,877	2,903	26	...
Bonuses ...	3,586	4,619	1,033	...
Training Institute ¶ ...	6,195	5,366	...	829
Stores, books, and requisites	5,242	4,961	...	281
Maintenance expenses of schools	31,089	31,584	495	...
Compulsory clause ...	7,792	11,885	4,093	...
Exhibitions ...	1,777	1,915	138	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	783	293	...	490
Boards of Advice ...	1,032	576	...	456
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	9,849	13,036	3,187	...
Buildings—Erection of ...	38,953	81,935	42,982	...
„ Maintenance ...	19,887	...	...	19,887
„ Rent of ...	2,970	2,400	...	570
Other expenditure ¶¶ ...	1,481	1,307	...	174
Extra subjects** ...	4,832	4,496	...	336
Total ...	598,554	626,093	27,539 ††	...

* See Education Report, 1884-5, page xiv.

† For a summary of the expenditure on State Education for a series of years, see table following paragraph 247 ante.

‡ Including temporary clerical assistance.

§ Including travelling expenses.

¶ Including allowance for board of students.

¶¶ Consisting of teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1883-4 to £1,277 and £204 respectively; and in 1884-5 to £1,136 and £171.

** This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1883 and 1884.

†† Net increase.

Amount paid
for extra
subjects.

1362. In view of the large sums the State expends upon education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole amount so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be only 9d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 6d.

Cost of
instruction
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1363. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1884, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on school buildings is included, but, except in the case of South Australia, it is believed that departmental expenses are in every case excluded:—

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria	559,344*	4,496	563,840*
New South Wales	774,357	56,767	831,124
Queensland	139,508	...	139,508
South Australia	102,143	25,264	127,407
Western Australia	9,470	1,332	10,802
Total	1,584,822	87,859	1,672,681
Tasmania	40,643	7,887	48,530
New Zealand	337,979	658	338,637
Grand Total	1,963,444	96,404	2,059,848

Large
amount
paid in
New South
Wales.

1364. The large amount paid by New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, will be at once noticed.† Although the scholars under instruction in that colony were fewer by 21,104, or 11 per cent., than the number in Victoria, as was shown in previous tables,‡ the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £267,284, or nearly 50 per cent.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
cost per
scholar.

1365. Excluding the fees received from scholars, the amount paid by the State per scholar in average attendance ranges from £8 2s. 8d. in New South Wales to £4 4s. 6d. in Western Australia, the amount in Victoria being £4 12s. 8d.§ The following are the figures for the

* The figures, being for the calendar year 1884, instead of for the financial year 1883-4, departmental expenses being also excluded, differ from those in the previous table.

† It is possible that much of this expenditure may have been on school buildings, but of this no particulars have been given.

‡ See tables following paragraphs 1346 and 1348 *ante*.

§ The figures for South Australia are lower than these, but are not comparable, as the cost of buildings is not included.

different colonies, which are arranged in order in accordance with the amount per scholar in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

					Amount paid per Scholar.		
					£	s.	d.
1.	New South Wales	...	...	...	8	2	8
2.	Tasmania	...	...	...	5	11	5
3.	Queensland	...	...	...	5	0	2
4.	New Zealand	...	...	...	4	13	0
5.	Victoria	...	...	...	4	12	8
6.	Western Australia	...	...	...	4	4	6
7.	South Australia*	...	...	...	4	1	7

1366. In regard to the cost to the State of instruction per head of population, New South Wales still stands at the head of the list, the amount being 17s. 4d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with only 5s. 10d. Victoria occupies the third place, the amount per head being 11s. 10d. :—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF INSTRUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

					Amount paid per head of Population.	
					s.	d.
1.	New South Wales	...	...	...	17	4
2.	New Zealand	...	...	...	12	3
3.	Victoria	...	...	...	11	10
4.	Queensland	...	...	...	9	4
5.	South Australia*	...	...	...	6	7
6.	Tasmania	...	...	...	6	4
7.	Western Australia	...	...	...	5	10

1367. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance is £5 16s. 11d., and the cost per head of population is 12s. 9d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £5 11s. 10d., and the cost per head is 12s. 5d. It must be remembered that all the amounts would be somewhat higher if departmental expenses, cost of inspection, &c., were included.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

1368. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted to public instruction are smaller than in some of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria is much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she is only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.†

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

* See last footnote on previous page.

† See tables following paragraphs 1401 and 1406 *post*.

1369. Under the "*Public Service Act 1883*" (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each :—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

						Average Attendance of Scholars.
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	Over 700
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	400 to 700
Third Class (Subdivision A)	...	...	...	...	...	250 to 400
" (Subdivision B)	...	...	...	...	...	150 to 250
Fourth Class	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 150
Fifth Class	...	...	...	...	...	Under 50

1370. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honors or certificates they hold, and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honors, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270.

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second-class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say:—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as "junior assistants" receive no increment.

NOTE.—In addition to the fixed salary, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less those of male teachers as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50 ; Females £40 per annum.

"	"	II.	"	"	40 ;	"	32	"
"	"	III.	"	"	30 ;	"	24	"
"	"	IV.	"	"	20 ;	"	16	"

Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum.

1371. It is claimed for the Public Service Act that it has introduced, in the institution of a classified roll, a system whereby every teacher can ascertain his actual position in the Service, and can form an estimate of his prospect of promotion ; also that it provides that promotion shall be dependent solely upon good conduct, proved ability, industry, and length of service ; that it secures teachers from the frequent fluctuations of income, to which they were liable when salaries were made to vary with slight changes in the attendance at their schools ; and that a teacher is enabled to advance from the lower to the higher positions in the Service with less changing of schools, and, therefore, with less inconvenience and expense than was necessary under the former system.*

Advantages to teachers under new Act.

1372. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class, according to the classification which came into operation on the 1st January, 1885, it being the first classification under the "Public Service Act 1883" :—

Teachers of each class.

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1885.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil-teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	37	...	...	...	47	205
Second class	36	...	...	28	52	141
Third class	95	...	38	6	42	167
Fourth class	347	5	34	78	104	318
Fifth class	829	412	87†	268	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	35	248	...	...
Total	1,344	417	194	628	245	831

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 556 sewing-mistresses.

1373. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the thirteen years, 1873 to 1885 :—

Private schools, 1873 to 1885.

* See Education Report 1884-5, page xvi.

† Including 20 relieving teachers.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1885.

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
1884	670	1,638	35,773
1885 ‡	655	1,635	35,115

1374. 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 206 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 10,334 in the number of scholars.

1375. For the last nine 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 nine 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 1884-5 gives a return of 676 private schools, and in these there were said to be 42,228 scholars, or 7,113 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is accounted for by the fact that 21 of the schools appearing in the returns of the Education Department have been reported by the municipal collectors of statistics as *closed*. It is probable they were in existence for only a portion of the year. With reference to the scholars, 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.

Private schools, 1873 and 1885, compared.

Denominations of private schools.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1885.

Year ended March.	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
1884	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
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
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
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	...	9,532
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
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216

1376. By the figures relating to 1885 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 244 private schools or 37 per cent., employing 763 instructors or 47 per cent., and educating 23,899 children or 68 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 20,369 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number

Proportion of denominational schools.

* 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 ; 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 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars ; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars ; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars ; and in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars.

attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

1377. 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

1378. 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.

1379. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1885 were more numerous by 33, but the female teachers were fewer by 36 than those in 1884, the result being a net decrease of 3. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

* See paragraph 1397 *et seq. post.*

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

Teachers in private schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1884	...	...	...	416	1,222	1,638
1885	...	...	...	449	1,186	1,635
Increase	...	...	...	33	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	36	3

1380. 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 1885 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 31 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

1381. 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 40 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 ... „ „ 17 „
 „ Jews ... „ „ 17 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 31 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 40 „

1382. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1383. In 1885, as compared with 1884, there was an increase of 411 in the number of boys, but a falling off of 1,069 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

Year.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1884	...	...	...	16,679	19,094	35,773
1885	...	...	...	17,090	18,025	35,115
Increase	...	...	...	411	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,069	658

Proportion
of male to
female
scholars.

1384. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, but the proportion fell from 114 girls to every 100 boys in 1884 to only 105 to every 100 in 1885. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Ages of
scholars.

1385. 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, 1884.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,743	4,432	29,175
6 to 15 years (school age)	154,189	27,170	181,359
15 years and upwards ...	9,306	3,513	12,819
Total ...	188,238	35,115	223,353

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1386. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 13 per cent., were above that age; whilst in the former 13 per cent. and in the latter 10 per cent. were below that age.

Scholars,
1884.

1387. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1884 may be stated as follows :—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	188,238
In private schools ...	35,115
In industrial and reformatory schools ...	220
At home (census figures) ...	11,547
Total ...	<u>235,120</u>

Scholars at
school age.

1388. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1884.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	154,189
In private schools ...	27,170
In industrial and reformatory schools ...	135
At home (census figures) ...	5,800
Total ...	<u>187,294</u>

* See paragraph 1353 *ante*.

1389. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1884 was 200,063. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1884.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated	187,294	93·65
Not being educated	12,769	6·35
Total at school age	200,063	100·00

1390. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 187,294 children, or 93½ per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 154,189, or 82 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 99,000,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 131,970, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 68,093.

Proportion of children being educated.

1391. 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 1884.†

Proportion of children not attending full time.

1392. Five of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These 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.

* Eighty-two 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 1354 ante.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1884.

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	10	227
Scotch College, "	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	313
Wesley " "	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	150
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	7	118
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	" ...	...	8	126
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	8	113
	Total ...	40,000	54	1,047

1393. 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

1394. 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 :—

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council 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 annual value of £20, 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 school register, 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 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 Scotch College there are two scholarships, each of the value of 20 guineas, open to boys under 15, tenable at the college for one year; one scholarship of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for two years; one of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also one of the annual value of 20 guineas, tenable for two years, and one of the same value, tenable for one year, open to those boys only who have already passed the matriculation examination from the college. 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*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two "Walter Powell Scholarships," founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the "Waugh," the "Eggleston," and "Corrigan" scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

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

1395. 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. Improvement in ten years.

1396. 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 boys and girls.

1397. 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 denominations, 1881.

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

* 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.

Denomina-
tions
compared.

1398. 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.

Education of
children of
different
denomina-
tions,
1861-1881.

1399. 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 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
Tota 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.

1400. 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.

1401. 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 :—

Education of children in Australasian colonies.

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

1402. 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.

1403. 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

* 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.

1404. 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 :—

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

1405. 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.

1406. 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, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, 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

Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

Education of male and female adults.

Adult education in Australasian colonies.

1407. 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. Colonies compared.

1408. 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 :— School of Mines, Sandhurst.

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, 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. A building has been erected which will afford largely increased accommodation to those attending the classes in mechanical and architectural drawing and the School of Design. On the ground floor, the room for workshops and for giving instruction in practical mechanics, surveying, mathematics, &c., is 66 feet long by 40 feet in width; and above are two class-rooms together 72 feet by 40 feet. The building is plain in appearance, but is solid and thoroughly well built. That portion of the old building formerly used as class-rooms on the same floor as the museum is furnished as a lecture hall. It affords space for several wall-cases where specimens of natural history can be exhibited, and for the exhibition also of geological and mining maps and sections and diagrams. The average number of visitors to the Museum of Geology and Natural History is about 1,000 per month. In a separate building are the chemical and metallurgical laboratories, a weighing-room, a library, and a lecture room, and adjacent is a store-house. There are numerous students in the classes in chemistry and metallurgy, and analyses and assays are made for the public. The meteorological instruments—rain-gauge, thermometers, and other instruments connected with a Meteorological Observatory—are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are made four times a day in accordance with instructions issued by the Government Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, Esq. 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, free-hand 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 this and other colonies. 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 attendance on some occasions is very large. Lectures on geology are delivered every Thursday.

“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 523, and the number of lecturers and teachers is ten.

“During the year 1884 the receipts (General Fund) were £2,610, of which £2,099 was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,444.

“During the same period a sum of £2,000 was received from Government for the erection of workshops, &c., and £2,720 was expended.”

1409. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution:—

“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 eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model 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 from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, 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 for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1884, 406 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. Extensive and important additions have been recently made in the erection and purchase of buildings for class-room, laboratory, and museum purposes. The new edifice, built in brick on a bluestone foundation, covers an area 88 feet by 34 feet with a two-storey elevation on 68 feet of its length, and provides accommodation for classes in chemistry, physics, surveying, and drawing. The museum collections having long outgrown the space at disposal are now located in a large and commodious building adjoining the school grounds. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected scientific English, American, and continental journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. The school possesses the only apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. A commencement has been made in the erection of a local observatory on a site granted for

the purpose by the Government, three telescopes being already in possession of the school. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea level, the meteorological and astronomical observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1884 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 483, 400, 419, and 376.* Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, physiology, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on 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 £5,289, of which the sum of £4,000, including a special building grant of £2,000, was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £5,130."

1410. Thirty-six Schools of Design have been established at various 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 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1884, was 3,023, of whom 2,292, 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.

Schools of
Design.

1411. 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 £379,326, of which £17,715 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 247,723, of which 132,312 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £17,675. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1884 was 159,414. 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 303,001 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, is now being compiled by the librarian and his assistants.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1412. The National Gallery, at the end of 1884, contained 13,406 works of art, viz., 129 oil paintings, 890 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,387

National
Gallery.

* During the January, and April, terms of the current year (1885) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 524 and 469.

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 10 male and 30 female students, and the school of design by 44 male and 83 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

1413. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,490 publications, 44,455 specimens, and 158 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1884, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 35, on engineering by 24, and on telegraphy by 74 students. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of keramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging.

National
Museum.

1414. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, 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 1884 was visited by 91,900 persons. During the same year some presentations of exceptional value and interest were made to the institution, and purchases were made to the extent of £626. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,329.

Patent
Office
Library.

1415. 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.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1416. 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 1884 was 15,867. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £20,938, of which £1,144 was spent in 1884.

1417. 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 fifty-seven furnished returns for 1884 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £32,854, of which £6,193 was contributed by Government, and £26,661 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 323,776, and that during the year 2,114,488 visits were paid to 165 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1884 must have amounted to more than 3,300,000.

Free libraries, &c.

1418. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 4,977 acres. Of these reserves, 1,750 acres are in Melbourne city, 648 in Kew, 472 in South Melbourne, 413 in Williamstown, 196 in Richmond, 104 in Port Melbourne, 152 in Brighton, 176 in St. Kilda, 38 in Footscray, 42 in Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 46 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 9 in Hotham, 301 in Flemington and Kensington, and 581 outside urban municipalities.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne

1419. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1885.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Royal Park ...	444
" ...	Yarra "	157
" ...	Prince's "	97
" ...	Fawkner "	102
" ...	Flinders "	51
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
" ...	Zoological "	55
" ...	Carlton "	63
" ...	Fitzroy "	64
" ...	Spring "	21
" ...	Flagstaff Garden	18
" ...	Argyle Square	3¼
" ...	Curtain "	3½
" ...	Darling "	2
" ...	Lincoln "	3¼
" ...	Macarthur "	1
" ...	Murchison "	1

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1884—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	University Square ...	3½
" ...	University Grounds ...	106
" ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
" ...	Industrial Schools ...	142
" ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9½
" ...	East Melbourne " ...	7
" ...	Scotch College " ...	7
" ...	Richmond " ...	6
" ...	Carlton " ...	5
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8½
Hotham Town ...	Recreation ...	9¼
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	42
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	152
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	37
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7
Northcote Borough ...	Jika Park ...	14½
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7⅞
Port Melbourne Borough ...	Cricket Ground ...	5
" ...	Recreation ...	99
St. Kilda Borough ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16
" ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54
Brighton Borough ...	Elsternwick Park ...	85
" ...	Beach Park ...	67
Essendon Borough ...	Recreation ...	10½
" ...	" ...	5
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse ...	301
Hawthorn Borough ...	Recreation ...	13½
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	398
" ...	Cemetery... ...	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16
Footscray Borough ...	Public Gardens ...	26
" ...	Cricket Ground, &c. ...	12
Williamstown Borough	Park ...	36
" ...	" ...	20
" ...	Cemetery... ...	15
" ...	Rifle Range ...	332
" ...	Cricket Ground ...	6¾
" ...	Recreation ...	3½
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum ...	350
	St. Kilda Cemetery ...	20
	Malvern Recreation ...	5
	Caulfield Park ...	62
	" Racecourse ...	144
	Total ...	4,977

* See footnote to preceding page.

1420. 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. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. It is worthy of mention that the first conservatories in Australia were established under Dr. Mueller's administration in 1857, and he subsequently caused to be constructed the islands in the garden lake, the flood dam, geyser fountain, aviary, orchestra pavilion, iron fences, and many other important works. He also planted avenues of trees along many miles of walks, and lines of willow trees on the Yarra banks. The pine plantations on the formerly bare ridges of the Government House reserve were likewise made by him on ground which, at the time, was quite unpromising and almost destitute of water supply. It must be added that these improvements were effected at a period when the amounts voted for the maintenance of Botanic Gardens were much lower than they have been of late years. The garden under the present curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2.*

Botanic
Garden.

1421. 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, 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. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3,† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1422. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,‡ and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1884, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommoda-
tion of
charities.

* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

‡ For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1883-4.*

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 † ...	38	273	2,737,233	2,228	1,229
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	22	81,546	50	1,631
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,301	41	812
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	782	1,896,349	3,019	628
Benevolent asylums ...	5	126	840,013	1,225	686
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	103	764
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	54	448,711	913	491
Industrial Schools ...	8	33	311,061	524	594
Reformatory Schools ...	3	12	209,274	168	1,246
Infant Asylum ...	1	5	18,407	52	354
Female refuges ...	5	69	381,410	358	1,065
Total ...	78	1,415	7,458,424	9,305	802

Cubic space in wards.

1423. 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, the Lying-in-Hospital, and the Reformatory Schools, 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,|| mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

* Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1884.

† A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 677 *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.

1424. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1884; 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 and the Blind Asylum:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per Cent.
General hospitals	14,320	1,616·9	1,551	10·83
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.*	1,135	55·5	40	3·52
Children's Hospital	573	46·0	26	4·54
Eye and Ear Hospital	362	24·0	...	...
Hospitals for the Insane	3,823	3,210·0	209	5·47
Benevolent asylums	1,770	1,179·3	204	11·53
Immigrants' Home	2,306	599·0	76	3·30
Blind Asylum	114	102·1	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	79	70·0	1	1·27
Orphan asylums	1,306	1,060·2	6	·46
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	3,281	2,850·5	22	·67
Infant Asylum ‡	63	35·5	5	7·94
Female refuges*	648	306·5	2	·31
Total	29,780	11,155·5	2,142	7·19

1425. 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 Lying-in-Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind, and 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 over-crowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1426. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

Birthplaces of inmates.

* Exclusive of infants.

† Including those boarded-out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.

‡ Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 40, and 16 remained at the end of the year.

§ See paragraph 1441 post.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,114	3,982	1,090	2,716	288	1,130	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ...	765	165	47	123	...	35	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	166	77	35	67	3	14	362
Hospitals for the Insane ...	421	1,035	392	1,217	103	655	3,823
Benevolent asylums ...	119	794	169	522	44	122	1,770
Immigrants' Home ...	465	880	252	582	5	122	2,306
Blind Asylum ...	93	12	2	4	...	3	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	4	...	1	...	...	79
Orphan asylums ...	1,201	19	1	27	...	58	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	457	4	1	3	...	18	483
Total ...	8,875	6,972	1,989	5,262	443	2,157	25,698
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	15·02	43·04	37·63	55·36	33·84	...	27·16

Religions of inmates.

1427. 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, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,406	4,414	36	276	188	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ...	765	362	4	...	4	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	233	124	...	2	3	362
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,099	1,252	20	96	356	3,823
Benevolent asylums ...	1,190	510	7	23	40	1,770
Immigrants' Home ...	1,613	688	1	2	2	2,306
Blind Asylum ...	84	29	1	...	...	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	70	9	...	...	...	79
Orphan asylums ...	661	645	...	...	...	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	173	310	...	...	...	483
Total ...	16,294	8,343	69	399	593	25,698
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	24·02	37·40	14·51	32·23	...	27·16

Ages of inmates of charities.

1428. 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 figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory 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 year was 3,281.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 83 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 89 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1883-4.

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 ..	193	438	781	3,135	1,986	1,898	2,405	2,015	1,441	28	14,320
Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	6	707	275	110	27	6	1	3	1,135
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	6	25	83	61	57	68	37	25	..	362
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	38	471	758	748	811	416	253	308	3,823
Benevolent asylums ..	44	1	1	46	37	68	145	302	1,126	..	1,770
Immigrants' Home ..	139	98	27	193	428	442	378	347	254	..	2,306
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	12	65	26	3	2	1	..	..	114
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	12	37	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	79
Orphan asylums ..	111	569	579	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,306
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	9	76	294	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	483
Infant Asylum ..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Female refuges ..	..	..	4	243	178	133	73	17	..	..	648
Total ..	559	1,225	1,804	5,122	3,750	3,459	3,909	3,142	3,100	339	26,409
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	4·83	10·98	16·31	23·67	29·33	38·61	42·23	58·00	..	..	27·91

1429. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	61,610	46,241	107,851	109,781
Lying-in Hospital ...	2,500	2,415	4,915	4,904
Children's Hospital ...	1,000	1,468	2,468	2,579
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,000	1,482	2,482	2,007
Hospitals for the Insane ...	81,085	10,928†	92,013	92,013
Benevolent asylums ...	21,708	12,031	33,739	33,188
Immigrants' Home ...	4,750	2,031	6,781	7,430
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	3,368	5,368	5,591
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	1,779	3,379	3,282
Orphan asylums ...	8,570	9,051	17,621	19,479
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	44,495	§	44,495	44,495
Infant Asylum ...	555	-834	1,389	937
Female refuges ...	2,130	9,263	11,393	10,769
Total ...	233,003	100,891	333,894	336,455

* The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory 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 year was 3,281.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 93 ante.

‡ This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1884 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.

§ No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools. It should be mentioned, as a set-off against the Government grant, that £1,415 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £363 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,778. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the table.

Average cost
per inmate.

1430. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1884, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1883-4.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,616·9	90,129	55	14	10
Lying-in Hospital	55·5	4,102	73	18	2
Children's Hospital	46·0	2,579	56	1	4
Eye and Ear Hospital	24·0	1,424	59	6	8
Hospitals for the Insane	3,210·0	92,013	28	13	3
Benevolent asylums	1,179·3	24,682	20	18	7
Immigrants' Home	599·0	7,080	11	16	5
Blind Asylum	102·1	5,391	52	16	0
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	70·0	3,189	45	11	2
Orphan asylums	1,060·2	17,223	16	4	11
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2,850·5	44,495 †	15	12	2
Infant Asylum	35·5	937	26	7	11
Female refuges	306·5	10,769	35	2	7
Total	11,155·5	304,013	27	5	1

Expenditure
per inmate.

1431. 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 1883-4, 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 £74; the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next, with £59; and the Children's Hospital next, with an average of £56. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £56. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12; the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £16, per inmate. The children of the last named institution are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

1432. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum ^{Blind} and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, ^{Asylum.} secretary and superintendent of the institution :—

“The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

“The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls' work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

“The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

“The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon's type, as being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

“Since the establishment of the institution 258 blind have been received into it, and, with few exceptions, those who have from time to time been discharged have been fairly educated, and a considerable portion were able when they left, either wholly or in part, to maintain themselves. Five former pupils are earning a respectable living as teachers of the piano and other musical instruments, three of whom are also engaged as church organists.

“At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1885, the number of inmates was 104; of these, 42 were engaged in the industrial department, 46 were on the school rolls, 4 were constantly employed in household duties, and the number of music pupils was 24, several of these being included in the 46 attending school. During the year a cottage hospital, men's sitting-room, and boy's play-shed have been erected, and several improvements effected in the premises, costing altogether £966 16s. 11d. The aggregate sum received on account of sales of manufactures for the twelve months was £1,332 17s. 1d., and the net profits realised by concerts and band performances was £693 15s. 4d.

“The institution is supported by Government grants, private contributions, and donations, and in part by earnings of inmates. The total income for the year 1884-5, including Government grant of £2,000 and a legacy of £508 3s., bequeathed by the late John Deering, amounted to £5,792 0s. 1d. The entire expenditure, including the sum already mentioned for buildings, &c., was £6,042 9s. 2d., showing a deficit of £250 9s. 1d., which added to the bank overdraft of £1,005 15s. 7d. left a total liability of £1,256 4s. 8d. This amount, however, was covered by the outstanding accounts and stock of the industrial department.

“The institution is managed by a committee, elected annually by the life governors and subscribers, and is open to visitors on the Tuesday and Friday of each week, from 3 to 5 p.m.”

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

1433. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution have supplied the following information for this work:—

“The institution continues to prosper. At the beginning of July, 1884, the number of inmates was 69. Since then 13 have been discharged, 2 re-admitted, and 14 new pupils received; so that the total number remaining on 30th June, 1885, was 72. The aggregate number of deaf mutes received into the institution since its commencement, in November, 1860, is 251.

“The health of the pupils, generally, has remained good throughout the entire year, and the progress which the great majority of them have made in the various branches of their education has been very satisfactory. The oral system still forms a prominent feature of the school work, but the committee as yet do not feel in a position to state what the practical results will ultimately be. The principal method of education employed is still that known as the French, or sign system.

“Six of the boys are being taught bootmaking, five tailoring, and ten gardening. Of the elder girls, ten are employed to assist the laundress, in rotation, and all the female pupils are taught needlework and household duties.

“The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted to £3,454, and the expenditure for the same period was £3,516. The liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £327, and the assets to £223, leaving a deficit of £104. The endowment fund has now reached a total of £986.

“The commissioners of the proposed Colonial and Indian Exhibition having invited the committee to send in a few exhibits, it has been arranged to forward photographs of the buildings, statistics, and reports, and also some sample of the school work of the pupils to the said exhibition.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1434. 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 342 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1884, making, with 20 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 362 treated. The patients discharged numbered 322, of whom 310 were stated to be educated, cured, or relieved, 6 to be incurable, and 6 were discharged at their own request, but none died.

Children's
Hospital.

1435. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 51 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1884, 522 patients were admitted, 506 were discharged, 26 died, and 41 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1436. 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 of 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 birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During

the year ended 30th June, 1884, the number of infants admitted was 30, besides which 33 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 5, and 38 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 40 mothers in the institution during the year, and 16 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,389, of which £555 was from Government, and £834 from private sources; and the expenditure was £937.

1437. 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 of, 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, and in 1885 the society was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." 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 424 cases, and made 317 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1885, 86 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 18 certificates, 43 bronze medals, 6 silver medals, 1 gold medal, and the Clarke gold medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,085, and the expenditure to £630. The institution has placed and maintains 238 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies). Of the honorary awards distributed in 1885, 37 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 for similar acts in New South Wales, 3 in Queensland, 20 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 1 in Fiji. Efforts are still being made to form branches of the society in all the capital cities of the Australasian colonies. For this purpose, by-laws have been framed and transmitted to the Mayors of Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on "Loss of Life at Sea," now sitting in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bites, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required, and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools in Victoria and hereafter in all the Australasian colonies in which branches of the society shall be established.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

1438. 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 1883-4 was 535, of whom 519 were males and 16 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,147, viz., £564 from the Penal Department, and £583 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,152.

Industrial
Schools.

1439. There are 8 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 4 are wholly and 4 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The Government schools include the Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery, where some of the boys are trained in farming and gardening pursuits; whilst the remaining two 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 farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1884 was 2,696, viz., 1,401 males and 1,295 females. Of these, only 22 were in the Government receiving depôts and 283 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 17 were at the Government Experimental Farm, 12 at the Macedon State Nursery, and 1,860

* For particulars of the Industrial School children employed on the farm, see latter portion of paragraph 802 *ante*.

were boarded-out or adopted, and 502 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1884 numbered 343, viz., 200 boys and 143 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	186	141
Having committed a punishable offence	5	1
Uncontrollable	9	1
Total	200	143

1440. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 307. These were discharged as follow :— Discharges from Industrial Schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out houses	59	57
From situations on expiration of term (estimated)	20	149
Died (in schools, 6; while boarded-out, 12; at service, 1; in hospital, 3)	8	14
Total	87	220

1441. 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 persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1884 was 1,860, or 88 more than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 502 children at the end of 1884, as against 474 at the end of 1883, were at service or apprenticed. Children boarded-out &c., from Industrial Schools.

1442. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime, but practically there is often but little difference between the inmates of these schools and those of the Industrial Schools. The number of inmates of reformatories at the commencement of the year 1884 was 196, and during the year there were 82 new committals, thus making a total of 278. Of these, 129 were discharged, viz., 28 at the request of relatives, 99 on expiration of term, 1 absconded, and 1 was sent to an hospital. At the end of the year 149 inmates—104 boys and 45 girls—remained in the institutions; the boys were all in the reformatory at Ballarat; 26 of the girls were in the Protestant reformatory at Coburg, and 19 were in the Reformatories.
Inmates of reformatories.

assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh.

1443. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1884 to £44,495, as against which £1,415 was received for maintenance from parents, and £363 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,778 in all, which leaves £42,717 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 2,850; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £14 19s. 10d.

1444. Of the 648 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1884, 164 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 362 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 71 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 20 at the Ballarat, and 31 at the Geelong, Refuge. Besides the 164 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 535 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 46 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. From the Magdalen Asylum 5, from the Madeline-street Refuge 3, and from the Geelong Refuge 2, were discharged for misconduct; and 2 died in the Magdalen Asylum. Besides these numbers, 186 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 136 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 302 inmates remained in the institutions.

1445. Forty-five patients—viz., 31 males and 14 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1884, as against 33 males and 11 females in 1883. Of those admitted in 1884, 38 entered voluntarily and 7 compulsorily; 24 had been constant and 13 periodical drinkers; 29 had had delirium tremens; and 24 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-four patients, including 1 who died, were discharged during the year, and 8 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

1446. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1884 numbered 159, of whom 111 were needle-women and servants, and 48 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £578, and the expenditure to £659.

1447. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1884 was 1,145. No aid was received from Government during the year.

Cost of main-
tenance of
industrial
and re-
formatory
children.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

Inebriate
Retreat.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

Sailors'
Home.

The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,905, and the expenditure to £6,776.

1448. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1883-4. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1884, numbered 3,866, viz., 1,235, males and 2,631 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,617. The total receipts amounted to £740, of which £160 was from Government and £580 from private sources. The total expenditure was £602.

Free dispensaries.

1449. Forty-two benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1884. 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 persons relieved during the year numbered 7,684; the receipts amounted to £13,991, of which £5,605 was from Government and £8,386 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,364.

Benevolent societies.

1450. Friendly Societies 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 respecting the Victorian Societies for the last seven years:—

Friendly Societies, 1878 to 1884.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1884.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of societies	34	34	32	32	32	32	31
Number of branches	759	766	748	759	776	769	788
Average number of members	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399	55,140	59,916
Number of members sick ..	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,966	9,482	9,286
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	64,311	70,722	71,907
Number of deaths of members	467	452	425	571	606	593	640
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277	321	326
Total income	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835	£211,153	£227,936
Total expenditure	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788	£177,693	£183,278
Amount to credit of benefit funds *	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396	£496,793	£535,953
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736	£29,524	£34,000
Amount invested *	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815	£480,745	£513,229

1451. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered

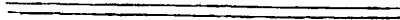
Sickness and death rates.

* Exclusive of Widows' and Orphans' Funds, which are possessed by two of the societies only.

7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, 7·5 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, and 7·3 in 1884. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·23 in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, 9·23 in 1880, 11·88 in 1881, 11·79 in 1882, 10·75 in 1883, and 10·84 in 1884.

1452. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some 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.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1884.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1884.

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

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	510,659	450,617	961,276 ¹	88·24	10·938
New South Wales	309,175	511,257	410,011	921,268 ²	80·20	2·980
Queensland	668,224	182,441	127,472	309,913	69·87	·464
South Australia	903,425	164,877	147,904	312,781 ³	89·70	·346
Western Australia	975,920	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
Total	2,944,628	1,387,857	1,150,339	2,538,196	82·89	·862
Tasmania	26,375	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
New Zealand	104,027	306,667	257,637	564,304	84·01	5·425
Grand total	3,075,030	1,763,664	1,469,377	3,233,041	83·31	1·051

NOTE.—In consequence of persons leaving by sea without their departure being recorded, there is no doubt that, in most of the colonies, the estimated population, as given in the table, is higher than the actual population; and although it may be possible, in the case of a continental colony, that the loss by sea may be made up by overland immigration at the expense of its neighbours, yet, until some better system of recording the departures by sea is adopted, the figures for the insular colonies and for the whole of Australia and the whole of Australasia will always over-state the truth.

¹ On the 30th September, 1885, the estimated population of Victoria was 981,465, viz., 522,671 males and 458,794 females.

² On the 30th June, 1885, the estimated population of New South Wales was 947,986, viz., 527,917 males and 420,069 females.

³ On the 1st October, 1885, the estimated total population of South Australia was 320,451.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1000 of Mean Population Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Victoria	14,844	14,006	28,850	7,675	5,830	13,505	7,218	30·49	14·27	7·63	15,345	113·62
New South Wales	17,417	16,529	33,946	8,325	5,895	14,220	7,482	37·92	15·88	8·36	19,726	138·72
Queensland	5,399	5,280	10,679	4,694	2,167	6,861	2,661	35·75	22·97	8·91	3,818	55·65
South Australia	6,051	5,796	11,847	2,638	2,151	4,789	2,555	38·38	15·52	8·28	7,058	147·38
Western Australia	564	530	1,094	459	248	707	230	33·84	21·87	7·11	387	54·74
Total	44,275	42,141	86,416	23,791	16,291	40,082	20,146	34·83	16·16	8·12	46,334	115·60
Tasmania	2,327	2,251	4,578	1,183	807	1,990	1,003	35·66	15·50	7·81	2,588	130·05
New Zealand	10,131	9,715	19,846	3,301	2,439	5,740	3,800	35·91	10·39	6·88	14,106	245·75
Grand total	56,733	54,107	110,840	28,275	19,537	47,812	24,949	35·05	15·12	7·89	63,028	131·82

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, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	49,901	22,301	72,202	39,495	18,566	58,061	10,406	3,735	14,141
New South Wales ..	49,972	22,514	72,486	28,304	11,950	40,254	21,668	10,564	32,232
Queensland	25,638	11,245	36,883	13,892	4,371	18,263	11,746	6,874	18,620
South Australia ..	12,155	5,135	17,290	11,280	4,802	16,082	875	333	1,208
Western Australia ..	1,741	693	2,434	1,228	335	1,563	513	358	871
Total	139,407	61,888	201,295	94,199	40,024	134,223	45,208	21,864	67,072
Tasmania	9,455	4,802	14,257	8,431	4,093	12,524	1,024	709	1,733
New Zealand	12,475	7,546	20,021	7,303	3,397	10,700	5,172	4,149	9,321
Grand total	161,337	74,236	235,573	109,933	47,514	157,447	51,404	26,722	78,126 ³

NOTE.—The immigration and emigration in this table is by sea. No official account is or can be taken of the number of persons going overland from one colony to another. The number of assisted and free immigrants included amongst the immigrants were as follow:—Victoria, nil; New South Wales, 7,568; Queensland, 14,719; South Australia, 968; Western Australia, 351; Tasmania, 949; New Zealand, 3,888.

¹ The figures in these columns under-state the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high.

³ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1884 was 45,944, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 8,694. The excess in favour of departures was thus 37,250.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1884.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ²	2,318,520	719,309	2,079,249	349,278	468,331	5,934,687
New South Wales	2,152,355	1,753,243	2,302,014	442,964	466,516	7,117,592
Queensland	1,090,445	633,673	632,135	163,323	153,978	2,673,554
South Australia	563,841	395,010	608,243	184,177	273,657	2,024,928
Western Australia	127,338	92,759	19,543	12,514	38,165	290,319
Total	6,252,999	3,593,994	5,641,184	1,152,256	1,400,647	18,041,080
Tasmania ³	344,192	65,507	43,476	35,284	60,803	549,262
New Zealand	1,869,496 ⁴	383,495	1,045,225	274,902	134,370	3,707,488
Grand total	8,466,687	4,042,996	6,729,885	1,462,442	1,595,820	22,297,830

NOTE.—The financial year terminates on the 30th June in Victoria, but on the 31st December in all the other colonies. The *net* revenue is given for Victoria, but the *gross* revenue for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs duties, less drawbacks, &c.; also 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 the Treasurer's Finance Statement published as these pages were passing through the press, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1885, were as follow:—Revenue from taxation £2,543,700; from Crown lands, £666,507; from Railways, £2,200,067; from other sources, £880,087. Total revenue, £6,290,361.

³ The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

⁴ The proportion of the revenue of New Zealand derived from "Taxation" has been partly estimated.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1884—continued.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation.	Revenue per Head of Population from—					Total Revenue per Head.
		Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ¹	39·07	2 9 10	0 15 5	2 4 8	0 7 6	0 10 1	6 7 6
New South Wales	30·25	2 8 1	1 19 2	2 11 5	0 9 11	0 10 5	7 19 0
Queensland	40·79	3 13 0	2 2 5	2 2 4	0 10 11	0 10 4	8 19 0
South Australia	27·84	1 16 7	1 5 7	1 19 5	0 11 11	0 17 9	6 11 3
Western Australia	43·86	3 18 9	2 17 5	0 12 1	0 7 9	1 3 7	8 19 7
Total	34·66	2 10 9	1 9 2	2 5 9	0 9 4	0 11 4	7 6 4
Tasmania ²	62·66	2 13 7	0 10 2	0 6 10	0 5 6	0 9 6	4 5 7
New Zealand	50·42	3 7 8	0 13 11	1 17 10	0 9 11	0 4 10	6 14 2
Grand total	37·97	2 13 10	1 5 8	2 2 9	0 9 4	0 10 2	7 1 9

NOTE.—The financial year terminates on the 30th June in Victoria, but on the 31st December in all the other colonies. The *net* revenue is given for Victoria, but the *gross* revenue for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ The estimated mean population of Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1885, being 960,079, the revenue per head was £6 11s., and the taxation per head was £2 13s.

² The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1884.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ¹	1,157,035	501,260	1,215,070	47	2,841,881	5,715,293
New South Wales	1,451,489	472,254	1,071,066	50,810	3,807,570	6,853,189
Queensland	367,707	281,417	709,265	11,524	1,381,938	2,751,851
South Australia	406,265	200,628	606,734	33,641	1,150,923	2,398,191
Western Australia	19,479	26,180	33,560	20,000 ²	192,088	291,307
Total	3,401,975	1,481,739	3,635,695	116,022	9,374,400	18,009,831
Tasmania ³	52,738	54,048	137,899	..	339,362	584,047
New Zealand	639,085	250,377	1,699,764	..	1,512,092	4,101,318
Grand Total	4,093,798	1,786,164	5,473,358	116,022	11,225,854	22,695,196

NOTE.—For date on which the financial year terminates in each colony, see Note to last table. The *net* expenditure is given for Victoria, but the *gross* expenditure for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ The Victorian expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1885, was £6,140,357.

² This amount was not actually expended during the year, but was appropriated to form an "Immigration Fund."

³ The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1884—*continued.*

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Expenditure per Head of Population on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ¹	1 4 10	10 9	1 6 1	..	3 1 1	6 2 9
New South Wales	1 12 5	10 7	1 3 10	1 2	4 5 1	7 13 1
Queensland	1 4 7	18 10	2 7 6	0 9	4 12 7	9 4 3
South Australia	1 6 4	13 0	1 19 4	2 2	3 14 7	7 15 5
Western Australia	0 12 1	16 2	1 0 9	12 5	5 18 10	9 0 3
Total	1 7 7	12 0	1 9 6	0 11	3 16 0	7 6 0
Tasmania ²	1 8 3	8 5	1 1 6	..	2 12 10	4 11 0
New Zealand	1 3 2	9 1	3 1 6	..	2 14 8	7 8 5
Grand Total	1 6 0	11 4	1 14 10	0 9	3 11 4	7 4 3

NOTE.—For date on which the financial year terminates in each colony, see Note to last table. The *net* expenditure is given for Victoria, but the *gross* expenditure for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ The Victorian expenditure per head during the year ended 30th June, 1885, was £6 7s. 11d.

² The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—				Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,191,132	304,585	..	104,516	1,600,233
New South Wales	2,929,251	364,776	..	379,909	3,673,936
Queensland	1,167,766	20,923	61,695	259,063	1,509,447
South Australia	704,593	113,417	..	323,061	1,141,071
Western Australia	138,645	..	..	24,807	163,452
Total	6,131,387	803,701	61,695	1,091,356	8,088,139
Tasmania	205,701	..	13,679	164,657	384,037
New Zealand	769,214	9,178	98,232	689,124	1,565,748
Grand Total	7,106,302	812,879	173,606	1,945,137	10,037,924

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans per Head of Population on—				Total Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigration.	Other Purposes.	
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	1 5 7	6 7	..	0 2 3	1 14 5
New South Wales	3 5 5	8 2	..	0 8 6	4 2 1
Queensland	3 18 2	1 5	4 2	0 17 4	5 1 1
South Australia	2 5 1	7 3	..	1 0 8	3 13 0
Western Australia	4 5 9	..	..	0 15 4	5 1 1
Total	2 9 9	6 6	0 6	0 8 10	3 5 7
Tasmania	1 12 0	..	2 2	1 5 8	2 19 10
New Zealand	1 7 10	0 4	3 7	1 4 11	2 16 8
Grand Total	2 5 2	5 2	1 1	0 12 4	3 3 9

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1884; those for South Australia to the year ended 30th June, 1885; but those for the other colonies to the year ended 31st December, 1884.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1884.

(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—				Total Public Debt.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigration.	Other Purposes.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ¹	21,617,673	3,482,074	..	2,426,920	27,526,667
New South Wales ² ..	24,340,191	1,057,674	387,663	4,316,431	30,101,959
Queensland	10,338,515	370,163	1,885,387	3,825,785	16,419,850
South Australia ..	9,336,308 ³	1,210,970	..	4,926,522	15,473,800
Western Australia ..	556,675	..	..	208,325	765,000
Total	66,189,362	6,120,881	2,273,050	15,703,983	90,287,276
Tasmania	1,279,000	..	227,100	1,696,200	3,202,300
New Zealand	*	*	*	*	32,860,982 ⁴
Grand total ..	*	*	*	*	126,350,558

Name of Colony.	Debt per Head of Population contracted for—				Total Debt per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigration.	Other Purposes.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ¹	22 9 9	3 12 6	..	2 10 6	28 12 9	4·64
New South Wales ..	26 8 5	1 2 11	0 8 5	4 13 9	32 13 6	4·23
Queensland	33 7 2	1 3 10	6 1 8	12 6 10	52 19 6	6·14
South Australia ..	29 17 0	3 17 5	..	15 15 0	49 9 5	7·64
Western Australia ..	16 17 10	..	..	6 6 5	23 4 3	2·64
Total	26 1 5	2 8 3	0 18 0	6 3 9	35 11 5	5·00
Tasmania	9 15 11	..	1 14 10	12 19 10	24 10 7	5·83
New Zealand	*	*	*	*	58 4 8	8·86
Grand total ..	*	*	*	*	39 1 7	5·67

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ On the 30th June, 1885, the public debt of Victoria was £31,757,407. The estimated population at that date was 973,403, and the approximate revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £6,290,653. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £32 12s. 6d., and the debt was equivalent to 5·05 years' revenue.

² New South Wales has just (7th October, 1885) floated in London a fresh loan of £5,500,000, which increases her debt by that amount.

³ Including £959,300 contracted for railways in the Northern Territory.

⁴ For the old provincial loans of New Zealand no details of the purposes for which they raised can be given; but out of a total of £21,800,954 expended from the Loan Account since 1870, £11,616,754 was for Railways, £542,229 for Waterworks (gold-fields only), £2,093,942 for Immigration, and £7,548,029 for other purposes. The Accrued Sinking Fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £2,983,403. The net liability was, therefore, £29,877,579.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.		Value of Exports of Home Produce.
	From other Australasian Colonies.	Total.	To other Australasian Colonies.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	6,475,915	19,201,633	5,826,826	16,050,465	13,155,484
New South Wales ..	8,173,268	22,826,985	8,382,539	18,251,506	14,595,736
Queensland	3,525,077	6,381,976	2,858,573	4,673,864	4,553,477
South Australia ..	1,846,126	5,749,353	1,865,916	6,623,704	5,292,222
Western Australia ..	254,121	521,167	66,507	405,693	404,000
Total	20,274,507	54,681,114	19,000,361	46,005,232	38,000,919
Tasmania	930,157	1,656,118	1,116,123	1,475,857	1,448,714
New Zealand	1,635,762	7,663,888	1,591,524	7,091,667	6,942,486
Grand total ..	22,840,426	64,001,120	21,708,008	54,572,756	46,392,119

Name of Colony.	Value per Head of Imports.		Value per Head of Exports.		Exports of Home Produce.	
	From other Australasian Colonies.	Total.	To other Australasian Colonies.	Total.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	6 16 11	20 5 11	6 3 2	16 19 4	13 18 2	81·96
New South Wales ..	9 2 7	25 9 11	9 7 4	20 7 10	16 6 1	79·97
Queensland	11 16 1	21 7 5	9 11 5	15 12 11	15 4 11	97·43
South Australia ..	5 19 8	18 12 7	6 0 11	21 9 2	17 2 11	79·90
Western Australia ..	7 17 3	16 2 5	2 1 2	12 11 0	12 9 11	99·58
Total	8 3 5	22 0 10	7 13 2	18 10 11	15 6 4	82·60
Tasmania	7 4 11	12 18 0	8 13 11	11 9 11	11 5 8	98·16
New Zealand	2 19 2	13 17 5	2 17 7	12 16 8	12 11 3	97·90
Grand total ..	7 4 6	20 4 11	6 17 4	17 5 3	14 13 5	85·01

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports (especially the former) are over-valued in most of the colonies.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425	3,975	3,151,587
New South Wales ¹ ..	2,093	2,284,517	3,010	2,376,441	5,103	4,660,958
Queensland ²	1,042	572,124	1,061	579,988	2,103	1,152,112
South Australia	1,120	909,335	1,111	925,197	2,231	1,834,532
Western Australia	231	227,881	211	215,005	442	442,886
Total	6,472	5,563,019	7,332	5,679,056	13,854	11,242,075
Tasmania	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
New Zealand	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	1,063,430
Grand Total	8,000	6,396,781	8,918	6,522,922	16,918	12,919,703

¹ In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the figures for New South Wales somewhat over-state the truth.

² The figures relating to Queensland have been much smaller in the last two years than in previous ones, in consequence of vessels arriving at and departing from Queensland ports, but which happen to put into other ports of Queensland on their voyage, being only counted once, viz., at the final port of arrival or departure, instead of at each port of call, as in previous years. It has been pointed out that the footnote to a table similar to this in the Australasian Statistics, 1883, was not strictly correct, inasmuch as vessels engaged solely in the coasting trade have never been included in the returns of Queensland.

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1884.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.			Receipts during Year.	Working Expenses during Year.
	Railways Open.		Railways in course of Construction.		
	Length.	Capital Cost.			
	Miles.	£	Miles.	£	£
Victoria	1,663	22,070,300	39 ¹	2,196,149	1,335,800
New South Wales	1,665 ²	20,080,138	391	2,086,237	1,301,259
Queensland	1,207	8,631,835 ³	746 ⁴	630,631	357,535
South Australia	1,059	7,273,520	263	606,539	382,723
Western Australia	118 ⁵	381,885	48	20,809	18,114
Total	5,712.	58,437,678	1,487	5,540,365	3,395,431
Tasmania ⁶	215	1,793,939	159	114,768	95,748
New Zealand ⁷	1,570	11,810,194	158	1,045,712	690,026
Grand Total	7,497	72,041,811	1,804	5,623,719	4,181,205

¹ In Victoria, besides the lines in course of construction, there were 1,201 miles authorized but not commenced.

² Including 45 miles of private railway, but exclusive of 35 miles of Government tramway. The expenditure on the latter to the end of 1884 amounted to £633,179; whilst the gross receipts for the year amounted to £223,454, and the working expenses to £215,086. The other figures in this line however, relate only to Government railways.

³ Including cost of lines in progress.

⁴ Including railways authorized.

⁵ Including 42 miles of private railway.

⁶ Including 170 miles of private lines, of which 122 miles are guaranteed by the Government. These were constructed at a capital cost of £1,323,445, and in 1884 yielded a gross revenue of £85,693, whilst the working expenses amounted to £75,195

⁷ The figures for New Zealand are for the year ended 31st March, 1885. A private railway, 91 miles in length, is included.

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1884.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—	
		Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.
Victoria	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067
New South Wales	1,085	42,237,000	25,063,500
Queensland	569	8,929,325	7,502,759
South Australia	555	12,051,482	6,890,810
Western Australia	78	1,241,426	949,556
Total	3,629	97,863,617	55,549,692
Tasmania	234	3,828,087	3,331,198
New Zealand	967	36,411,401	14,093,742
Grand Total	4,830	138,103,105	72,974,632

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1884.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.				Telegrams Received and Despatched during the Year.	Receipts. ¹
	Miles of Line (Poles).			Miles of Wire Open.		
	Open.	In course of Construction.	Total.			
Victoria	4,020	36	4,056	8,055	1,594,296	£ 87,607
New South Wales	9,755	386	10,141	18,681	2,334,052	146,386
Queensland	6,979	295	7,274	11,300	1,122,553	74,887
South Australia	5,230	49	5,279	7,833	731,128	73,851
Western Australia	1,885	450	2,335	1,897	96,184	6,437
Total	27,869	1,216	29,085	47,766	5,878,213	389,168
Tasmania ²	1,313	45	1,358	1,716	204,152	17,717
New Zealand	4,264	99	4,363	10,474	1,654,305	80,626
Grand Total	33,446	1,360	34,806	59,956	7,736,670	487,511

¹ The amounts received are not strictly comparable with the telegrams received and despatched, since many public telegrams are included, which are transmitted free of cost.

² Including 133 miles of poles and wire belonging to the Main Line Railway Company; also the Tasmanian cable, 180 miles long—which also belongs to a private company, supported by Government guarantee—connecting Tasmania with the Australian continent, at Flinders, Victoria. The number of telegrams transmitted on such private lines in 1884 was 47,511, and the revenue therefrom was £8,707.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION.

Name of Colony.	During the Year 1884.						
	Sold by Auction, &c. ¹			Selected under System of Deferred Payments.		Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount Realized.	Average Price per Acre.	Area.	Purchase Money. ²		
Acres.	£	£ s. d.	Acres.	£	Acres.	Acres.	
Victoria	35,446	143,648	4 1 1	734,092	750,492	74	769,612
New South Wales	294,180	433,338	1 9 5	1,453,937	1,526,201	6,725	1,754,842
Queensland ..	1,383	75,739	54 15 3	642,405	642,405	29	643,817
South Australia ..	17,565	24,452	1 7 10	525,455	658,533	20,000	563,020
Western Australia	39,894	14,921	0 7 6	30,860	15,430	7,877	78,631
Total ..	388,468	692,098	1 15 8	3,386,749	3,593,061	34,705	3,809,922
Tasmania	*	* ²	*	*	*	*	69,616
New Zealand ..	96,267	128,094	1 6 7	48,502	72,750	121,611	266,380
Grand Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,145,918

Name of Colony.	At the End of 1884.				
	From First Settlement of Colony. ³		Extent in Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁴	Total Extent Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Extent neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Extent Sold in Fee-simple.	Extent Granted without Purchase.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Victoria	13,989,311	9,207	7,739,422	21,737,940	34,507,820
New South Wales	20,247,047	4,067,375	16,363,311	40,677,733	157,194,267
Queensland ..	7,087,702	64,279	4,091,919	11,243,900	416,419,460
South Australia ..	6,638,476	335,000	3,697,096	10,670,572	567,521,423
Western Australia	1,759,246 ⁵	* ⁶	197,344	1,956,590	622,632,210
Total ..	49,721,782	4,475,861	32,089,092	86,286,735	1,798,275,185
Tasmania	*	*	*	4,403,888	12,476,112
New Zealand ..	12,744,651	5,064,882	491,603	18,301,136	48,276,024 ⁷
Grand Total	*	*	*	108,991,759	1,859,027,321

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ Including land sold by private contract, &c.

² The purchase-money of land selected during 1884 in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand—which was not furnished—has been calculated at the estimated rates of 20s., 10s., and 30s. per acre in the three colonies respectively. In Tasmania the purchase-money of land sold by auction is not distinguished from that of land selected, but the total amount of purchase-money was £96,392.

³ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁴ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

⁵ Including land granted without purchase.

⁶ Included with the area "Sold in fee-simple."

⁷ Of this extent, about 16,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris or to Europeans who have purchased from them.

TABLE XIV.—STATE EDUCATION, 1884.

Name of Colony.	At the end of 1884.				Number of Scholars on the Rolls, 1884. ¹		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	1,803	1,776	1,867	3,643 ²	96,883	91,355	188,238
New South Wales ..	1,912	1,618	1,557	3,175	86,607	80,527	167,134
Queensland ..	425	562	599	1,161	21,027 ³	18,898 ³	39,925
South Australia ..	452	400	600	1,000	21,428 ³	21,330 ³	42,758
Western Australia ..	74	37	65	102	1,590	1,462	3,052
Total ..	4,366	4,393	4,688	9,081	227,535	213,572	441,107
Tasmania ..	191	151	211	362	8,190	6,656	14,846
New Zealand ..	987	1,130	1,317	2,447	50,388	46,850	97,238
Grand Total ..	5,844	5,674	6,216	11,890	286,113	267,078	553,191

Name of Colony.	Scholars in Average Attendance, 1884.			Net Cost to State, 1884.			Amount of Fees paid by Scholars.
	Total Number.	Number to each Teacher.	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.	Total Amount. ⁴	Amount per Head of Mean Population	Amount per Scholar in Average Attendance	
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Victoria ..	120,701	33	64·12	559,344	0 11 10	4 12 8	4,496 ⁵
New South Wales ..	95,215	30	56·96	774,357	0 17 4	8 2 8	56,767
Queensland ..	27,863	24	69·78	139,508	0 9 4	5 0 2	..
South Australia ..	25,048	25	58·58	102,143	0 6 7	4 1 7	25,264
Western Australia ..	2,241	22	73·43	9,470	0 5 10	4 4 6	1,332
Total ..	271,068	30	61·45	1,584,822	0 12 9	5 16 11	87,859
Tasmania ..	7,297	20	49·15	40,643	0 6 4	5 11 5	7,887
New Zealand ..	72,657	30	74·72	337,979	0 12 3	4 13 0	658 ⁵
Grand Total ..	351,022	30	63·45	1,963,444	0 12 5	5 11 10	96,404

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and un-denominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational (private) schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies; in Victoria it is from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14, in Queensland from 6 to 12, in South Australia from 7 to 13, in Tasmania from 7 to 14, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-81, pp. 431 to 459.

¹ In giving the number of "scholars on the rolls," the colonies have not adopted a uniform principle. The *net enrolment* (or number of distinct children who attended for the whole or any portion of the year) is given for Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia; the *mean quarterly enrolment* for Queensland and New Zealand; the number on the rolls at the end of the year for Western Australia; and, it is believed, the *gross enrolment during the year* for Tasmania. In order to give some idea of the relation of these numbers to each other, it may be stated that in Victoria, in 1884, the *mean quarterly enrolment* was $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. less, and the *gross enrolment* 18 per cent. more, than the net enrolment.

² Including 1,075 pupil-teachers, but exclusive of 556 work-mistresses.

³ These figures have been estimated, as information respecting the sexes was not supplied for the present return.

⁴ Including expenditure on buildings, &c., except in the case of South Australia.

⁵ For extra subjects only.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1884-5.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

** The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February or March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1885. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population at the 31st December, 1884, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria	2,323,493	2·42
New South Wales	852,017	·92
Queensland	199,580	·64
South Australia	2,785,490	8·91
Western Australia	79,669	2·42
Total	6,240,249	2·46
Tasmania	425,845	3·26
New Zealand ^s	1,348,235	2·39
Grand Total	8,014,329	2·48

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Pota-toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³
Victoria	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	3,854	36,227	38,763	339,725	9,042	332,859	216,686 ⁴
New South Wales	275,250	19,472	7,036	115,600	1,270	12,418	226,646	4,584	140,529	49,212
Queensland	12,105	143	686	61,064	..	5,424	25,307	492	18,352	76,007 ⁵
South Australia	1,942,453	7,264	15,697	..	4,601	5,666	308,429	4,590	33,296	463,494
Western Australia	29,416	1,452	5,616	74	786	500	24,054	687	208	16,876
Total	3,355,578	216,041	91,308	180,592	42,884	62,771	924,161	19,395	525,244	822,275
Tasmania	34,091	28,956	5,646	..	6,827	9,037	44,735	..	189,376	107,177 ⁶
New Zealand ^s	270,043	354,794	39,703	3,393	819	21,348	56,670	..	424,190	177,275 ⁷
Grand Total	3,659,712	599,791	136,657	183,985	50,530	93,156	1,025,566	19,395	1,138,810	1,106,727

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand.

² 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, 327,065 acres; Queensland, 12,097 acres; South Australia, 23,217 acres; Western Australia (not returned); Tasmania, 188,014 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 8.

³ 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, 183,197 acres; Queensland, 12,199 acres; South Australia, 450,536 acres; Western Australia, 4,739 acres; Tasmania, 21,016 acres; New Zealand, 159,324 acres.

⁴ Including 664 acres under turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and beet, which produced 5,472 tons; 1,413 acres under mangel wurzel, which produced 21,935 tons; 1,750 acres under onions, which produced 11,816 tons; 1,402 acres under tobacco, which produced 7,893 cwt.; 219 acres under chicory, which produced 1,309 tons; 1,737 acres under hops, which produced 14,053 cwt.; 2,329 acres under grass seeds, which produced 35,559 bushels, &c.

⁵ Including 49 acres under cotton, which produced 12,050 lbs.; 57,687 under sugar-cane, of which 29,930 acres were productive and yielded 33,361 tons of sugar; 352 acres under arrowroot, which produced 574,768 lbs.; 457 acres under oranges, which produced 141,285 dozen; 731 acres under bananas, which produced 639,344 dozen; 312 acres under pine apples, which produced 101,512 dozen.

⁶ Including 3,342 acres under turnips, which produced 25,058 tons; 2,390 acres under grass seeds, which yielded 30,847 bushels; and 7,815 acres in gardens and orchards. The remainder consisted of fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, and devoted to pastoral purposes.

⁷ Including 10,056 acres under pease and beans; 4,870 acres under mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, &c.; 1,228 acres under hops; and 79 acres under tobacco.

⁸ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 5,202,164 acres—of which 2,592,492 acres had been, and 2,666,342 acres had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor, with the exception of 56,670 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 6,493,729 acres, or to 11·51 acres per head of the population.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1884-5.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—				Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	176,388	161,119	371,046
New South Wales ..	4,203,394	425,920	148,869	2,989,585	31,335	280,312
Queensland	195,727	2,170	16,964	1,312,939	15,855	35,483
South Australia ..	14,621,755	88,639	211,207	..	23,192	285,839
Western Australia ¹ ..	382,400	26,140	92,660	1,250	1,500	24,050
Total	29,836,422	4,935,564	1,552,130	4,480,162	233,001	996,730
Tasmania	654,638	829,611	167,036	..	39,503	55,587
New Zealand	6,866,777	12,360,449	1,205,906	..	123,504	79,868
Grand Total	37,357,837	18,125,624	2,925,072	4,480,162	396,008	1,132,185

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—				Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria	760,752	9·52	23·40	17·38	45·77	4·16	1·09
New South Wales ..	441,612	15·27	21·87	21·16	25·86	2·52	1·24
Queensland	95,358	16·17	15·17	24·73	21·50	2·92	1·40
South Australia ..	473,535	7·53	12·20	13·48	..	4·10	·93
Western Australia ¹ ..	81,750	13·00	18·00	16·50	17·00	3·00	1·00
Total	1,853,007	8·89	22·85	17·00	24·81	3·71	1·08
Tasmania .. ..	..	19·20	28·65	29·58	..	4·37	1·24
New Zealand .. ..	..	25·43	34·84	30·37	..	5·78	1·41
Grand Total	1,853,007	10·21	30·22	21·40	24·35	4·25	1·10

¹ The gross and average produce of crops in Western Australia is the result of an estimate made in that colony.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1884-5.

* * The Live Stock Statistics in most of the colonies are collected, with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March. The present returns are for those months of 1884.

Name of Colony.	Number of—					Total Number of Stock of all Descriptions to the Square Mile.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	
Victoria	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	12,453,550	141·70
New South Wales ..	330,603	1,336,329	30,379,871	211,656	32,258,459	104·34
Queensland	253,116	4,266,172	9,308,911	51,796	13,879,995	20·77
South Australia ..	168,420	389,726	6,696,406	163,807	7,418,359	8·21
Western Australia ..	37,111	71,102	1,547,061	20,039	1,675,313	1·72
Total	1,083,096	7,351,274	58,569,661	681,645	67,685,676	22·99
Tasmania	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	57,303	1,933,352	73·30
New Zealand ¹	161,736	698,637	14,056,266	200,083	15,116,722	145·32
Grand Total	1,272,020	8,178,745	74,345,954	939,031	84,735,750	27·56

¹ The figures for horses, cattle, and pigs in New Zealand are derived from the returns of the census of 1881.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1884.

** 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 (Polyne- sians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1878	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1879	67,697	52,962	120,659	3,654	3,532	1,356	2,098	288	2,386
1880	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1881	71,323	57,188	128,511	4,321	4,411	1,056	1,100	58	1,158
1882	72,376	57,703	130,079	4,552	4,933	1,280	2,561	511	3,072
1883	71,540	58,354	129,894	4,649	5,310	1,097	2,013	546	2,559
1884	70,856	57,558	128,414	4,540	8,592	978	2,292	980	3,272

Year.	Emigrants (Poly- nesians only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen- diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by taxation.	Total.				
1878	638	71	709	£ 42,697	£ 18,324	£ 61,021	£ 65,267	£ 100,000	£ 136,608	£ 192,865
1879	313	32	345	46,260	21,511	67,771	71,108	120,000	142,213	169,040
1880	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1881	860	24	884	49,606	37,837	87,443	89,960	254,025	276,040	174,146
1882	1,066	73	1,139	59,518	51,796	111,314	109,986	254,025	303,329	190,517
1883	1,251	94	1,345	74,805	32,009	106,814	88,277	254,025	450,595	351,998
1884	693	60	753	68,162	23,361	91,523	98,468	254,025	434,522	345,344

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ²	Live Stock. ³			
	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
1883	198	68,530	193	69,322	31,665	600	5,324	5,373	50,000
1884	150	63,246	144	64,731	38,325	610	4,600	5,869	50,000

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1884 :—*Migration of Whites*—Arrivals, 1,020, viz., 766 males and 254 females; departures, 1,073, viz., 834 males and 239 females. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £41,167; other taxes, £26,995; Crown lands, £1,215; Post Office, £5,701; other sources, £16,445. *Public Debt*—Of the public debt only £150,000 bears interest; the amount paid during the year for interest was £6,750. *Exports*—Of the total value of exports, £277,947 was to the Australasian colonies, £35,542 to Great Britain, and £31,855 to other countries; nearly the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Post Offices*—Number of offices, 35; letters, 109,544; newspapers, 107,943; revenue during the year, £5,701; expenditure, £2,590. *State Education*—Number of schools, 2; teachers, 6; viz., 2 males and 4 females; scholars on the rolls, 299, viz., 158 males and 141 females; fees paid by scholars, £241; net cost to State, including buildings, &c., £753. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation, 35,608 acres; of which 545 acres were under maize, which yielded 9,401 bushels.

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 1884 was 350,726 acres. The amount realized by the State was only £25,868, 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.

³ In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, 11,429 angora goats were kept on the islands.

APPENDIX C.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1883-4
TO 1885-6.(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the
22nd July, 1885.)REVENUE RECEIVED, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1885-6.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (not Audited).	1885-6 (Estimated).
	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.			
Spirits	472,259	518,378	526,000
Wine	39,096	42,093	41,000
Beer and Cider	33,845	35,210	35,000
Tobacco and Snuff	97,420	108,405	111,000
Cigars	31,311	34,299	35,500
Tea	73,970	88,093	85,000
Sugar and Molasses	119,248	118,031	114,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	15,665	16,930	16,000
Opium	21,389	19,517	20,000
Rice	16,607	18,824	19,000
Hops	4,416	4,326	3,000
Malt	3,301	2,302	3,000
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	43,973	53,348	55,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	38,359	30,064	26,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	441,470	490,673	484,000
All other articles	288,724	307,225	303,000
Wharfage Rates	28,055	31,820	30,000
Total Customs	1,769,108	1,919,538	1,906,500
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits distilled in Victoria	53,638	68,930	72,000
Auctioneers' Licences	9,376	10,495	10,000
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,396	1,437	1,200
All other Licences	15,086	15,141	15,000
Percentage—Act 566	4,770	4,409	4,500
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	77,154	124,370	90,000
Duties on Bank Notes	28,575	27,529	27,500
Land Tax	123,884	128,415	126,000
Stamp Duty	62,452	*	*
Tobacco Duties	70,016	72,295	73,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	446,347	453,021	419,200
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by auction	116,093	109,014	100,000
Alienation otherwise than by auction	499,984	446,718	393,100
Licences and Leases other than agricultural	26,636	28,100	36,600
Pastoral Occupation, &c.	55,551	61,374	50,000

* Included under "Fees."

REVENUE RECEIVED, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE, 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (not Audited).	1885-6 (Estimated).
TERRITORIAL—continued.			
Harbour Trust Contributions — Rents and Licences	£	£	£
Miners' Rights	5,164	1,491	1,000
Business Licences	445	5,359	5,000
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands	14,735	339	300
Water-right and Searching Licences, &c.	701	13,728	14,000
Rents under Act 796—Mining on Private Property Act 1884 ... ..	...	722	700
	...	...	5,000
Total Territorial	719,309	666,845	605,700
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income	2,079,249	2,200,067	2,300,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean	121,545	127,826	123,000
" On the Gold-fields... ..	17,575	19,020	18,500
" Geelong	7,342	7,081	7,500
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip and Crane	1,866	3,325	3,300
Total Public Works	2,227,577	2,357,319	2,452,300
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports	30,871	31,176	31,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Post Office*	123,611	1,133	1,400
Commission on Money Orders	8,226	8,497	8,750
Electric Telegraph*	84,842	6,894	7,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices	216,679	16,524	17,150
FEES (including Stamps)	308,009	619,624	653,165
FINES	6,365	12,224	6,489
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	3,057	2,032	24,181
Government Printer	18,791	18,364	22,000
Penal Establishments	7,092	7,487	10,000
Education	612	298	350
Defence Department ... ..	...	9,265	5,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,718	1,823	1,710
Experimental Farm	1,771	1,927	...
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations ... ..	...	82	1,500
Sale of Government Property	6,235	3,894	1,730
Lunatic Asylums	6,716	8,002	8,937
Mint Charges	10,415	13,042	12,000
Interest on Public Account, &c.	85,520	98,357	55,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	18,571	12,008	18,000
Surplus Mint Subsidy	4,852	5,304	5,000
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,250	3,250	3,250
All other receipts	41,713	29,246	25,146
Total Miscellaneous	210,313	214,381	193,804
Grand Total	5,934,578	6,290,652†	6,285,308

* The revenue from postage since the middle and from telegrams since the end of 1883-4 has been included under the head of "Fees" *infra*.

† The actual amount of revenue received 1884-5 was £6,290,361.

EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1885-6.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (Approximate).	1885-6 (Estimated).
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	9,548	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	14,308	15,500	15,500
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,363	1,500	1,500
Legislature :—			
Legislative Council	5,210	5,414	5,600
Legislative Assembly	10,522	10,744	11,201
Parliament Library	2,654	2,779	2,875
Refreshment Rooms	1,057	1,023	1,093
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,118	2,150	2,250
Expenses of Members of Parliament ...	22,622	22,800	22,800
Electoral Expenses	9,498	12,000	25,000
	53,681	56,910	70,819
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,011	9,270	8,273
Shorthand Writer	2,732	2,919	2,951
Medical	700	700	8,722
Quarantine	2,102	7,788	
Vaccination	5,132	5,500	5,500
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	9,627	10,127	11,040
Treasury	32,371	32,588	33,220
Premier	5,060	7,032	7,324
Agent-General and Office	5,995	5,750	6,000
Public Service Board	1,875	6,434	6,634
Classification of State Schools and Teachers	...	735	600
Government Printer	52,202	52,856	59,993
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,937	8,038	8,411
	134,744	149,737	158,668
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	19,871	20,233	21,325
Law Officers of the Crown	15,618	17,484	16,811
Crown Solicitor	6,339	6,102	7,757
Prothonotary	2,298	2,360	2,420
Master in Equity and Lunacy	3,661	3,885	3,828
Lands Titles ... ..	...	6,211	7,271
Court of Insolvency	2,679	2,424	2,458
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles...	29,629	33,967	34,508
Deputy Registrars	5,500	5,500	6,000
Sheriffs	21,050	22,073	23,837
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	25,721	25,141	22,798
Police Magistrates and Wardens	16,922	17,702	18,210
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters	17,648	16,539	20,810
Coroners	5,664	5,420	5,720
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,239	1,314	1,389
Expenses of carrying out the Land Tax Act	1,136	1,185	1,264
Miscellaneous	344	340	400
	175,319	187,880	196,806

EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (Approximate).	1885-6 (Estimated).
Public Instruction, Science, &c. :—	£	£	£
Education	546,560	531,048	548,055
University of Melbourne	11,000	11,000	20,500
The Observatory	3,868	4,692	5,196
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	17,215	17,705	17,988
Free Libraries, &c.	11,000	12,900	16,400
Schools of Mines	8,000	4,000	6,000
Government Statist	6,354	6,482	7,176
Government Botanist	2,119	2,425	2,506
Schools of Design	1,150	1,400	1,400
Miscellaneous	1,237	3,620	820
	608,503	595,272	626,041
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane	95,737	96,979	113,479
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	45,377	44,769	45,704
Inspection of Public Charities ... ..	...	800	860
Charitable Institutions	110,171	110,000	111,000
Miscellaneous	640	320	...
	251,925	252,868	271,043
Mining :—			
Mining Department	19,834	20,595	21,659
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting	21,161	28,700	30,000
Miscellaneous	3,288	4,857	7,253
	47,783	57,652	62,412
Police	216,973	217,827	231,404
Gaols and Penal	55,836	57,885	61,686
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	68,709	69,226	73,425
Extirpation of Rabbits, &c.	9,963	12,300	24,300
Botanic, Domain, and Public Gardens and Parks	6,699	6,802	7,829
Parliament Gardens ... ..	...	277	334
Experimental Farm	1,578	1,176	923
Agriculture	870	892	1,513
Vine Diseases	1,062	5,470	2,000
Forests and Industries	5,565	5,586	8,072
Agricultural Societies	23,113	28,008	27,450
Public Parks, &c.	8,473	9,034	8,459
Miscellaneous	6,578	4,323	6,872
	132,610	143,094	161,177
Railways :—			
Railways... ..	1,144,885	1,402,573	1,318,000
Commissioners' Salaries	2,750	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	...	...
	1,150,635	1,408,573	1,324,000

EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (Approximate).	1885-6 (Estimated).
	£	£	£
Water Supply :—			
Melbourne	22,453	20,556	17,807
Geelong	1,067	2,857	} 19,512
Country	7,953	8,927	
Water Trusts ... ..	...	500	1,000
	31,473	32,840	38,319
Public Works :—			
Department	18,217	22,145	53,891
Works and Buildings	230,939	319,367	410,045
Defence Works	149,059	80,000	150,000
Telegraph Lines	28,147	25,800	17,870
Road Works and Bridges	55,859	46,113	53,042
Endowment to Municipalities	310,000	310,000	310,000
Miscellaneous	3,957	2,000	...
	796,178	805,425	994,848
Customs :—			
Department	55,916	58,798	64,035
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile } Marine	13,744	15,090	16,146
Licensing Act	3,191	369	2,200
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...
	72,851	74,257	82,381
Harbours and Lights and Marine Survey ...	24,680	29,581	43,351
Defences	80,156	118,546	191,101
Post and Telegraphs :—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	1,464	1,800	2,000
Post and Telegraph Offices	258,941	280,135	325,746
Mail Service—Inland	105,392	112,000	116,000
" " Foreign	54,875	65,200	66,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,519	14,560	14,630
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	3,110	...
	435,191	476,805	524,376
Aborigines	10,857	10,500	10,710
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c. :—			
Under Constitution Act	6,300	6,300	7,167
" Civil Service Act	36,550	41,100	40,000
" Other Acts	10,656	18,709	26,750
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
Voted Annually	45,630	53,062	31,804
	101,136	121,171	107,721
Expenses in connexion with Floating and Redemption of Loans	68,935	...	...

EXPENDITURE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1883-4.	1884-5 (Approximate).	1885-6 (Estimated).
Interest :—	£	£	£
On Loans	1,134,252	1,262,912	1,281,800
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	11,630	11,700	11,700
On Treasury Bonds	253	...	...
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	37,876	38,630	44,500
	1,184,011	1,313,242	1,338,000
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account ... ..	...	...	100,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Transport	1,372	3,500	4,000
Advertising	4,276	5,488	5,338
Exhibitions	11,631	6,315	13,400
Commissions of Inquiry	3,079	2,500	7,300
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	186	100	300
Friendly Societies	415	320	420
Powder Magazines	949	1,073	1,375
Unforeseen Expenditure	2,973	5,000	5,000
All other	11,716	13,162	15,449
	36,597	37,458	52,582
Grand Total	5,715,393	6,194,523*	6,694,445

* The actual amount expended 1884-5 was £6,140,357.

APPENDIX D.

LAND SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

LAND SYSTEM IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA.

(By A. J. SKENE, Esq., M.A., Surveyor-General of that Colony.)

The use and occupation of the public estate of the colony of Victoria is regulated by two legislative enactments, viz. :—"The Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883" and "The Land Act 1884."

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ACT 1883.

The Mallee Pastoral Leases Act came into operation on the 1st December, 1883, and deals exclusively with an area of eighteen thousand square miles, situated in the North-Western District of Victoria.

The occupation of this portion of territory is acquired under leases, all of which will simultaneously expire twenty years after the commencement of the Act, and, on the

expiration of this term, the land so leased, and all improvements thereon, revert absolutely to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors.

The leases to be issued are classed under two divisions—the one having reference to Mallee allotments the other to Mallee blocks.

Mallee allotments range in area from one to thirty-two square miles each; they abut directly on or are adjacent to lands held either under lease or in fee-simple under the provisions of previous Land Acts.

The annual rent reserved on such allotments ranges from ten shillings to forty shillings per square mile, according to the natural grazing capability of the country included in such allotments.

Mallee blocks range in area from $10\frac{3}{4}$ square miles to 583 square miles, and are situated immediately to the north of the Mallee allotments, extending northward up to the banks of the River Murray.

The annual rent payable in respect of these blocks is calculated on the basis of 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for every head of cattle actually depastured on the block during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the succeeding five years, and 6d. for each sheep or 3s. for every head of cattle during the remainder of the term of the lease; but in no case is the annual rent of a block to be rated at less than 2s. 6d. per square mile.

Every Mallee block is subdivided into two moieties, the one of which, after being occupied by the lessee for a term of five years, reverts to the Crown, the other remaining in the occupation of the lessee for the full term of twenty years from the commencement of the Act.

The moieties so reverting to the Crown at the termination of the five years shall be dealt with as Parliament directs, and in default of such direction may be again leased as Mallee blocks or Mallee allotments, provided the term for which such land is so demised shall expire not later than twenty years after the commencement of this Act.

The right to a lease of any Mallee block is offered for by auction, and is acquired by the person who bids the highest sum by way of premium. If there be no bidder at auction, the right to a lease is granted to the first person who may thereafter lodge an application for the same and pay the annual rent assessed on the same.

The conditions under which Mallee land shall be held under lease are as follow:—

1. The rent shall be paid in half-yearly moieties.
2. The lessee shall not cultivate, assign, or sublet or subdivide his leasehold without the consent of the Board of Land and Works.
3. The lessee shall at once commence to destroy, and shall within three years from granting of the lease have destroyed, to the satisfaction of the Board of Land and Works, all vermin thereon; and thereafter keep the leasehold free of vermin to the satisfaction of the Board.
4. All houses, fences, wells, reservoirs, tanks, dams, and all improvements of a permanent character shall be kept in good condition and repair during the continuance of the lease.
5. Any portion of land comprised in a Mallee lease, not being the site of the homestead (which is restricted to 640 acres), may be resumed by Her Majesty for public purposes, and, on paying compensation for improvements effected by lessee, may resume for mining purposes and re-enter upon any land forming part of land leased.
6. Her Majesty may resume, after three years' notice in *Government Gazette*, possession of any land demised by the lease, upon payment to lessee for his interest in such lease, together with the value of all permanent improvements thereon.

If houses, fences, wells, reservoirs, tanks, dams, or other permanent improvements are, with the sanction of the Board, erected on the moiety of a leasehold held for the term of five years only, the lessee shall, on the termination of the occupation of such moiety, be entitled to compensation therefor not to exceed the amount actually expended.

No land forming part of the Mallee country demised under the provision of this Act shall be alienated in fee-simple.

Upon the resumption of any portion of the leasehold, or upon the termination of the period of the lease, the lessee shall be paid the value of all wells, reservoirs, tanks, or dams of a permanent character constructed by him during currency of lease, and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the leasehold.

The interest of a lessee in the value of any buildings or fencing erected by him is gradually extinguished as the termination of the lease is approached, except in the case of improvements being effected with the previous consent of the Board during the last five years of the lease, in which case full valuation for the same will be allowed.

Every transfer of a lease shall be registered at the office of the Board of Land and Works.

To ensure the destruction of vermin within the Mallee country, the Governor in Council may declare all or any portion thereof to be a Vermin District, whereupon the owners, lessees, and occupiers of land within such district shall elect local committees. Such local committees shall take measures to carry out the destruction of vermin within their several districts, and with that object may recommend for the approval of the Governor an annual rate or assessment to be paid by the owners, lessees, or occupiers in respect of each square mile of land, and also in respect of the sheep and cattle depasturing thereon, within such districts; but the payment of such rate or assessment does not relieve the lessees or occupiers from any obligation imposed on them by this Act to destroy vermin upon the land leased or occupied by them, and to keep the same free from vermin.

LAND ACT 1884.

This Act came into operation on the 29th December, 1884, and applies to all the public estate of the colony outside of the operation of "The Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883."

Under this Act the public estate is divided into 8 classes:—

1. Pastoral lands.
2. Agricultural and grazing lands.
3. Auriferous lands.
4. Lands which may be sold by auction.
5. Swamp lands.
6. State forest reserves.
7. Timber reserves.
8. Water reserves.

These classes, and the scheme of subdivision in the two first, are shown on separate county maps by distinctive colours and symbols.

These maps may be obtained at Lands Office, Melbourne, or any of the District Survey Offices throughout the colony, at the price of 2s. 6d. per copy.

Pastoral Lands.

These lands are divided into allotments varying in area from 5,000 acres to 40,000, with a capability of from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep or 150 to 500 head of cattle, the annual rent thereon being calculated on the basis of one shilling per head of sheep or five shillings per head of cattle.

The term of any lease under which such land may be occupied shall expire not later than fourteen years after the commencement of the Act.

When the rents of a pastoral allotment have been fixed, notice is given in the *Government Gazette* of a date on and after which applications to lease will be received and dealt with. If on that day or any subsequent day only one application be lodged in respect of a particular allotment, the applicant becomes entitled to a lease at the gazetted rental. If two or more applications be lodged, the right to obtain a lease is, after thirty days' *Gazette* notice, offered to public competition at auction, at which the person who bids the highest sum by way of premium becomes entitled to the lease.

The conditions of lease are as follow:—

1. The annual rent is payable in advance in half-yearly moieties.
2. The lessee shall not assign, sublet, or subdivide without the consent of the Board of Land and Works.
3. The lessee will at once, and to the satisfaction of the Board, commence and continue to destroy, and shall, within three years after granting of lease, destroy the vermin on the leasehold.
4. The lessee shall keep in good condition and repair all substantial and permanent improvements whether constructed by such lessee or not.
5. The lessee shall not, during currency of lease, ring or destroy or (except for the purpose of fencing or building on the land demised) cut down any timber upon such land unless with the sanction of the Board.
6. Her Majesty, &c., may resume possession at any time of any of the land demised required for public purposes or for purposes of public convenience.
7. Governor in Council has power to grant licences to enter on the land demised in lease, and cut, dig, take away any live or dead timber, coal, or other mineral.
8. Her Majesty may resume as sites for townships or villages, or for mining purposes, and re-enter any lands forming part of leasehold, on paying full value of substantial and permanent improvements effected by lessee on the resumed land.
9. Her Majesty may resume, after three years' notice in writing, any portion of leasehold upon payment to lessee for his interest in the lease, together with value of substantial and permanent improvements effected on the portion resumed.

10. The lands demised under any pastoral allotment lease are held subject to a condition that the holder of a miner's right or of a mining lease shall have the right and be allowed to enter upon such pastoral allotment, and to search for gold and mine thereon, and erect and occupy mining plant or machinery, without making compensation to the lessee for surface or other damage.

Upon expiry of the term of the lease, the lessee, his executors, &c., shall be paid by an incoming tenant the value of all fences, wells, reservoirs, tanks, and dams erected or constructed by the lessee and calculated to increase the grazing capability of the land; but the sum to be paid in respect of such improvements shall not exceed that actually expended by the lessee thereon, and in no case exceed the sum of 2s. 6d. per acre of such land.

The lessee of a pastoral allotment at any time during the currency of the lease may select a portion of such allotment, not exceeding 320 acres in extent, as a homestead, in one block, and on payment of 20s. per acre may obtain a grant of the same.

With this exception, no pastoral land shall be alienated in fee-simple under the provisions of this Act.

Agricultural and Grazing Lands.

Grazing areas may vary in size, but shall not in any case exceed 1,000 acres, and not more than one grazing area shall be granted to or held by any one and the same person.

The term of all leases of grazing areas shall expire not later than fourteen years after the commencement of the Act.

The annual rent to be reserved in every lease of a grazing area shall be not less than 2d. and not more than 4d. per acre, and shall be payable in advance by half-yearly moieties.

Applications are to be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated. A Local Land Board, in cases where more than one application is made for the same land, investigates the applications and reports to the Minister.

Any person of the age of 18 years, not being a selector under any previous Land Act or Acts, is entitled to take up as a grazing area, and may, after issue of the lease, select thereout an agricultural allotment to an extent not exceeding 320 acres, which shall thereupon be excised from the lease. This privilege of so selecting an agricultural allotment out of a grazing area, however, is not permitted to a married woman who has not obtained a judicial separation.

Any selector under previous Land Act or Acts may take up a grazing area the acreage of which added to that previously selected by him shall not exceed 1,000 acres, and if he have not already selected the maximum of 320 acres allowed under previous Land Acts may, out of the grazing area leased by him, make up the deficiency in the selection hitherto obtained by him at any time, and hold the same under conditions of selection so long as the entire area so selected shall not exceed 320 acres.

In the covenants of a lease of a grazing area it is provided—

1. That the lessee shall not assign, sublet, or subdivide without express consent.
2. That the lessee shall destroy vermin.
3. That all improvements shall be maintained in good condition and repair.
4. That lessee shall not ring or destroy, or, except for purposes of fencing or building on the leasehold, cut down any timber thereon without express consent of Board.
5. That the lessee shall, at least within three years after date of lease, enclose the land demised with a fence and keep same in repair.
6. Her Majesty, her heirs, &c., may resume possession of any portion on payment to lessee for his interest in lease, together with value of substantial and permanent improvements effected by him on the land resumed.
7. Lessees shall have no better tenure in regard to the right of miners to enter such leased land in search of gold than was possessed by pastoral tenants under "The Land Act 1869."
8. Her Majesty, &c., shall have a right to resume, after giving three years' notice in writing, possession of any land demised upon payment to lessee of his interest in the lease, together with the value of all substantial and permanent improvements erected by the lessee on lands so resumed.
9. The lands demised under any grazing area lease are held, subject to a condition that the holder of a miner's right or of a mining lease shall have the right and be allowed to enter upon such grazing area, and to search for gold and mine thereon and erect and occupy mining plant or machinery, without making compensation to the lessee for surface or other damage.

Upon the expiry of the term of a lease the lessee, his executors, &c., shall be paid by an incoming tenant the value of fences, wells, reservoirs, tanks, and dams erected or constructed on the leasehold, provided the amount so paid does not exceed the sum actually expended thereon, but in no case shall exceed the sum of 10s. per acre over the land comprised in such leasehold.

A licence to occupy an *agricultural allotment* is subject to the following limitations and conditions :—

The area to be held under licence may in no case exceed 320 acres. No licence shall be issued to any person who has selected under any previous Land Act or Acts the maximum of 320 acres, or who has taken up a pre-emptive right to that extent, or is under 18 years of age, or who is a married woman, not having obtained a decree of judicial separation.

The conditions of such licence are as follow :—

1. That the annual rent of 1s. per acre shall be paid in advance in half-yearly moieties.
2. That the licensee shall not assign, transfer, or sub-let the agricultural allotment or any part thereof.
3. That the licensee shall at once commence to destroy, and shall, within two years, have destroyed to the satisfaction of the Board, the vermin upon the licensed land, and that he shall keep the land free of vermin during the currency of the licence.
4. That the licensee shall, if not sooner called upon, under the provisions of "The Fences Statute 1874," within six years enclose the land with a fence and keep the same in repair.
5. That the licensee shall, within twelve months after issue of licence, and thenceforward during continuance of licence, occupy the allotment; that within six years the licensee shall erect on his holding substantial and permanent improvements to the value of 20s. per acre included in the allotment.

If the above conditions are fulfilled by the licensee, he shall be entitled to obtain a grant of the land so licensed to him on payment of 14s. per acre, or may obtain a lease for a term of 14 years at a yearly rental of 1s., payable in half-yearly moieties, and on the complete payment of 14s., reserved under lease, shall be entitled to a grant.

The Governor may also issue a "non-residence licence," to improve an agricultural allotment, for a period of six years, at a fee of 2s. per acre per annum, to any person entitled to become a licensee of an agricultural allotment under this Act who has applied for such licence and paid a half-year's fee in advance.

Under such a licence the land shall be enclosed within six years, and permanent and substantial improvements effected to the extent of 20s. per acre before the end of the third year of the currency of the licence, and before the end of the sixth year of the value of 20s. additional, on which the licensee may obtain a lease, the condition of which shall be the payment of 2s. per acre per annum for a term of 14 years—the entire sum payable in respect of the purchase-money of an allotment held under a "non-residential licence" being 40s. per acre.

Except as provided above, no lands included in the agricultural and grazing class shall be alienated in fee simple.

Auriferous Lands.

Such land may be held under licences issued for a period not exceeding one year, under which the licensees may reside on or cultivate any land coloured as auriferous on the county maps, and not situated within any city, town, or borough. Any such licence shall not cover more than 20 acres; and not more than one licence shall be granted to or held by any one and the same person.

No land coloured as auriferous on the county maps shall be alienated in fee-simple.

Annual licences for purely grazing purposes may be issued for the occupation of auriferous land that may not be required for mining purposes. Such licences are renewable annually for a period not exceeding five years. Such licence shall not be for a greater area than 1,000 acres, and no person shall so hold more than 1,000 acres of such auriferous land.

The annual rent per acre to be reserved in every such licence shall be fixed by valuers appointed by the Board of Land and Works.

Lands which may be Sold by Auction.

The country lands that may be sold by auction are shown by a distinguishing colour on the county maps, but before any such lands are offered for sale a schedule of the lands proposed to be sold shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The Crown lands within any city, town, or borough proclaimed before the passing of this Act, and any land proclaimed by the Governor in Council as a township, shall be sold by auction.

Notice of every such sale by auction shall be given in the *Government Gazette* at least 30 days before the date at which such sale shall take place.

The conditions of any sale by auction are that the purchaser shall pay the survey charge at the time of sale and a deposit in cash of 25 per cent. of the whole price, and that the residue of the price shall be payable by twelve equal quarterly instalments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, computed with respect to each instalment for the period elapsed between the time of sale and the time of the payment of such instalment.

From and after 1st July, 1885, all moneys arising from the sale of Crown lands by auction shall be credited to a trust account, for the purpose of making provision for the construction of any railways that may hereafter be authorized by Act of Parliament.

There shall be inserted in every Crown grant of lands alienated in fee simple, and in every licence or lease of land demised with the right of acquiring the fee-simple thereof, a condition that such lands are granted or demised subject to the right of the holder of a miner's right or of a mining lease to erect and occupy mining plant or machinery in the same manner as if such land were Crown land, provided that compensation be paid for surface damage, and the payment thereof shall be a condition precedent to such right of entry.

Swamp Lands.

These lands, as shown on the county lithograph plans, shall not be alienated in fee simple; but may be drained and reclaimed by prison or other labour, and when so reclaimed the Governor in Council may grant leases of such swamp lands so drained and reclaimed, in allotments not exceeding 160 acres, for a term of 21 years; particulars of every such lease to be laid before Parliament within one month of the execution thereof.

State Forests.

The lands comprised within State forests are shown on the county lithograph maps by a distinguishing symbol, and shall not be alienated for any freehold estate, but licences may be issued for grazing or residence thereon or to cut timber in any State forest, or any part thereof, subject to the payment of such licence fee and on such other conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Timber Reserves.

These reserves, shown on the county lithographed plans by a distinguishing symbol, shall not be alienated in fee simple; but from time to time, as they may become denuded of timber and the same is notified in the *Government Gazette*, such lands so denuded may be added to the pastoral lands or agricultural and grazing lands, and dealt with under the provisions of this Act applicable to such lands.

Grazing licences or licences to cut timber on any timber reserve may be issued subject to the payment of such licence fee and under such conditions as the Governor in Council may approve.

Water Reserves.

No lands shown on the county lithograph maps as water reserves shall be alienated in fee simple.

LEASES AND LICENCES FOR OTHER THAN PASTORAL, GRAZING, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Leases of any Crown lands not exceeding (except in the cases of leases for obtaining guano or other manure) three acres for a term not exceeding 21 years from the date thereof, at a yearly rental not less than £5, may be granted for any of the following purposes, provided that, in cases where it is proposed to issue a lease for a longer term than seven years, the application for the same shall be notified in four consecutive numbers of the *Government Gazette*, at least one month before the issue of such lease:—

1. Obtaining and removing guano.
2. Obtaining and removing stone or earth.
3. Sites for inns, stores, &c., in thinly populated districts.
4. Bathing houses, bridges, ferries, and punt houses.
5. Tanneries, factories, saw or paper mills, stores, warehouses, or dwellings.
6. Sites for quays, landing places, or for deposit of materials.
7. Working mineral springs.
8. Sites for ship or boat building or repairing, and marine and general engineering works.
9. For manufacture of salt.
10. Sites for construction of canals or docks, provided the conditions of such a lease have been laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament for at least four consecutive weeks prior to the issue of the same.

Before any lease can be obtained for any of the purposes aforesaid within the boundaries of any city, town, or borough, the right to such lease shall be offered for sale by auction.

The person who offers the highest rent shall be entitled to the lease.

Licences may be issued to enter upon any Crown lands not under licence or lease as an *agricultural allotment* for the following purposes :—

1. To cut, dig, and take away any live or dead timber, gravel, stone, &c.
2. To occupy sites for fishermen's residences and drying grounds.
3. To occupy sites for fellmongering works, slaughter-houses, brick or lime kilns.
4. To erect pumps.
5. To collect ballast.
6. To occupy areas not exceeding three acres for gardening purposes.
7. For any of the purposes for which leases may be granted for other than pastoral, grazing, or agricultural purposes.

Every such licence to bear date of the day on which it is issued, and may continue in force for a period not exceeding 12 months; and payments shall be made of such amount of fee as may be fixed by regulation.

COMMONAGE.

All commons heretofore or hereafter to be proclaimed are, subject to the provisions of this Act, to be dealt with in the same manner as other portions of the areas in which they are included on the coloured lithographed county maps.

The managers of commons are appointed by the Governor in Council. They have power to distrain any cattle trespassing on the common under their management, and are to be taken to be occupiers of the common within the meaning of any Impounding Act, and shall be deemed to be the owners within the meaning of "The Rabbit Suppression Act 1880," or any Act amending the same; but nothing shall prevent the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the leasing or licensing of any land comprised in any common.

GRAZING LICENCES.

A grazing licence may be issued to any applicant to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any common or held under lease or licence, and therewith to depasture the same; but such licence shall not prevent any person from obtaining a lease of portion of the same as a grazing area. Such licences can be obtained only after tenders have been duly invited for the occupation of the land.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(By C. N. J. OLIVER, Esq., Under-Secretary for Lands in that Colony.)

The recent enactment known as "The Crown Lands Act of 1884" (48 Vic. No. 18), which came into operation on 1st January, 1885, is a repeal of previous land legislation, and inaugurates a change in the method of dealing with the public estate.

Among the prominent features introduced are—(a) The territorial division of the colony into the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, for the dealing with lands differently influenced by climate, settlement, and other causes; (b) the division of the several pastoral runs each into two fairly equal portions, of which the one is resumed by the Crown for subsequent alienation, leasehold, or reserve, the other remaining in the leasehold occupation of the pastoralist, under fixity of tenure for a term of years; (c) the creation of new classes of leasehold (explained in detail *post*); (d) the conservation of the landed security of the colony by a limitation of the aggregate area of Crown lands permitted to be annually sold by auction; (e) the abolition of the lessees' right to purchase by virtue of improvements; (f) the decentralization of the machinery for the working of the Act; together with (g) regulations of a stringent character intended to ensure the *bona fides* of those seeking the advantages of the law.

From the short period which has elapsed since the date of the commencement of the Act, it would be futile to endeavour to show any important statistical result of its actual working.

The condition of the public estate as on the 1st January, 1885, may be stated approximately as follows:—

The total area of the colony being 195,882,000 acres, is divided thus—

Eastern division	...	...	60,452,000 acres.
Central	„	...	55,460,000 „
Western	„	...	79,970,000 „
Total, as above			... 195,882,000 acres.

The area alienated at that date may be estimated, in round numbers, as 37,000,000 acres; the relative proportion of alienated to gross area being—in the Eastern division, about one-third; in the Central, between one-third and one-fourth; and in the Western division, only a little more than one-fortieth.

In connection with these figures, it should be observed that the Eastern division has a greater and more regular rainfall, a denser population, and greater accessibility to market than either the Central or Western divisions, and land is consequently more in demand in the former, although railway construction is causing the Central division to become an important field for agriculture; while, except in special areas, the Western division remains the chief grazing tract of the colony.

Proceeding to view the Act in detail, we may first refer to its general administrative provisions.

ADMINISTRATION.

For this purpose the colony is divided into a number of land districts, to which are allotted land agents, the duties of each of whom may extend over one district, or several adjoining districts, as may be directed. There are at present ninety-five such districts, with eighty-nine land offices, at each of which latter a land agent presides. Many important stages in the land system are conducted through these officers.

The policy of decentralization has brought into existence, by the new law, local courts, known as Local Land Boards, each comprised of not more than three nor less than two members; the chairman being a salaried officer, and the members, who are locally selected, being entitled to fees.

Each Board is ministerial or judicial according to the nature of the proceeding to be dealt with. Several matters which have been commenced, but not concluded, under the repealed law, and some things which will require investigation under the existing law, may be referred to a Board for appraisalment, inquiry, or report. In these cases the Board acts ministerially merely, and makes a report or recommendation to the Minister. In nearly all cases arising under the present law a Board acts judicially. Its proceedings are conducted analogously to those of a court of petty sessions; parties to causes before it may be heard by counsel, attorney, or agent; and, failing appeal to the Minister (in whom the appellate jurisdiction is vested, but who may in certain cases refer back to the court of first instance, and who may, if he desire, state a case for the Supreme Court), its decisions are final and binding upon the parties, with power vested in its hands to compel execution of its judgments. It may hear complaints, examine into caveats, direct reports, and demand evidence; and while its powers are for the most part set in motion by promovents, it retains an inquisitorial authority for the detection of illicit acts.

The Local Land Boards have their several districts, but, for convenience, the chairman is not necessarily the presiding member of one Board alone; and the head-office, which forms his head-quarters, is that of the various Boards over which he presides; thus in scattered parts of the colony avoiding unnecessary distribution of the machinery of the system.

There are now ninety-five Local Land Boards, with sixteen head-offices. For the impartial conduct of business, it is enacted that any member of such Board, sitting or acting in any case in which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £500. District surveyors and other officers are provided, whose advice and assistance are essential to the Boards.

THE DIVISION OF RUNS.

It is computed that, at the 31st December, 1884, there were within the colony 4,313 leased runs, yielding an annual rental in round figures of £268,500, forming about 1,600 “stations,” and estimated to contain the bulk of the unalienated public estate, after allowing for reserves, about 100 lapsed leases, leases current for minor areas, and the water-covered acreage.

The land policy of former years had allowed the intending selector to establish a statutory claim to a limited area by entry and residence (certain forms of application, &c., being complied with) upon any unimproved part of the run occupied by the Crown lessee, which was under lease to him, and not specially reserved from sale.

The existing law requires the various run-holders (who have, as a body, conformed with the Act) to furnish plans of their holdings within 120 days from its commencement, showing a fairly even division of each, the Minister finally deciding, after amendment, if necessary, which half shall be resumed to the Crown, and for which remaining half a new lease should be granted to the present occupant on a firmer basis, as explained under "Occupation," *post*. In order to facilitate the division, where freeholds exist in situations rendering division a matter of difficulty, provision has been made for exchange or surrender to the Crown with compensation. Upon the determination of the division, the resumed portion may be occupied by the original lessee under occupation license (see *post*), until withdrawn by the granting of any lease or the sale of any land, the various methods of which latter may be dealt with under—

ALIENATION

Land may be acquired—

1. By conditional purchase ;
2. By additional conditional purchase ;
3. By improvement purchases in gold-fields ;
4. By conditional purchase without residence ;
5. By the preferent right of purchase attached to conditional leases ;
6. By auction sales ; and
7. By special sales without competition.

Conditional Purchase.

In the Eastern division (which may be generally described as extending westerly from the coast line, with a maximum breadth of about 170 and a minimum of about 120 miles therefrom, running from the Victorian border in a north-easterly direction so far as geographical centres will allow), the conditional purchase is incepted by the intending selector lodging his application with the land agent on any "land office day"—a day notified for the purpose—for the area he desires to acquire, which in this division may not be less than 40 nor more than 640 acres. If the land be unmeasured, he must mark it and properly identify it. Should improvements exist thereon, the fact must be stated. Land structurally improved, other than by fencing to the extent of £1 per acre and upwards, in special cases, is exempt from conditional sale, but the selector can amend his application to exclude the improvements if he desire. If the land selected contain improvements of a less value than £1 per acre, the Local Land Board appraises their value, and payment, if the Crown be owner thereof, is made by the purchaser to the Government by annual instalments of a quarter of the appraised value ; if the improvements are private property, the owner and purchaser arrange the terms of payment, the Board intervening in cases where the parties do not agree. But if the removal of the improvements be not likely to permanently injure the land, there is nothing to prevent the owner removing them within three months from the confirmation of the selection. Where improvements have been effected since the 1st July, 1876, on land reserved from sale, upon the revocation of the reserve or withdrawal of the land from lease, the improvements become the property of the Crown, and if alienated will be dealt with as herein described.

Upon tender of application, the applicant deposits a sum of 2s. per acre for every acre applied for, together with a declaration of good faith and intention, with questions to be answered somewhat similar to the forms employed in the United States and in Victoria, but of rather less inquisitorial character. There is besides a stringent confiscatory clause to secure the integrity of these declarations, supported by provisions voiding any collusive agreements between persons inducing others to contract for the procuring of land for the benefit of others than themselves, and rendering persons so inducing liable to prosecution for misdemeanor.

The application for the conditional purchase being considered in open court by the Board, the surveyor's report being satisfactory, and no caveat or objection lodged, the applicant receives a certificate of confirmation, which is official recognition of his status as a conditional purchaser.

But this certificate cannot be issued until all caveats, objections, or appeals be disposed of. The purchaser then enters upon a five years' term of residence, within the first two years of which he must fence the area with a fence of the prescribed character at least four feet in height. (There is a latitude which may be exercised by the Board in this particular, both as to time and the natural features, upon application.) At the end of the third year from the confirmation referred to, or three months thereafter, the selector is required to declare that he has so far complied with the conditions essential, and to pay an instalment of 1s. per acre, to be annually continued until the balance of 17s. per acre, with 4 per cent. interest added, be liquidated. A further declaration is required at the end of five years (or three months after) that he has fulfilled the whole of the conditions, expect payment of balance ; and the Board, after

due enquiry, and no obstacles intervening, issues to him a certificate of fulfilment of conditions, known as the certificate of conformity. Every provision is made to ensure the proper attention to caveats or objections, and for appeal by aggrieved persons to the Minister; but having obtained this certificate, which is a transferable document if lodged with the transfer, the holder is competent to transfer his estate, with the contingent liability as to payment of balance, &c. (see "Transfer," *post*). Additional conditional purchases may be transferred with the original purchase, but cannot be separated until all the conditions have been fulfilled. The purchaser may, if he desire it, at this period pay off the remainder of his indebtedness to the Crown, and secure a deed of grant upon tender of the stipulated small fees; and he may equally, if he prefer, extend the time of purchase to a term of 30 years from the payment of the first instalment of 1s. per acre (inclusive), the period being so lengthened by the collection at each annual payment of the interest chargeable. In default of the fulfilment of the residence and fencing conditions (which may at any time be the subject of an investigation by the Board), the purchase may be declared forfeited, and the land revert to the Crown, together with any additional conditional purchase or conditional lease acquired in virtue thereof. After the issue of the certificate of conformity, the payment of instalments in each purchase must be maintained, or each holding is equally liable to forfeiture.

These, then, are briefly the leading details attending alienation by conditional purchase in the Eastern division.

In the Central division the system is so far identical, with this exception that the area which may be taken in the original conditional purchase has a larger maximum, viz., 2,560 acres.

The Central division may be shortly referred to as having for its eastern boundary the western boundary of the Eastern division, and for its western boundary a line bearing about north-north-easterly from about the Lachlan-Murray junction to the Queensland border, with a mean width of about 117 miles, and watered by the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Macquarie, Namoi, and other rivers and tributaries.

The Western Division—which is bounded on the east by the Central Division, on the south by the Victorian border, on the west by the South Australian, and on the north by the Queensland border, and is chiefly watered by the Darling, Warrego, Barwon, and Lachlan rivers and tributaries—is unalienable by conditional purchase except within special areas.

Special areas may be proclaimed as set apart in any of the three divisions. In such areas not more than 160 acres may be conditionally purchased, the price (not less than 30s. per acre), deposits, and instalments, being notified in the proclamation.

The holder of a conditional purchase of less than 160 acres in a special area in any division may similarly, by additional purchase, bring it to that equivalent.

The combined purchase may be dealt with as one holding, and the selector may reside on the first selection to qualify both, and may fence the area as if there were no dividing line between the purchases. If he adopt the latter course, he may make the declaration of fulfilment of conditions required for the additional purchase at any time; but if he desire to extend a holding which is already 640 acres, and acquired under former acts, by addition under the present Statute, he must reside on either the original or the additional purchase for a further term of five years in order to qualify the latter. In all other respects conditional purchases under the repealed Acts may, equally with those under the existing law, form the qualification for the application for the additional area. The declarations and the payments to be made, as also the method and times of payment, are similar to those for the original purchases under the present Act, except in the matter of interest, which is reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.; but in cases where the prescribed declarations have been made for the additional purchase at earlier dates than the three and five year periods, the conditions of payment of instalments apply as if the declarations had been made in the regular course, and the deed of grant will ultimately issue, if no objections exist, in the same manner as for the original purchase; similar provisions for forfeiture applying in the event of similar laches, with the additional circumstance that the forfeiture of the additional purchase is involved in the forfeiture of the original, if they continue one holding.

Conditional Purchase without Residence.

This is a concession by which an area of not less than 40 nor more than 320 acres may be acquired, with certain restrictions, without residence. The applicant must be of the age of 21 years or upwards, and not at any time previously have been a conditional purchaser. The purchase-money is payable in like manner as for the ordinary conditional purchase, but is double the amount. The purchaser must properly fence the land within twelve months after survey—a certain latitude being allowed in exceptional circumstances—and must produce to the Local Land Board, after an interval of five years from survey, evidence that he expended not less than £1 per acre in

improvements besides fencing. Upon producing such evidence he receives a certificate of conformity, and may then, and not till then, transfer, alienate, or mortgage his interest. The estate may, however, devolve "by operation of law" at any time, upon payment of the instalments due. If the purchaser, in his original application, had not taken the full area of 320 acres, he may acquire the unselected balance by additional purchase. Once, however, having availed himself of this method of selection to the maximum area, he is debarred from making any other conditional purchase whatever.

Purchases in Gold-fields.

Special provision is made to enable residents on gold-fields to obtain the land upon which they have erected their residences or places of business. This they may do at a price to be fixed by the Local Land Board, not being less than £8 per acre for town lands, nor than £2 10s. for suburban or other lands, nor than £2 10s. for any area less than one acre.

The improvements to qualify the purchase need not be of greater value than these minimum rates. One person cannot purchase more than quarter of an acre of town land, nor over an acre of suburban or other land, nor can he make two purchases within three miles of each other. The purchaser must pay the full price within three months of notice, or be liable to a 10 per cent. penalty; and if he fail to pay the full price and penalty within six months, his right to purchase lapses. Lands in proclaimed gold-fields, within reserved areas, cannot be conditionally purchased, nor can lands lawfully occupied for mining purposes under any Mining Act; and further, all alienations of land under this Act are subject to the proviso that gold may be searched for thereon by persons properly licensed, and if the land be found auriferous the sale may be cancelled, wholly or in part, and the area become Crown lands, to be dealt with under the Statutes relating to mining in New South Wales. Any improvements which may be on the land at the time of such cancellation are to be compensated for to the owner, at their normal value, without reference to any enhancement from the discovery of the precious metal.

Conditional Leasehold.

This form of tenure first appears in the Statute-book as part of the present Act, and may be described as a contingent leasehold privilege attaching to a conditional purchase, with a preferent right of conditional purchase in some cases without residence after five years' tenure, or, sinking the preferent right, with an extension of the lease for a further five years, with residence.

By the system of pre-emptive leases in the land policy now repealed, a grazing right was accorded to the conditional purchaser of three times the area of his selection, which right was at any time liable to be reduced, or even cancelled, by alienation to other selectors. The system of conditional leases, on the other hand, gives a much more secure tenure. These leases are only obtainable in the Eastern and Central divisions, and may be granted to any applicant for a conditional or additional conditional purchase, or any holder of a conditional purchase under any of the repealed Acts (special areas excepted); the area being limited to three times that of the purchase, the area of the purchase and lease together not to aggregate more than 1,280 acres in the Eastern, and 2,560 in the Central divisions; a smaller area—not less than 40 acres—being allotted if there be not more available.

The application may be confirmed or disallowed as in the case of conditional purchase, and if confirmed, the Local Land Board, with the approval, of the Minister, fixes the rent payable, which cannot be less than 2d. per acre. The holder may, if he choose, reside on the leasehold to satisfy the residence condition of the conditional purchase in virtue of which the leasehold is held, but must give notice to the Board of his intention to do so; further, he must fence the land in a similar manner, as far as practicable, to that stipulated in the case of conditional purchases, but one exterior fence will suffice for purchase and lease.

The preferent right to purchase the whole or part of the leasehold matures at the end of five years from the confirmation of the application, and should he so elect, the leaseholder may thereby become the conditional purchaser thereof, in the following manner:—He first lodges his application with the Local Land Board for a certificate of fulfilment of conditions of the leasehold, which, if granted, is *prima facie* evidence of his right to purchase the leasehold in whole or in part. If he prefer to purchase a part only, such part must adjoin the prior purchase. Furnished with this certificate, he lodges his application with the land agent for the preferent purchase, paying a deposit of 2s. per acre, which application is dealt with by the Board in open court; and failing caveat or objections, he ultimately, having paid the balance of the instalments as in the case of other conditional purchases, obtains the freehold.

Provision has been made for the conversion of pre-emptive leases under the repealed Acts (for which application was necessary within ninety days from 1st January, 1885) into conditional leases under this Act, which has been largely availed of.

Residence on these converted leases is not essential, but the preferent right to purchase does not attach thereto.

Auction Sales.

The aggregate area allowed to be sold by auction, for the whole colony, in any one year, is 200,000 acres. Two to three months' notice is always given of any sale, and the minimum upset prices are fixed for town lands at £8; suburban lands, £2 10s.; and other lands, £1 5s. per acre. But a higher upset may be determined upon, and the value of any improvements be added thereto; and if the improvements were made in misapprehension, their value may be remitted to the improver. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at time of sale, and the balance within three months, or the deposit may be forfeited and the sale declared void. The maximum area which may be sold under the empowering section, is in the case of town lands, one-half acre; suburban, 20; and country lands, 640 acres.

Special Sales without Competition.

This is a provision for enabling the public in certain cases to obtain the freehold of water frontage to their properties, which had been previously reserved from sale; to reclaim land beyond high-water mark in continuity of their freeholds; to secure slips of land inconvenient for conditional sale; and to procure the closing and inclusion in their purchased area of unnecessary roads previously excluded therefrom.

In the latter case, if the original purchase be conditional, the payments may be made as for a conditional purchase.

The price for the reclaimed land is based upon one-half the net market value, less cost of reclamation, as appraised by the Board; the prices for the intervening small areas are determined by the Minister or by the Board, but to be not less than the minimum upset price for the class of land if sold by auction; and the water frontage area must also be paid for in like manner. All costs, charges, survey fees, and purchase moneys must be paid within three months after approval of purchase, under penalty of lapsing thereof.

OCCUPATION.

The aggregate area of country which was in the occupation of pastoral lessees from the Crown as at 31st December, 1884, may be roughly calculated at 194,500 square miles, or about 124½ millions of acres, exclusive of reserves, and of this area an important proportion was situated in what is now the Western division.

The division of runs under the present Act has already been explained. One portion is dealt with as pastoral leaseholds, and the lessee can also hold the resumed portion under occupation license until alienated, reserved, or otherwise leased or dealt with.

The pastoral leases under the present statute, in the Western division, are for the term of fifteen years, commencing at the determination of the existing lease; or, if the same person is the holder of more than one lease, at the mean date of determination of the whole.

The rent is determined by the Minister, after appraisalment by the Board, with a minimum of 1d. per acre for the first, increased for the second five years by one-fourth, and for the remainder of term the leave may have to run, by one-half. At the end of the third period an extension of the lease may be obtained on further appraisalment, for a further term of five years, bearing a rental not less than that charged for the last period of the former currency. By giving two years' notice before the expiration of such third period, the Government may extinguish the lessee's right to any such further extension. At the termination, however, of any five years' period, the lessee, by giving three months' notice, may surrender his lease. There are enabling powers for the withdrawal from lease of lands required for public purposes, and for the cancellation of reserves and incorporation of the area embraced therein into the leasehold. Neither a minor nor married woman can hold leases, unless the former is seised of such leasehold by inheritance, or the latter in separate estate.

Subdivision may be made of a pastoral lease upon application, subject to ministerial approval. Upon expiration, forfeiture, or surrender of any pastoral lease, the area may be either resumed or re-let, in the above or some other manner,

The principles governing the issue of pastoral leases in the Central division are similar; except that in this division the term is ten years, with right of extension for a further term of five years at a rental based on appraisalment, the lease commencing from the date of notification of the division of the run, and the minimum rent being 1½d. per acre for the first five years, and increased by 25 per cent. for the remainder of the term.

In the Eastern division the minimum rent is 1d. per acre for the whole term of lease, which is five years; but there is an equal right of extension for a further five years at an appraised rent.

Should any rent be not paid within the prescribed time, or within three months thereafter, plus 5 per cent., or six months plus 10 per cent., the lease is liable to forfeiture, which does not however extinguish the lessee's debt to the Crown in respect thereof.

OCCUPATION LICENCE.

The holder of a pastoral lease, at the time of making his application therefor, could also apply for a licence to occupy the resumed area until disposed of, paying at the same time a deposit of £2 per square mile in advance, until appraisalment by the Local Land Board with that amount as a minimum licence fee.

The amount of licence fee as determined must be paid within sixty days of notification thereof in the *Gazette*, under penalty of loss of renewal, these licences being annual from the 1st of January in each year.

Failing application for the use of the land by the pastoral lessee, the licence may be disposed of by auction or tender.

Proportionate refund of license fee is made for area withdrawn from occupation licence, as well as compensation for improvements thereon, subject to appraisalment by the Board and Ministerial approval; proportionate reduction in future fee *pro rata* is also made in similar circumstances.

HOMESTEAD LEASES.

This is the second of the new forms of leasehold tenure referred to at the commencement of this paper, and is only applicable to the Western division. It is a description of holding eminently suited to the small grazier, a class of persons hitherto not provided for; the maximum area procurable being 10,240, and the minimum 5,760 acres. The term of lease is fifteen years, and there is a right of extension for a further period of five years. The area selected as a homestead leasehold must be within a resumed area or vacant lands. The deposit required to be lodged with the application is 1d. per acre, in anticipation of the appraisalment, and payment is also required for any improvements upon the land. The conditional requirements are (1) the fencing of the outside boundaries of the leasehold within two years from entry thereon (which latter must be within ninety days from the notification of approval of the issue of lease in the *Gazette*), subject to a certain latitude, by consent of the Board, on cause shown; and (2) residence for at least six months during each of the first five years of the lease.

A pastoral lessee, during currency of the tenure, cannot himself, or by others, hold a homestead lease; and *vice versa*, a homestead lessee cannot become a pastoral lessee during the currency of his homestead lease; nor can more than one homestead lease be held by the same person, under penalty, in each case, of forfeiture of the whole of his leasehold interest, for which purpose every part owner of a lease is reckoned as a principal; but exception is made where the registered holder is so registered for his security as mortgagee of one, or more than one, of either or both. A homestead lease may be transferred after the fulfilment of the residence conditions.

ANNUAL LEASES

Are granted for areas not exceeding 1,920 acres, and are disposed of by auction or tender, the minimum upset annual rental being £2 per 640 acres or lesser area, or, if there be no bidding, may be let at the upset. Due notice is given of such auction sales or of the dates when tenders may be lodged. These leases are open to renewal, and 25 per cent. may thereupon be added to the former rental, but annual leasehold does not exempt the land so leased from sale, or special or conditional lease.

Annual auction lease held under the former Acts (in the Eastern and Central division) are convertible into the above class of tenure, but if a higher rental has been paid than the minimum above quoted, no reduction can be made.

SPECIAL LEASES

Are granted on equitable terms for the clearing of scrub lands, in which case, should the operations to that end have been satisfactorily initiated and pursued, concession is granted of an exemption from rent in certain cases for a limited period; and the holder of a pastoral or homestead lease may apply to convert the scrub part of his holding, if over 640 acres, into a holding of this description, but the area of the scrub lease may not exceed 10,240 acres. Special leases are also granted for purposes of irrigation, dams, tanks, bridges, sawmills, tramways, and other uses; and lands under water are also so obtainable. The lessee of lands where coal exists and is being worked pays a royalty of 6d. per ton, and is required to assist the Government inspector or other proper officer at all times to gauge the output, &c.

RESERVES.

There is power to make reservations for the use of travelling stock and other public purposes.

It is estimated that no less than 35,000,000 acres at least are now under reserve in the interests of the public, including mining. There is provision in the Act for the dedication of land to the public, with or without trustees, and the reservation of lands along railway lines, and for towns, villages, commons, &c.—in fact for any public purpose within the meaning of the Act. For purposes of communication, land may be resumed for roads.

TRANSFERS.

Proper forms are provided for this purpose, suited to the class of tenure. The cost is 10s. besides stamp duty (if any), and the instructions on the forms are so explicit that any non-professional person can prepare and complete them for registration. In the case of conditional purchases, the original and any additional may be transferred together after completion of residence, but not separately until all the conditions applicable to the whole (except payment of balance) have been fulfilled. Nor can a conditional lease be transferred except together with its qualifying conditional purchase. The registration of transfers under this Act, in the office of the Registrar-General, gives an important legal effect thereto.

RING-BARKING, TIMBER, AND STATE FOREST REGULATIONS.

Lessees are not permitted to ring-bark trees on their leases, except by permission and on payment of a fee of £2 for each 1,920 acres or lesser area. In order to conserve the timber and forests of the colony, provision is made for the reservation of areas as State forests, subdivisible into blocks either entirely reserved from destruction or thrown open for cutting by licensed persons only, at certain rentals, or on payment of certain prescribed fees. The limitations as to class of timber, girth, height, &c., are fully laid down, and further provision is also made for the detection and punishment of persons guilty of any infringement of the regulations, for which purpose forest rangers and other officers are appointed.

There are the necessary clauses giving legal force to acts properly performed under the statute, for conserving the rights of the Crown, and securing the proper disposal of the public estate.

It may be mentioned that the object of the foregoing paper has been to briefly epitomize the leading features of the land system of New South Wales. Care has been taken to keep close to facts, and avoid everything likely to confuse or mislead the reader.

LAND SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

(By W. C. HUME, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Lands in that Colony.)

The several Acts of Parliament under which alienation of the Crown lands was secured have been repealed by "The Crown Lands Act of 1884," and the sale by auction of country Crown lands is abolished.

The administration of the Act is entrusted mainly to a "Land Board" specially constituted for the purpose, who from time to time hold public courts throughout the colony, at which all matters relating to inquiry, appeal, decision, costs, &c., are determined; and any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board has a right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

For the purposes of this Act the colony is divided into two parts by an irregular line, starting about latitude 28° S., longitude 142° E., on the borders of New South Wales and South Australia; thence northerly in a north-easterly direction to within thirty miles of the coast, at 16° south latitude; and thence continuing round the whole peninsula, at a distance of about thirty miles from the sea, till it strikes the west boundary at thirty miles from the Gulf of Carpentaria, as described in Schedule 1 of the Act. That part between such line and the sea-coast is available, under the provisions of the Act, for agricultural and pastoral settlement. At the same time, a lessee beyond the limits just described may, if he think proper, come under the operation of the Act, and take advantage of the benefits derived therefrom.

Pastoral lessees, within the Schedule, who have brought their runs under the Act, receive a new lease for ten or fifteen years for a portion of their runs, estimated by the

Board, according to rules laid down in the Act, at rents varying between 10s. and 90s. per square mile of available country.

In cases where lessees are holders of two or more conterminous runs, the entire holding is considered as consolidated, and treated as one block; and where the portion resumed by the Government is not required for immediate settlement, the pastoral lessee may continue to depasture his stock thereon (until the lands are disposed of). The rent payable for such grazing right is determined by the Land Board, but must not exceed that previously paid under the surrender pastoral lease. This rental will be subject to reductions if any of the country is required for selection. Unavailable country, on the resumed half for which a grazing right is granted, will also be allowed for as on the leased half.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING FARMS.

In an "agricultural area" the maximum which may be selected by one person is 1,280 acres, but the Land Board have power to limit such maximum in any one district to a smaller area, not being less than 320 acres. This does not prevent any person from selecting up to the maximum area in other districts.

In "grazing areas" the maximum may vary from 20,000 to 2,560 acres, as may be determined by the Board.

The annual rental payable to the Crown for such lands is made public by proclamation. The minimum price for land in an agricultural area is 3d., and in a grazing area $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum.

After an application to select has been confirmed by the Land Board, a licence to occupy is issued. A grazing farm must be fenced in within three years; and in the case of an agricultural farm, the selector must, within five years, either enclose the land with a fence or expend an amount equal to such fencing in improvements. The selector is then in a position to claim a certificate of fulfilment of conditions; such being notified to the Board, a lease issues, in the case of an agricultural farm for fifty years, and in the case of a grazing farm for thirty years. The rent payable for the first ten years is that stated in the proclamation declaring the land open to selection. Subsequent rents for each period of five years after the first ten years shall be determined by the Board.

The lessee must occupy the land continuously during the term of the lease, either personally or by bailiff.

Leases may be mortgaged, under-let in whole or part, or transferred.

Selectors under existing Acts may bring their holdings under this Act, receiving fresh leases and being allowed for the rents already paid, which, in most cases, will be found ample to prepay rents under the present Act for some years in advance.

In agricultural areas, the fee-simple may be acquired after ten years' personal occupation at the purchase price proclaimed in the proclamation.

Special provision is also made in certain cases for acquiring freeholds not exceeding 160 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre after personal occupation for five years. (This is commonly called Homestead Selection.)

OCCUPATION LICENCES.

Occupation licences may be granted from year to year for any Crown lands not subject to a right of depasturing; such licence expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is granted, unless renewed, and the rental will be published when the land is proclaimed open to licence. It will be open to selection, and any area selected as a grazing farm or agricultural farm will be allowed for. No protection will be granted for any improvements erected during the licence to occupy.

Provision is also made for special grants, leases, reserves, and for compensation. All Crown grants issued under this Act contain reservations of all gold in or under the land comprised therein.

LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(By G. S. WRIGHT, Esq., Secretary for Crown Lands in that Colony.)

In South Australia the public estate is divided into country lands and town and suburban lands. Land system.

For country lands the minimum price is £1 per acre, this price being increased in the case of "reclaimed lands," or lands improved by means of Government expenditure on drains or other public works; and in the case of "improved lands," or lands on which improvements have been made by purchasers on credit, or Crown lessees. Price of country lands.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Pastoral
leases.

Lands not already held can be leased for pastoral purposes, without right of purchase, the yearly rent paid being 2d. per head for each sheep and 1s. per head of cattle depastured; with the proviso that such yearly rent is in no case to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

No Crown lands are allowed to be selected until after they have been surveyed and declared open for sale.

Mode of
selection.

When land is declared open for selection, the sections are offered for sale by auction, in the order fixed by the Surveyor-General, at an upset price of £1 per acre, the competition being, in the first instance, confined to persons who declare their intention of residing upon the land they buy. Lands which have been open to selection by personal residents, but not sold for a period of three months, may be taken up under the condition of substituted residence. The highest bidder is entitled to the section bid for and also to select adjoining lands, the whole area not to amount to more than 1,000 acres of country or improved lands. He is then declared the purchaser, and has at once to pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money, with the value of the improvements, if any, added. Successive lots are offered in this manner until all the bidders under personal residence are satisfied. Lands which have been offered and remain unselected are open for sale at £1 per acre, with the cost of improvements added. In the case of simultaneous applications, the person declaring his intention to reside on the land has the first choice; and if all the applicants either do or do not intend to reside, the right of choice is decided by lot.

Conditions
attached to
credit pur-
chases.

Within thirty-five days of the purchase, the purchaser has to sign an agreement to the effect that after nine months he will reside on the land, or, if he has not declared to do so, that he will keep there a substitute, and that he will continue to do this during nine months of every year until the purchase money is paid; that he will make substantial improvements before the end of the second year to the extent of 5s. per acre; before the end of the third year, to the extent of 7s. 6d. per acre; and before the end of the fourth year, to the extent of 10s. per acre; such improvements to consist of all or any of the following:—Erecting buildings, sinking wells, constructing tanks, and fencing, draining, and clearing the land; that he will bring into cultivation, during the first year, at least one-tenth of the land; and during each subsequent year, until the purchase money is paid, that he will have under cultivation at least one-fifth of the land; but if osiers, olives, mulberries, vines, apples, pears, oranges, figs, almonds, carob trees, potatoes, onions, beetroot, mangold-wurtzel, hops, apricots, peaches, walnuts, sweet chestnuts, filberts or cobnuts, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, or plums are grown, one acre under any of these counts for six acres under ordinary cultivation.

Payments on
credit pur-
chases.

All amounts paid by the purchaser on credit are regarded as purchase money. One-tenth of the purchase money has to be paid at the time of purchase; within fourteen days of the beginning of the third year another one-tenth of the purchase money has to be paid (being for one year in arrear and one year in advance); within fourteen days of the fifth and each subsequent year up to and including the twentieth, one-twentieth of the purchase money has to be paid; and if he has complied with the conditions, he is entitled to a Crown grant. Selectors can, however, complete their purchases after carrying out all the conditions of agreement for ten years only.

Penalty for
not taking
land bid for.

Persons who, having bid for land, refuse or neglect to make the necessary payments, or sign the requisite declarations, render themselves liable to a penalty of £25.

Transfer of
lands sold
on credit.

Lands sold on credit are not allowed to be transferred, unless with the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the permission is only given in cases where the purchaser dies or the transferor is unable to occupy the land from illness, physical incapacity, or necessary absence from the colony, or, being a woman, marries. The transferee is in all cases bound by the same conditions as the original purchaser.

Leases for
ten years.

Country lands offered at auction for cash and not sold, and which remain afterwards unsold for five years, may be offered on lease for ten years, in blocks of not more than 1,280 acres, at an annual rent of not less than 6d. per acre, with a right of purchase at the expiration of the lease at £1 per acre. No conditions beyond paying the rent when due are attached to these leases.

Leases for
twenty-one
years.

Country lands, in certain districts named in the Land Act, or afterwards to be proclaimed, which have remained unsold for one month after being offered at auction, may be offered for lease for twenty-one years, in blocks of two square miles, at an annual rent of not less than 10s. per square mile, with a right of purchase at any time during the last eleven years of the term, at £1 per acre. These lands are open to leasing to personal residents only for a period of three months, after which they are open to lease without any residence condition. In the former case, residence within ten

miles of the land leased is deemed residence thereon, and all payments constitute purchase money.

About two million acres of land in the south-eastern portion of the colony are classified as "drainage lands," "first-class lands," and "second-class lands," and these are reserved for leasing to personal residents only. Any one person may hold 1,000 acres of either drainage or first-class land, and 3,000 acres of second-class land. Residence for nine months in the year on either drainage or first-class land is deemed residence on second-class land. Drainage lands are leased for seven years, with a right of renewal for seven years at a valuation. First and second-class lands are leased for fourteen years, with a right of renewal for fourteen years at a valuation. Leases are offered at auction. Conditions—to reside and fence.

The right to leases of country lands, under these provisions, is to be offered for sale by auction. If there are no bidders, the right may be had by any person applying. Leases to be offered at auction.

The rent of such leases is to be paid yearly in advance, and the lessee must, each year, clear not less than a fortieth of the land, until one-half of the same is fit for agricultural purposes, as far as the nature of the land permits. Conditions of leases.

No person is allowed to hold or have any interest in more than 3,200 acres in all, leased under these provisions. Extent allowed to be leased.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town and suburban lands are sold by auction for cash, and not upon credit. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money is paid upon the fall of the hammer, and the balance in one month. Any country lands which have been open for selection for two years can be offered at auction for cash. Town and suburban lands.

MINING OCCUPATION.

Lands are let for mining for minerals and metals, other than gold, in blocks not greater than 640 acres, for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, and a further sum of 6d. in the pound sterling on the net profits of the mine. Leases to discoverers of coal, guano, petroleum, or other valuable deposits may be granted by the Governor on such terms as he may see fit. Mining leases.

LAND SYSTEM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(By the Hon. JOHN FORREST, C.M.G., Commissioner of Crown Lands in that Colony.)

The head of the department of lands is the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who also is Surveyor-General of the colony. The land revenue from all sources, during 1884, amounted to £90,471.

The colony is divided into five land districts, viz., Central, Central-Eastern, South-Eastern, North, and Kimberley.

In the Central or Home district, land is alienated to the first applicant at 10s. an acre, in lots of any size not less than 40 acres, except for garden purposes, when as little as 10 acres can be bought, or on special occupation, with certain improvements, by annual instalments for 10 years of 1s. an acre. When the improvements, which consist of fencing the whole and cropping one quarter, are completed, and 10s. an acre is paid, a Crown grant issues; but until the improvements are completed the annual instalment of 1s. per acre must be continued, even after the full 10s. has been paid. The minimum size of blocks under special occupation is 100 acres; there is no maximum. Free selection before survey is permitted. Crown lands are leased for pasture in the Central district in blocks of not less than 10,000 acres, to the first applicant, at £1 per 1,000 acres, and on annual licence for areas not less than 1,000 acres at the same rate. The termination of all leases in this district takes place at the end of 1887.

In the Central-Eastern, South-Eastern, and North districts land is sold in blocks of not less than 400 acres, at 5s. an acre, and is leased for pasture at 5s. per 1,000 acres for the first half, and 10s. per 1,000 for the second half of the lease, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres. All such leases terminate at the end of 1893. A lessee may at any time during the first seven years of his lease select from his run any land, not less than 1,000 acres in extent, which he desires to hold under an unconditional pre-emptive

right, at an annual rental of £5 per 1,000 acres. All such unconditional pre-emptive rights may be redeemed in fee on the following terms:—In the North district, if within the first seven years of the lease, by payment of 5s., and during the remainder of the term, of 10s. for each acre redeemed. In the Central-Eastern and South-Eastern districts, if within the first seven years of the lease, by payment of 2s. 6d., and during the remainder of the term, of 5s. for each acre redeemed.

In the Kimberley district land is sold at 10s. an acre to the first applicant, in blocks of not less than 200 acres, and leased for pasture at 10s. per 1,000 acres, in blocks of not less than 50,000 acres on frontages, and 20,000 where there is no frontage. Leases in this district terminate also at the end of 1893. A stocking clause provides that one head of large stock or ten head of sheep for every 1,000 acres held by a lessee shall be kept in the district after the first four years of the lease, or double rent paid until such time as the required number of stock are within the district. In the event of the required number of stock not being in the district at the end of seven years, the lease will be forfeited.

Leases and licences can be transferred with the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and on payment of a fee of 10s.

New regulations will be proclaimed before 1887 for the Central district, and before 1893 for all other districts.

Lessees are entitled to receive from the purchasers of land within their leaseholds the actual value of any improvements they have made on the land purchased.

Town lands are sold by public auction, the upset price being fixed by the Government.

Timber.—Licences to cut timber are issued at 5s. a month for each man employed. Special licences, at £20 per annum for each 640 acres, are also issued. To encourage timber companies on a large scale, special concessions are given.

Minerals.—Leases for areas not less than 20 acres are granted for seven years, on certain conditions, at a rental of 5s. an acre, and the land can be purchased by the lessee at £3 an acre, provided certain machinery has been erected and that the mine has been properly worked.

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

This Act, sometimes known as the "Torrens Act," has been in force several years, and is of great importance as affording an easy and cheap means of dealing with land. All Crown grants are issued under its provisions.

KIMBERLEY DISTRICT.

This new district comprises that portion of the colony lying to the north of 19° 30' south latitude. Its area is about 134,000 square miles, of which 62,084 square miles are leased from the Crown, and the remainder (about 71,916 square miles) is open to selection at 10s. per 1,000 acres per annum.

Free selection to purchase, subject to approval, is allowed; and land in any quantity over 200 acres can be bought at 10s. per acre.

A town site named "Derby" has been surveyed on the eastern shore of King Sound, and a Government station (with a magistrate) has been formed there. When the last returns were sent in there were 46,839 sheep, 960 cattle, and 287 horses on the Fitzroy and Lennard rivers, near Derby, besides a large number of cattle on the Upper Ord river that have been driven across from Queensland. The country on the Ord river is now being surveyed, and will no doubt be speedily settled; and Cambridge Gulf, the natural outlet of this portion of the district, will probably become a place of some importance. This magnificent harbour has recently been visited by Staff-Commander Coghlan, R.N., and his interesting and valuable report has been printed and can be obtained on application to the Survey Office, Perth.

Running streams are numerous in the northern portions of this district, and splendid alluvial plains exist in the valleys of the rivers, which it is hoped may be suitable for tropical culture.

A very great deal of attention has been drawn to it from the eastern colonies, and extensive areas are held on lease by outside capitalists.

Horses, cattle, and sheep thrive well, and it is believed by all those best qualified to judge that it will be a large wool-producing country.

The Government have already expended £10,000 in surveying the district and examining its geology, and there appears to be a good prospect of a payable gold-field being discovered. In his report on the geology of the district, Mr. Hardman, the Government Geologist, states:—"I am glad to be able to report that I have discovered a large area of country which I believe will prove to be auriferous to a payable degree. This country is traversed by the Margaret, Mary, Elvire, Panton, and Ord rivers, and comprises an area of at least 2,000 square miles, so far as observed, but it doubtless

continues over a much greater extent of country. The formation is principally Lower Silurian slate and schist of various kinds, traversed by an enormous number of quartz reefs. In some localities many of these occur in the space of a few hundred yards, and it was quite usual to notice 25 or 30 large reefs while riding over a mile of ground, without taking into account the smaller reefs or veins. The quartz constituting these reefs is of a very promising character. It is a dull yellowish and grey quartz, very cellular and vuggy, containing quantities of black and other oxides of iron, together with casts of, and often crystals of iron pyrites. From most of the surface quartz the enclosed minerals have been washed away, however, although their traces are still apparent. Minute specks of gold have been noticed in a few cases, and I have very little doubt that many of these reefs, when properly examined and tested, will prove to be auriferous. These quartz reefs have a general bearing of N. 10 E. to N.E. Many run due north and south. Some of them can be traced for several miles. It is most probable that these quartziferous rocks are a spur or continuation of the gold-bearing metamorphic rocks of the Northern Territory of South Australia, now being worked with some success. The river valleys and flats are in many places covered with deposits, sometimes very extensive, of quartz gravel and drift, the quartz being derived from denudation of the reefs referred to above. I have prospected these gravels over many miles of country, and I have rarely failed to obtain good colours of gold—in many localities of a very encouraging character. Very often good colours were obtained in every pan washed in different trials in the same locality. I have thus found gold to be distributed over about 140 miles along the Elvire, Panton, and Ord rivers, &c., as well as on the Mary and Margaret rivers, where the indications were very good, and the appearance of the country most favorable. In several instances I obtained good colours of gold at considerable distances from the quartz-bearing rocks from which the gold could only have been derived. This, to my mind, seems to indicate that there must be large quantities of gold in the quartz-bearing rocks and in the drifts immediately overlying them. The gold-yielding country is well watered by numerous rivers, creeks, and gullies, which, even in the driest part of the year, are never wholly without water. And although during the dry season water is scarce, there would be no difficulty in conserving water anywhere in sufficient quantity for all mining purposes.

“On the whole, the indications I have met with point, as I believe, to the great probability of payable gold being obtained in this part of Kimberley, and are, I consider, sufficient to justify the expenditure, either by the Government or private individuals, of a reasonable sum of money in fitting out a party to thoroughly test the country, and I should strongly recommend such an undertaking. I would also suggest the advisability of parties going up for this purpose providing themselves with some simple apparatus for crushing and washing some of the reef-quartz, as in one very rudely conducted experiment of this kind I obtained a small quantity of gold.”

LAND SYSTEM OF TASMANIA.

(Revised to date by C. P. SPRENT, Esq., Deputy Surveyor-General of that Colony.)

In Tasmania, the waste lands of the Crown are divided into three classes, viz., town, agricultural, and pastoral. Land system.

Agricultural lands must either be situated within certain areas proclaimed as agricultural divisions, or must be such as the Commissioner of Crown Lands deems to be suitable for cultivation; or which, after having been surveyed, are described in any official notice as “Agricultural Lands.” Agricultural lands.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

Agricultural lands may be selected in lots not exceeding 320 acres in extent, at the price of £1 per acre; the amount, with 33½ per cent. added for credit, being paid by instalments extending over fourteen years upon the following scale:— Price and mode of payment.

100 acres at 20s. per acre ...	...	...	...	...	£ 100 0 0
Add one-third for credit ...	...	...	...	...	33 6 8
					£133 6 8

	£	s.	d.
Cash at time of purchase...	3	6	8
„ first year ...	5	0	0
„ second year ...	5	0	0
„ third year ...	10	0	0
„ fourth year...	10	0	0
„ fifth year ...	10	0	0
„ sixth year ...	10	0	0
„ seventh year ...	10	0	0
„ eighth year ...	10	0	0
„ ninth year ...	10	0	0
„ tenth year ...	10	0	0
„ eleventh year ...	10	0	0
„ twelfth year ...	10	0	0
„ thirteenth year ...	10	0	0
„ fourteenth year ...	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£133 6 8		

And so in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

- Selection before survey.** The land may be selected before survey, but must be surveyed afterwards, the selector paying cost of survey, which is fixed by scale.
- Residence necessary.** The selector must, under the penalty of forfeiture of his allotment, either in person or by his tenant or servant, within one year of the date of his selection, reside thereon, and continue to do so until the full amount of his purchase money is paid.
- One lot only to be selected.** Until the time the purchase is completed, only one lot is allowed to be held by an individual, except one or more such lots should besides descend to him in inheritance or be acquired by marriage.
- Construction of roads.** As soon as 500 acres, in not less than ten adjoining or closely contiguous lots, have been selected for purchase and occupied by the selectors, their tenants or servants, an amount equal to one-half the purchase money, exclusive of the addition for credit, is raised by the Government on debentures chargeable on the Land Fund, and the amount so raised is expended on roads in the vicinity of the selected lands, and one-half the purchase money of such lands is set apart for the redemption of the debentures.
- Family selections.** Minors not being legally able to enter into contract for the purchase of land, are not eligible to make selections. There is, however, no objection raised to selections being made by members of the same family, provided they are eligible. Married women also may select.
- Balance may be paid off.** The balance of the purchase money of any lands selected, or taken up on credit, may be paid off at any time, a rebate equivalent to the sum added by way of credit premium being allowed upon the amount.
- Price of credit lands must exceed £15.** No portion of land of which the price is less than £15 sterling is allowed to be purchased on credit.
- Transfer of interest.** No purchaser of land on credit is allowed to transfer his interest in such land unless the balance of the purchase money is paid, or he obtain special permission from the Commissioner to transfer his interest.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

- Town lands.** Town lands are sold only by auction, the upset price being fixed by the Crown Lands Commissioner, according to their position and supposed value.
- Agricultural lands.** Agricultural lands may also be sold by auction in lots of not less than 320 acres each. The upset price is fixed according to the nature and quality of the soil, but must be in no case less than £1 per acre.
- Pastoral lands.** Pastoral lands embrace all lands not included in the foregoing classes. They are disposed of by auction, the lowest upset price being a sum equal to twelve years' rental, provided such price is not less than 5s. per acre.
- Cost of survey and Crown grant.** In the case of lands of all classes sold by auction, the cost of survey and of the grant deed is added to the upset price.
- Lands passed at auction.** With the exception of town lands situated within five miles of the city of Hobart or town of Launceston, all Crown lands which have been offered at auction, and not sold, may be taken up at the upset price. Such lands may be paid for in cash or on credit. If the former, one-fifth of the price must be paid at the time of sale, and the residue within one month. If on credit, a sum equal to one-third of the purchase money is added for the allowance of credit, and the purchaser pays one-eighth of the whole amount at the time of sale, and the residue in thirteen equal annual instalments.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Crown lands not required for sale are let for pastoral purposes on licences for periods not exceeding fourteen years, old runs being subject to a fixed rent, according to the carrying capabilities of the land, of not less than 4d. nor more than 9d. per sheep, and not less than 2s. nor more than 4s. her head of cattle. The annual rental of new and forfeited runs is submitted at auction, the highest bidder being entitled to the run. Rent of runs.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By H. J. H. ELIOTT, Esq., Under-Secretary for Public Lands in that colony.)

In New Zealand the manner of acquiring Crown lands is either by auction or application. If by auction, the land must have been previously surveyed and marked off on the ground into definite areas, designated sections. The upset price is either so much per acre or so much per section. Rural lands not disposed of at auction are opened for application after thirty days' notice. If by application, or free selection, as it is frequently termed, the land need not have been previously surveyed; but after survey there is an adjustment, either by supplementary payment or refund, according as the surveyed area is found to be in excess or defect of the area stated in the application. This system of application is only in force in the district of Canterbury, in the Middle Island. Land system.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town and suburban lands are sold by auction. The former are usually surveyed in quarter-acre sections, the minimum upset price of which is £7 10s. per section; the latter in sections of 2 or 3 up to 10 or 15 acres, with a minimum upset price of £3 per acre. Town and suburban lands.

ALIENATION BY APPLICATION OR SELECTION.

Village lands, if surveyed into sections under 1 acre each, are offered on application at not less than £5 per section, except in inland districts not opened up by railways, where the price may be £2 10s. per section. In the event of two or more persons applying on the same day for the same section, such section is submitted at auction, the right of bidding being, however, confined to the persons who have applied. But if village lands are surveyed into sections of a greater area than 1 acre each, but not more than 50 acres, they are designated "small farm allotments," and in the case of more than one applicant for the same section its occupancy is determined by lot. The minimum price of such allotments is—In districts opened up, 20s.; in districts not opened up, 10s., per acre; or they may be had on lease, with or without a purchasing clause. Village lands.

Rural lands comprise all other Crown lands, whether agricultural, pastoral, or forest. The price varies in different districts, and ranges from the mere cost of survey, under the homestead system in Auckland and Westland, up to 40s. per acre, as in the system of selection before survey in Canterbury. Rural lands.

The mode of payment for suburban and rural lands is either immediate or deferred. Under the immediate system, the purchaser has completed the transaction on full payment of the purchase money, and no further obligation rests on him, nor is there any restriction as to the extent of land he may acquire. Mode of payment for land.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

In the deferred payment system, the payments are spread over a number of years, during which the purchaser must fulfil certain conditions, or, failing to do so, forfeit any payments he may have made. Under this system, if suburban land, an allotment must not exceed 20 acres; if rural agricultural land, 320 acres. The price per acre of suburban land is £4 10s., and of rural or pastoral land not less than 20s. Suburban and rural agricultural lands are open to application, and only go to auction if two or more persons apply for the same allotment, in which case the bidding is confined to the applicants. No person is allowed to take up an allotment of more than one class. The deferred payments are made in equal instalments every six months over which the period extends; in the case of suburban lands this is five years, in that of rural lands ten years. Deferred payments.

Residence on the land by the purchaser is compulsory in all cases of its being taken up under the system of deferred payments, unless where the land is wholly or mostly covered with forest, in which case the Governor may declare residence optional. In Residence compulsory.

suburban land, residence must begin within six months of the issue of licence, and continue for four years; in rural land, the period is six years.

Improve-
ments.

The holder under the deferred payment system of suburban lands must bring into cultivation not less than a tenth of the allotment the first year, one-fifth the second year, and within four years have three-fourths cultivated, the whole fenced, and have made substantial improvements to the value of £10 per acre. In the case of rural lands, the holder must bring into cultivation not less than one-twentieth the first year, one-tenth the second year, and within six years must have cultivated one-fifth, and effected permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre.

CAPITALIZATION.

Any selector who has complied with the conditions of his purchase for a period of three years may apply to have the value of the unpaid instalments capitalized at the present value of an annuity of the same amount as the payments required to be made by the selector and payable for the same period. Interest shall thereafter be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum by the selector instead of the half-yearly instalments. The interest is payable on the 1st January and 1st July in each year. After the capitalized value has been ascertained any selector may immediately pay off the whole, or he may, on the 1st January or 1st July, pay any portion of such capitalized value in sums of not less than £10, and thereafter the interest payable shall be proportionately reduced. At any time between six and fourteen years of the date of his licence the selector shall be entitled to his Crown grant, if he has paid the whole of the capitalized value with interest at the due dates.

AGRICULTURAL LEASING.

Agricultural
leases on
gold-fields.

Land within proclaimed gold-fields is let under agricultural leases, under conditions of improvement without residence. The yearly rent is 2s. 6d. per acre, and the conditions being fulfilled, and there being no objections, the land may be bought during the currency of the lease at the upset price. After the third year an "exchange lease" may be granted, which will enable the purchase to be completed by the payment of 21s. per acre in fourteen equal half-yearly instalments, or the balance at any time in full; or the freehold may be acquired by the payment of the rent for 17 years.

HOMESTEAD SYSTEM.

Homestead
system.

The homestead system is in force in the Auckland and Westland districts of New Zealand. Under it the settler makes no payment for the land, the only cost to him being the expense of survey. The conditions are—five years' residence, the erection of a house, and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if forest land; on the fulfilment of which the Crown grant is issued. In the Auckland district each person of the age of 18 years, or upwards, may select from 50 to 75 acres, according to the quality of the land; and a person under 18 years of age, from 20 to 30 acres. Provided that no family or household may take up more than 200 acres of first-class, or 300 acres of second-class land. In Westland the conditions are the same, except that 50, 20, and 200 acres are the limits, irrespective of the quality of the land.

Pre-emptive
rights.

Original holders of pastoral licences are entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres in one block for a homestead.

PERPETUAL LEASING.

Leasing with
perpetual
rights of
renewal.

Any person who does not own the freehold of, or who does not hold a licence or lease from the Crown for, an area which, together with the area included in his application for a perpetual lease, does not exceed 640 acres, can apply for a lease.

Auction and
price.

Leases are submitted to public competition at an upset rental equal to 5 per cent. on the capital value of the land.

Term.

The term of each lease is 30 years; renewal at periods of 21 years.

Surrenders.

Surrenders are permitted with the consent of the Land Board.

Residence
and im-
provement.

The same as in the case of deferred payment lands.

Right to
acquire
freehold.

Any lessee holding a lease outside a gold-field shall have the right of purchase if he shall have fulfilled all the conditions of improvement within the period of six years at the price fixed at the time when the lease is granted, being not less than the capital value on which rent has been paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. Advantage must be taken of the right to acquire the freehold within eleven years of the date of the lease.

Renewals.

Three years before the end of the term of the lease valuations are made by arbitration of the then value of the fee-simple of the land and of all substantial improvements. The lessee then elects whether he will accept a fresh lease for a further term of 21 years, at a rental of 5 per cent. on the gross value of the land after deducting the value of the improvements.

If the lessee will not accept a fresh lease on the new valuation, the lease is submitted to auction, and if another takes the place of the lessee he has to pay the value of the improvements to the outgoing lessee.

SMALL FARM SETTLEMENTS.

Any number of persons—not less than 25—being not less than 18 years of age, may form an association to take up not less than 1,000 nor more than 11,000 acres of Crown land, to be subdivided into areas not exceeding 150 acres, provided that the total number of persons to be located in a block shall not be less than one for every 100 acres of its total area. Sites for a township and necessary reserves will be laid off within each block. Two shillings and sixpence an acre is to be paid by each association towards the cost of survey and roading, if undertaken by the Government, payment to be made in four instalments of 7½d. each; or any association may employ its own authorized surveyor.

The price of the land is to be as arranged, being in any case not less than £1 an acre. One-tenth of the total price is to be paid by each association before allotting the sections in a block. This payment is in satisfaction of two first half-yearly instalments, after which payments are to be made every six months in advance at the rate of one-twentieth of the price of the land. One-third of the payments are from time to time paid to the local body of the district, to be expended on roads in the block.

Residence, either personally or by a “registered substitute,” is required for six years, but residence on bush land need not commence until within two years from the date of the allotment of sections.

“Substantial improvements” are required to be executed by each settler to the extent required by deferred payment settlers, as described above. Each association may make its own rules, which must be approved by the Minister of Lands.

Number forming an association and areas which may be taken up.
Reserves.
Survey.
Price and mode of payment.
One-third returned for local roads.
Residence.
Improvements.

PASTORAL RUNS

are disposed of by auction, at an upset rental, not later than twelve months before the expiration of existing leases. Generally no larger extent is offered in one lot than is sufficient to carry all the year round 5,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. If any of the land in a run is required for settlement it can be resumed on twelve months' notice without compensation. Any licensee can select 150 acres for a homestead, which cannot be resumed during the currency of his lease. If a licensee does not acquire his run when it is again submitted to auction, he is entitled to compensation for his improvements, not exceeding in amount three times the amount of the average annual rental paid under the existing lease, the compensation to be paid by the incoming licensee. Leases may be for a period of 21 years. No person who holds land capable of carrying 20,000 sheep or 4,000 head of cattle can take up a pastoral lease. This does not affect mortgages if a sale is effected within three years from the date of taking possession.

Mode of disposal.
Extent.
May be resumed for settlement.
Homestead.
Saving of improvements.
Leases may be for 21 years.
Disqualification for holding pastoral leases.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, MARCH, 1884.

The total area of New Zealand exceeds 64,000,000 acres. Of this, up to March, 1884, 17,500,000 had been sold or disposed of in education and other public reserves; 14,500,000 belonged to the aborigines, or to Europeans who had purchased from them; and 32,000,000 acres still remained for disposal by the Government. Of the latter, 14,000,000 were open grass or fern country, 9,000,000 forest, and 9,000,000 of barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country.

Land remaining unsold.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, the terms and conditions of land settlement in New Zealand have been considerably modified by the Land Act 1885. A full account of the provisions of this Act will, if possible, be obtained for publication in the next issue of this work.

APPENDIX E.

CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(By ALEXANDER OLIVER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Parliamentary Draftsman of that Colony.)

New South Wales,—the name given to the eastern coast of New Holland by Captain Cook, and by which name that illustrious discoverer took possession of it, “in right of His Majesty King George the Third,” on the 21st August, 1770,—originally comprehended the enormous territory lying between Cape York, in latitude $10^{\circ} 37'$, and South Cape, in latitude $42^{\circ} 29'$ (inclusive of all adjacent islands within those limits), and extending westward to the 135th meridian of east longitude. This was the area allotted to the colony of New South Wales by Governor Phillip’s commission, as announced to the first colonists on the 7th February, 1788; and, roughly speaking, it constituted about half the Australian continent. But by the separation into independent colonies—first of Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen’s Land), in 1825; then of South Australia, in 1836; afterwards of Victoria, in 1851; and finally of Queensland, in 1859—the original limits of New South Wales have been vastly curtailed, and now embrace an area computed at 316,320 square miles, and lying between the 28th and 37th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 154th meridians of east longitude.

The alteration of the territory at first appropriated for the establishment of this colony has been accompanied by an equally marked alteration in its form of government. Originally a Crown colony of the strictest type, in which the Crown governed by its representative, the Governor, who himself constituted the Executive and the Legislature, New South Wales, having passed through various intermediate stages of nominee and mixed Legislative Councils, finally, by the present Constitution Act, which, with some modifications, had received the Queen’s sanction on the 16th July, 1855, and had been proclaimed in Sydney on the 24th of November of the same year, became possessed of representative institutions, modelled, as closely as was practicable, upon those principles of responsible government which have for centuries been a distinguishing characteristic of the mother country. The first legislative ordinance on the statute book of this colony bears date the 28th September, 1824, and was passed a few weeks after the gazetting of the first Legislative Council (11th August, 1824). It was an Act declaring that promissory notes and bills of exchange payable in Spanish dollars should be deemed as valid for all purposes as if they had been drawn payable in sterling money. When that Act was passed the Legislature consisted of the Governor (Sir Thomas Brisbane) and “five principal officers,” who, in terms of the Secretary of State’s despatch of the 19th January, 1824, were empowered “to make laws and ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government” of the colony.

In that year the population of the colony stood at 32,702 souls, and its revenue at £49,471. Sixty years afterwards (1884) the population was estimated at 921,268 souls, and the revenue at £7,117,592. The former will probably reach one million during the year 1886.

During that period, both the political system and the apparatus of government have been entirely remodelled; and, so far as the present Constitution of the colony is a factor in its government, it is strictly true to say that New South Wales has never furnished an exception to the general truthfulness of that declaration of Sir Arthur Helps—“that the British people, and their near relations in America and the colonies, are the most governable people on the face of the earth.”

Under the present Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54, there have been twelve Parliaments, including the Parliament convened on the 17th November, 1885; the first having been assembled on the 22nd May, 1856. The statutory duration of the representative Chamber was originally fixed at 5 years; but by an Act passed in 1874 (37 Vict., No. 7) the duration of the Assembly was limited to 3 years, to which term its existence still remains limited.

NOTE.—The writer, in dealing with some of the subjects treated after page 696, has made frequent use of a valuable paper written by Mr. A. H. Simpson, Barrister-at-Law, for the Government of this colony, but not yet published (Decr., 1885). In adopting Mr. Simpson’s opinions, however, care has been taken to consult Todd, Merivale, and other authorities whenever possible.

The Constitution Act, though it introduced into New South Wales the principle of responsible government, in no way abrogated or abridged the supreme authority of the Sovereign. All laws are still passed in the name of Her Majesty, but "by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly;" and the whole apparatus of government is, legally, the Queen's, though exercised in her name by her representative, the Governor, acting with the advice and through the medium of his responsible advisers, the Ministers for the time being.

The Governor, though chief of the Executive, and representative of the Sovereign, is not a factor in the Legislature, except so far as the Constitution Act, the letters patent constituting the office of Governor, and his instructions repose in him certain powers and impose on him certain duties in respect of the summoning, proroguing, and dissolving of Parliament, the appointment of Members of the Legislative Council, and the exercise by the Legislature of certain functions. The general scope and character of these powers and duties will be understood from the following *précis* :—

THE GOVERNOR.

Since the year 1879, the practice of appointing the Governor by letters patent under the great seal has been discontinued.* The office of Governor is now constituted and declared by letters patent, not *pro hac vice*, but permanently, and by a standing commission. The Governor receives his appointment by commission under the sign manual and signet, which recites the letters patent of the 29th April, 1879, as well as the instructions issued also under sign manual and signet, in further signification of the Sovereign's "will and pleasure." In terms of the letters patent, the Governor is authorized and directed "to do and execute all things that belong to his office, according to the tenor of the letters patent, and of such commission as may be issued to him under our sign manual and signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under our sign manual and signet, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the colony." The tenure of the office of Governor is now generally limited to six years.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or of his departure from the colony, the Government is to be administered (1) by the Lieutenant-Governor, or, if there be no such officer in the colony, (2) by the Administrator, according to the directions contained in the letters patent and the instructions.

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a commission directed to Sir Alfred Stephen, dated 30th April, 1879; and the Administrator is appointed by a commission of the same date, directed to the President of the Legislative Council for the time being.

The Lieutenant-Governor, or, in his absence, the Administrator, is also empowered to execute the office of Governor during any temporary absence of the Governor from the seat of government. The absences of the Governor from the colony are regulated by the instructions. He may not leave the colony without special leave of the Sovereign, except for the purpose of visiting the Governor of a neighbouring colony, for periods not exceeding one month at any one time, nor exceeding in the aggregate one month for every year's service in the colony; but it is not considered a departure from the colony to leave it for any period, not exceeding one month, if the Governor shall have previously, in writing, informed the Executive Council of his intended absence, and have duly appointed a Deputy pursuant to the letters patent.

This Deputy must be in the first instance the Lieutenant-Governor; but, if there be no such officer, the Governor can appoint any person he pleases.

The office of Governor is thus provided for by three different commissions, and the office of Deputy, during temporary absences of the Governor, is provided for on each occasion by an instrument under the great seal of the colony, pursuant to section XIII. of the letters patent. The office may therefore be executed by—(1) the Governor himself, (2) the Lieutenant-Governor, (3) the Administrator, (4) the Governor's Deputy.

Taking the letters patent and instructions as constituting together one code declaring the Governor's functions, they may be thus summarized :—

1. The Governor is the keeper of the great seal of the colony, and under that seal all grants and dispositions of lands which may lawfully be granted or disposed of by the Crown must pass.
2. The Governor appoints, under the great seal of the colony, all members of the Executive Council. He also summons that council, and presides at its meetings, but in his absence a member appointed by him or the senior member. (When there is a vice-president of the Executive Council the duty of presiding in the absence of the Governor devolves on him.)

* This change, which was first carried out in the governorship of Lord Augustus Loftus, was proposed by Sir Alfred Stephen, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, during the governorship of Sir Hercules Robinson.

3. The Governor appoints, in the Queen's name, all such judges, commissioners, justices of the peace, and other "necessary officers and Ministers of the colony" as the Queen herself might lawfully appoint; and he is empowered to remove or suspend from the exercise of his office any officer appointed by commission or warrant. All such commissions, unless the law otherwise provides, are to be granted during pleasure only.
4. The Governor exercises the Royal prerogative of pardon in respect of all offences committed within the colony or for which the offender may be tried in the colony, either by pardoning informing accomplices or by pardoning the principal offender, or remitting his sentence, or respiting its execution. He also remits fines, penalties, and forfeitures due or accrued to the Crown. He cannot, however, pardon or remit on the condition of removal from the colony, except in the case of offences of a political nature. Upon all capital convictions the Governor is required by the 12th section of the instruction to call upon the presiding judge for a written report of the case, which is considered at the first convenient meeting of the Executive, which the judge himself may also be required to attend and produce his notes taken at the trial. The Governor must not pardon or reprieve any capital convict "unless it shall appear to him expedient so to do upon receiving the advice of the Executive Council, but in all such cases he is to decide either to extend or to withhold the pardon or reprieve according to his own deliberate judgment, whether the members of the Executive Council concur therein or otherwise." If the Governor dissents from the advice of his Ministers, he is required to enter on the minutes a full statement of his reasons.
5. The Governor exercises the Royal authority also in appointing the members of the Legislative Council, in summoning, proroguing, and dissolving "any legislative body" now or hereafter to be established within the colony. The summonses to serve in the Legislative Council are under the great seal of the colony, and are subject to the provisions of the Constitution Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 54).
6. In the execution of these powers it is expressly provided (by Article VI. of the Instructions) that the Governor is to consult the Executive Council in all cases except such as are of such a nature that, in his judgment, the Queen's service "would sustain material prejudice" by so doing, or "when the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require the council's advice," or "too urgent to admit of their advice being given;" but in all such urgent cases the Governor must at the earliest practicable period communicate to the council the measures which he has adopted and his reasons for adopting them. But it is also specifically declared that the Governor may act in opposition to the advice of the Executive Council if he shall in any case think fit so to do, but in any such case he is required to fully report the matter for the information of the Sovereign (*i.e.*, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies) "by the first convenient opportunity, with the grounds and reasons of his action."
7. The Governor is the Sovereign's delegate, for the purpose of giving Her assent to or dissent from all Bills passed by the Legislature, also of reserving any such Bill for the signification of Her pleasure. In the exercise of this important function the Governor is guided to a large extent by the 10th article of his instructions; but in practice it is customary for the Governor to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General) before giving his assent to any Bill which may be presented to him. There are eight kinds of Bills, however, to which the Governor is expressly prohibited from giving the Queen's assent. They are as follow:—
 - (1.) Divorce Bills. (This is always understood as referring to private Divorce Bills.)
 - (2.) Bills granting land, money, or other donation or gratuity to the Governor.
 - (3.) Bills affecting the currency.
 - (4.) Bills imposing differential duties other than are allowed by the "Australian Colonies Duties Act 1873."
 - (5.) Bills of which the provisions appear inconsistent with imperial treaty obligations.
 - (6.) Bills interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's forces in the colony by land or by sea.
 - (7.) Bills of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights and property of Her subjects not residing in the colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced.

- (8.) Bills containing provisions to which the Queen's assent has been once refused or which have been disallowed, unless they contain a clause suspending their operation until signification of the Queen's pleasure, or unless the Governor is satisfied that there is urgent necessity for bringing any such bill into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to the Bill in the Queen's name, if it is not repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with imperial treaty obligations; and in every such case he is required to transmit the Bill to Her Majesty, together with his reasons for assenting to it
8. The Governor is further required, to the utmost of his power, to promote religion and education among the "native inhabitants" of the colony, and especially to take care to protect them in their persons and in the free enjoyment of their possessions, and, by all lawful means, to prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them.

The practice in assenting to or reserving Bills is regulated by sections 31-33 of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 76; 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 74, sec. 7; and 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59, secs. 13, 32, and 33. The short effect of these enactments is that no reserved Bill has any force in the colony until the Queen's assent thereto has been communicated by the Governor, by message, to the Legislative Council, or proclamation; and that the Queen may, within two years after the receipt of any Bill by the Secretary of State to which the Queen's assent has already been given by the Governor, declare her disallowance of such Bill; in which case the Bill becomes null and void by message of the Governor or proclamation signifying such disallowance. In the case of reserved Bills, they are laid before the Queen in Council, who may assent to them within a period of two years from the day on which they were presented to the Governor.

All Acts of Parliament are required, by 7 Vict., No. 16, sec. 9, to be enrolled and recorded in the Office of the Registrar-General, at Sydney, within ten days of their becoming law.

In addition to or extension of the powers conferred on the Governor by the letters patent and his instructions, the Constitution and Electoral Acts cast upon him a variety of functions in connexion with those of the Legislature or necessary for the purposes of administering the Queen's government. Thus, it is the Governor who appoints the President of the Legislative Council; summons the Legislative Assembly; prorogues or dissolves it; appoints the day on which, after a general election, the Assembly shall proceed to the despatch of business; fixes the time and place for every Parliamentary Session; notifies the demise of the Sovereign; approves of the standing orders of each Chamber; appoints, with the advice of the Executive Council, all public officers, except such minor officers whose appointment is vested in heads of departments, and, without such advice, appoints his responsible Ministers; issues all warrants for the payment of money from the revenue for any authorized service; issues the writs for general elections; and, when there is no Speaker, or in his absence, issues writs to fill vacancies in the Assembly; and appoints the returning officers of all electoral districts, and the polling-places; he also issues the writs for the additional members under the "expansive" clauses of the Electoral Act.

In reference to these powers, it may be mentioned that the Governor has very rarely exercised in this colony, in constitutional times, the power of vetoing or refusing to give the Queen's assent to a Bill. The course taken is to reserve any Bill which in his opinion is open to any of the objections enumerated in his instructions. When the Governor dissolves Parliament he performs that act by proclamation, which, technically speaking, only dissolves the Assembly, inasmuch as the Members of the Legislative Council are summoned for life, but the dissolution of the Assembly nevertheless suspends all the functions of the Legislative Council, and is, in effect, a dissolution of Parliament for all practical purposes.

In exercising the prerogatives of summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament the Governor is in nearly all cases guided by the advice of the Ministry, and the two first of them can scarcely give rise to questions of difficulty. The last, however, may easily do so. The relations which exist between the Ministry and Parliament in this colony have, to a very large degree, been moulded on the constitutional rules obtaining in England, viz., that the Cabinet must consist "of (1) Members of the Legislature, (2) holding the same political views, and chosen from the party possessing a majority in the House of Commons, (3) carrying out a concerted policy, (4) under a common responsibility to be signified by a collective resignation in the event of Parliamentary censure, and (5) acknowledging a common subordination to one chief Minister."

Parliamentary censure involving loss of office can only be pronounced by the Lower House. This follows necessarily from rule 2. The support of a majority of the popular Chamber is necessary to enable Ministers to take office; the withdrawal of that support involves their resignation. This withdrawal may be shown in three ways:

by (1) a formal vote of censure or of want of confidence; (2) a vote conveying disapproval of specific conduct; (3) the rejection of important legislative measures introduced by the Ministry. In any such case it is the duty of Ministers to resign, or to advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament in order that the question may be referred to the country.

These rules were tacitly adopted by this colony, with the written constitution of which they in fact form part. The question, however, has arisen more than once, whether the Governor is bound to grant a dissolution on the recommendation of Ministers who have been defeated. In Victoria the point was considered in July, 1881, when Mr. Berry, after a defeat by a majority of three votes, recommended the Governor to dissolve Parliament, setting out in a minute of the 4th July, 1881, various reasons in support of his advice, and stating that there was no instance in England since 1832 when a dissolution had been refused to a Minister who requested it. To this the Marquis of Normanby replied by a minute of 5th July declining to accept the advice of Ministers. He said—

“The Governor cannot admit the principle advanced by Ministers that a Premier has a right to a dissolution whenever he may advise one. It may be true that in England there may be no direct evidence of a Minister having been refused one, but the Governor would ascribe that circumstance, first, to the fact that English statesmen have been reluctant to advise a dissolution except when their claim was undoubted, and, secondly, to the circumstance that the same publicity is not given in England to the communications between the Crown and the Government as is done in the colonies, and he feels perfectly confident that under circumstances such as those which exist here at present no Minister would ask for a dissolution.

“If the principle were once admitted that a Minister had a right to a dissolution whenever he saw fit to advise one, a vital blow would be struck at the power and independence of Parliament. The Minister would then become the master of Parliament instead of the servant of the Crown, and the knowledge that a vote against the Government might terminate its existence would act as a constant drag upon the independence of Parliament and the exercise of that supervision over the actions of the Government which it is its right and duty to exercise.

“It is the duty of the Governor to act fairly and impartially between all parties, and after a careful consideration of the whole circumstances of the case, he feels that he would not be justified in dissolving the present Parliament, which has not yet completed its first session, when there is no great question of public interest at issue between the Government and the House which could justly be referred to the country, until he has convinced himself that no other combination can be arrived at by which the Government of the colony can be carried on; and he must therefore, at any rate at present, decline to accept the advice of Ministers.”

A somewhat similar case arose on two occasions in this colony in 1877. In March of that year, Sir John Robertson, the then Premier, after a defeat in the Assembly, recommended a dissolution; and again, in September of the same year, his successor, Sir Henry Parkes, recommended the same course. Supplies for the year had not been voted by September, and in each case the Governor (Sir H. Robinson) declined to consent to a dissolution unless supplies were previously provided for. In each case the House refused to grant supplies, and the Ministers resigned.

It can hardly be doubted that the conduct of the Governor in either colony was constitutional. Unless a Minister has a right to demand a dissolution, a contention which it would be very difficult to sustain, it is clearly the duty of the Governor to weigh all the circumstances of the case, and only to grant a dissolution if it appears to be for the public interest so to do. A dissolution when the Crown is without supply is obviously a grave evil; it either leaves the public servants unpaid, thereby subjecting them to great and unmerited hardships, or it necessitates the money being found and paid irregularly, a proceeding which in 1872 the Parliament of New South Wales emphatically condemned. It might, however, even in such a case, be right to grant a dissolution if thereby still graver evils were avoided.

As a general rule, it is usual to grant a dissolution at the request of a new Ministry if the House has been elected whilst their predecessors were in office. A Government is supposed to have an advantage in a general election, and a new Ministry may fairly object to carry on the Government with a House elected under influences adverse to them. For a Governor, however, to promise a dissolution as a condition precedent to the construction of an Administration or the acceptance of the position of his responsible advisers has generally been thought unconstitutional, or, at all events, wrong in principle, as it places Parliament at the mercy of a Ministry independently of their policy.

With respect to the prerogative of granting pardons or remissions of sentences or respites of execution, the Governor's instructions are thus explained in a despatch of Lord Carnarvon of the 4th May, 1875:—

“It should therefore be understood that no capital sentence may be either carried out, commuted, or remitted, without a consideration of the case by the Governor and his Ministers assembled in Executive Council. A minor sentence may be commuted or remitted by the Governor, after he has duly considered the advice either of his Ministers collectively in Executive Council, or of the Ministers more immediately responsible for matters connected with the administration of justice; and whether such advice is or is not tendered in Executive Council, it would seem desirable that, whether also given orally or not, it should be given in writing.

“Advice having been thus given to the Governor, he has to decide for himself how he will act. Acting as he does in an Australian colony under a system of responsible government, he will allow greater weight to the opinion of his Ministers in cases affecting the internal administration of the colony than in cases in which matters of Imperial interest or policy or the interests of other countries or colonies are involved. For example, in two recent cases in New South Wales, (1) when a kidnapper on the high seas, tried and sentenced under an Imperial Act by the colonial court, was pardoned; and (2) when a sentence was commuted on condition of exile from the colony, questions arose in regard to which it could not be contended that the affairs and interests of New South Wales alone were involved.

“It is true that a Governor may (and indeed must, if in his judgment it seems right) decide in opposition to the advice tendered to him. But the Ministers will have absolved themselves of their responsibility; and though in an extreme case, which for the sake of argument may be stated, although it is not likely to arise in practice, Parliament, if it disapproves the action taken, may require the Ministers to resign, either on the ground that they tendered wrong advice, or that they failed to enforce recommendations deemed to be right, I do not think the great principle of Parliamentary responsibility is impaired by this result. On the other hand, a Governor who, by acting in opposition to the advice of his Ministers, has brought about their resignation, will obviously have assumed a responsibility for which he will have to account to Her Majesty's Government.’

The despatch then points out that if the responsibility rested with the Ministers, political and social pressure might be brought to bear on them with injurious results to the administration of justice.

In connexion with the exercise by the Governor of the prerogative of chief command over the forces, it would seem that this is to some extent an exception to the rule that every exercise of the prerogative is subject to the control of Parliament.

The Governor's powers as Commander-in-Chief are regulated and the existence of a standing force made possible by the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act 1871, which renders the military and naval forces subject to the Imperial Mutiny Act and the Naval Discipline Acts. This Act vests the command over the military and naval forces of the colony in the “Governor”; that term being defined to mean “the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council,” *unless the context shall otherwise indicate*. A similar course is pursued in the Volunteer Regulation Act 1867, which makes the Governor, as the Queen's representative, Commander-in-Chief of the local volunteer forces; gives him power to appoint officers, to make regulations for the general government, &c., of the volunteer forces, and to call them out in case of necessity; “the Governor,” as in the former statute, being defined to mean “the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council,” *if this meaning is not inconsistent with the context or subject matter*. This obviously leaves open in both Acts the question when the context or subject matter excludes the statutory definition, and requires the Governor to act on his own responsibility. Looking at the constitutional position of the Commander-in-Chief in the mother country, it would be difficult to imagine a case in which the Governor would not be bound to act under Ministerial advice, although in some matters, *e.g.*, questions of discipline, the initiative might, for convenience' sake, be left to the Governor personally. In other parts of the British colonial empire the Governor exercises no more authority in military matters than he does in the routine of any other department of local administration, and though the statutes above referred to may not be very clearly worded, there ought to be little doubt that this is his true position in New South Wales.

In this colony the Colonial Secretary occupies the place corresponding to the Secretary for War in England, and is the adviser of the Governor in all matters connected with the naval and military establishments not sufficiently important to come before the Executive Council. In the event of a war breaking out, the appointment of an officer to take active command over the colonial forces would doubtless, in accordance with constitutional precedent, be made by the Cabinet.

The position of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief does not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, give him power to take command of Imperial troops in the colony. That duty belongs to the military officer appointed by the Home Government. Except in cases of actual invasion, it is the duty of the Governor, acting with the advice of his Ministers, to determine the objects and the extent for and to

which the Imperial troops are to be employed, but he is bound to consult the commanding officer, and to leave to him the decision of all military questions.

It remains to consider the far more difficult question of the power of the Governor to proclaim martial law. There is no doubt that this may be done by the Governor with the consent of Parliament; but this is little more than a truism, for of course the legislative power may enact any laws it thinks proper. The difficulty arises where the emergency is too sudden to obtain the sanction of Parliament, and this would generally be the case. On the other hand, some authorities appear to lay down that the Governor has power, either with the advice of Ministers or in his own discretion, to suspend all law, and hand over the lives and properties of Her Majesty's subjects to the arbitrary rule of military tribunals; on the other, that there is no power in the constitution to meet such a case, and that the Governor must encounter the danger by proclaiming martial law on his own responsibility, and trust to Parliament to indemnify him afterwards.

The power to proclaim martial law must rest either on statute or the prerogative of the Crown, and as there is no statute conferring such a power in this colony, it must, if existing at all, be a matter of prerogative.

It is clear from authority that all powers, which can in any way be necessary to put down rebellion or riot, can be exercised by the Governor and other authorities as a matter of common law, quite apart from any proclamation of martial law; and the duty of exercising these powers, however perilous it may be, is in a special degree incumbent on the Governor, as being entrusted with the powers of government for preserving the lives and property of the people and the authority of the Crown. It is claimed, however, by some writers that martial law goes much further than this, and enables the authorities not merely to use all necessary means for putting down rebellion or riot, but afterwards to punish those who have engaged in it, or are suspected of having done so, by trying them before military tribunals. There is a vastly preponderating weight of authority that in this sense "martial law" is unknown to the law of England. It may be said, if this be so, that the proclamation of martial law is useless. But this is not the case. Although it confers no power on the Governor which he would not have possessed without it, its object is sufficiently explained in a joint opinion given in 1838 by Sir J. Campbell and Sir R. M. Rolfe, the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, afterwards Lords Campbell and Cranworth. "The object of it [the proclamation] can only be to give notice to the inhabitants of the course which the Government is obliged to adopt for the purpose of restoring tranquillity. In any district in which, by reason of armed bodies of the inhabitants being engaged in insurrection, the ordinary course of law cannot be maintained, we are of opinion that the Governor may, even without any proclamation, proceed to put down the rebellion by force of arms, as in case of foreign invasion, and for that purpose may lawfully put to death all persons engaged in the work of resistance. The right of resorting to such an extremity is a right arising from and limited by the necessity of the case, *quod necessitas cogit, defendit*. For this reason we are of opinion that the prerogative does not extend beyond the case of persons taken in open resistance, and with whom, by reason of the suspension of the ordinary tribunals, it is impossible to deal according to the regular course of justice. When the regular courts are open, so that criminals might be delivered over to them to be dealt with according to law, there is not, as we conceive, any right in the Crown to adopt any other course of proceeding. Such power can only be conferred by the Legislature. The question how far martial law, when in force, supersedes the ordinary tribunals can never, in our view of the case, arise. It cannot be said in strictness to *supersede* the ordinary tribunals, inasmuch as it only exists by reason of those tribunals having been already practically superseded."

In the year 1867, in consequence of the events which had taken place in Jamaica, certain rules were drawn up on the subject of martial law and appended to a circular despatch sent to the different Colonial Governors. These rules will be found in Parliamentary Papers, Session 1867.

Happily, it has never been necessary to proclaim martial law in this colony, but such an event nearly happened in 1861. Three men were arrested in Burrangong for a brutal assault on the Chinese, and a body of miners, estimated at from 800 to 2,000, attempted to release them by force. The attack was repulsed, but the Superintendent of the Mounted Patrol, apprehending a fresh attack, withdrew his force of 57 men to Yass, leaving the gold-field unprotected. He pressed for as strong a force of military as could be spared. The Executive Council met, and despatched an officer to the spot with as strong a force as they could, requesting him to report by telegram whether, in his opinion, the proclamation of martial law was necessary. In anticipation of his report, the proclamation was actually prepared for the Governor's signature, but fortunately it became unnecessary to issue it.

Annexed is a list of all the Governors of New South Wales, from 1788 to 1885, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Captain A. Phillip, R.N. ...	...	From 26 Jan., 1788	to 10 Dec., 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor)...	...	„ 11 Dec., 1792	„ 12 Dec., 1794.
Captain Paterson, N.S.W. Corps (Lieutenant-Governor)	...	„ 13 Dec., 1794	„ 1 Sep., 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N. ...	...	„ 7 Sep., 1795	„ 27 Sep., 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N. ...	...	„ 28 Sep., 1800	„ 12 Aug., 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N. ...	...	„ 13 Aug., 1806	„ 26 Jan., 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—			
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone *	}	„ 26 Jan., 1808	„ 28 Dec., 1809.
Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux *			
Colonel William Paterson *			
Major-General L. Macquarie ...	...	„ 1 Jan., 1810	„ 1 Dec., 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. ...	...	„ 1 Dec., 1821	„ 1 Dec., 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor)	...	„ 6 Dec., 1825	„ 18 Dec., 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling ...	...	„ 19 Dec., 1825	„ 21 Oct., 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor)	...	„ 22 Oct., 1831	„ 2 Dec., 1831.
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.	...	„ 3 Dec., 1831	„ 5 Dec., 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor)	...	„ 6 Dec., 1837	„ 23 Feb., 1838.
Sir George Gipps ...	...	„ 24 Feb., 1838	„ 11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell ...	...	„ 12 July, 1846	„ 2 Aug., 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy ...	...	„ 3 Aug., 1846	„ 17 Jan., 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. ...	...	„ 20 Jan., 1855	„ 22 Jan., 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator)	...	„ 23 Jan., 1861	„ 21 March, 1861.
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Administrator)	...	„ 22 March, 1861	„ 15 May, 1861.
Ditto, ditto, Governor-in-Chief ...	...	„ 16 May, 1861	„ 24 Dec., 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator)	...	„ 25 Dec., 1867	„ 7 Jan., 1868.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (P.C.)	...	„ 8 Jan., 1868	„ 22 Feb., 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (Administrator)	...	„ 23 Feb., 1872	„ 2 June, 1872.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Governor-in-Chief)	...	„ 3 June, 1872	„ 19 March, 1879.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	...	„ 20 March, 1879	„ 3 Aug., 1879.
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B.	...	„ 4 Aug., 1879	„ 10 Nov., 1885.
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Governor)	...	„ 10 Nov., 1885	„ 12 Dec., 1885.
The Right Honorable Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.	...	„ 12 Dec., 1885	„ (Still in office).

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Lands, the Secretary for Public Works, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Public Instruction, the Secretary for Mines, and the Postmaster-General, and sometimes a tenth is appointed as Vice-President of the Executive Council without a portfolio. These form the Governor's responsible advisers, and their responsibility is twofold, depending (1) on their retaining the confidence of the Governor; (2) on their retaining the confidence of the majority of the Assembly. The Governor's confidence is only withdrawn in very exceptional cases, and in the last resort, as will be seen further on, so that for all practical purposes Ministerial responsibility means responsibility to Parliament. That responsibility may, however, as in England, be anticipated on appeals to the constituencies, in which case the "direct action of the electors at the polling booths" may effect a change in the Governor's advisers independently of an adverse vote in Parliament. Any member of the Legislative Assembly vacates his seat by accepting any of the executive offices above mentioned, and has to be re-elected. It is rather the exception in this colony for more than one responsible Minister to have a seat in the Legislative Council; at the

* All of the New South Wales corps, afterwards 102nd Regt.

present time (December, 1885) the only member of the Cabinet in that Chamber is the Attorney-General.

The principles of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament and Parliamentary control over Ministers, as well as the obligation of the Governor, as the representative of the Sovereign, to select as his responsible advisers only such persons as enjoy the confidence of a majority of the representatives of the people, are constitutional axioms in this colony, having been transferred with the constitution of which they form so important a part, but with some necessary modifications arising from the fact that the colony is not an independent sovereign power but is a part of the British Empire. This renders it necessary that the representative of the Crown in the colony should not assent, as a matter of course, to the will of the local Parliament, but should in all cases which affect Imperial interests consult the Home authorities. For every act of the Crown represented by the Governor some Ministers are responsible to Parliament; in local matters the responsibility lies on the Ministry of the colony; in matters of Imperial interest the immediate responsibility lies on the Governor; the ultimate on the Home Ministry, to be enforced by the Imperial Parliament.

There are two cases in which the Crown acts directly, and not through the medium of the Governor or other representative: (1) the ultimate appeal from the decision of any Colonial tribunal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; (2) the Crown retains the direct exercise of its prerogative as the fountain of honour in the bestowal of titular distinctions and honours.

Where the Crown does not act directly, it acts through the Governor as its representative. In all local matters it is the Governor's duty to be guided by the advice of his Ministers, and he should, as a general rule, refrain from interference with them, making, as Earl Grey expresses it, "a judicious use of the influence rather than of the authority of his office"; but he is bound to obey the law, and should refuse his sanction to any act which appears to him illegal.

In cases of routine the Governor acts, as a matter of course, on the advice of his Ministers, or even of one of them to whose department the matter in question may belong; but in matters of importance he is bound to be satisfied of the wisdom of the course proposed. For this purpose it is necessary that the fullest information should be afforded to him, and the fullest opportunity given of discussion with his Ministers. It should be his aim to co-operate cordially with them so far as possible; but in extreme cases, and in the last resort, he is entitled to dismiss his Ministers and seek other advisers. This was clearly laid down in a despatch of Sir M. Hicks-Beach to the Governor-General of Canada, 3 July, 1879:—"There can be no doubt that" the Governor "has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his Ministers if from any cause he feels it incumbent on him to do so." This does not infringe the constitutional doctrine; if the Governor succeeds in forming a new Ministry, they are responsible to Parliament for the Governor's act in dismissing their predecessors; and if they are supported by the Lower House, or by the country if a dissolution takes place, the question is at an end. If they do not receive that support, the Governor must either give way or resign.

Where Imperial interests are involved, the Governor is the guardian of those interests, and cannot shelter himself behind the responsibility of his Ministers. He should communicate with the Home authorities. If they do not uphold his decision, he must yield or resign; while, if they do, the question then becomes one between the colony and the mother country.

It follows from the above remarks that in no case can the Governor be personally responsible to the Legislature for his conduct in office. That responsibility rests on his Ministers; he is only responsible to the Crown, *i.e.*, to the Imperial Parliament.

The mode in which the administration of public affairs is carried on is by means of a body of Ministers, Members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, and supported by a majority in the popular Chamber.

Constitutionally, each Minister is merely an adviser of the Governor, and may advise on one subject as freely as another. Convenience has dictated that each Minister should take charge of a particular department; and inasmuch as the duties of some of the Ministers are imposed on them by statute, it was thought desirable to pass an Act (44 Victoria No. 6) enabling any Member of the Executive Council, with the authority of the Governor in Council, to discharge the functions of any other Member; and also enacting that, if any Member is absent or disabled, the signature of any other Member to any official document shall be sufficient.

Under the old system of non-responsible Government, the Executive Council was assembled to consult and discuss with the Governor. Under the present system, Ministers deliberate on all questions of policy in private, and formal meetings of the Executive Council presided over by the Governor only take place for purposes required by law, or in regard to matters unconnected with party politics.

In the execution of any of his powers it is the duty of the Governor to consult the Executive Council. In special cases, where it might not be proper to consult the

Executive Council, or the matter is too unimportant to be laid before them, or too urgent to admit of their advice being taken in time, the Governor may act alone ; but in urgent cases he is bound at the earliest moment to communicate to the Council the measures he has adopted and the reasons thereof. The Governor, as before remarked, may act in opposition to the advice of the Executive Council, if he thinks right, but he must at the first opportunity report the matter to the Home authorities, with the grounds and reasons of his action.

The Executive Council cannot proceed to business unless duly summoned by the authority of the Governor, and there must be at least two Members present, exclusive of the Governor or the presiding Member, to form a quorum. The Governor attends and presides at the meetings, unless prevented by some reasonable or necessary cause. In his absence, the Vice-President presides, and in the absence of the latter the senior Member actually present, seniority ranking from date of appointment. A journal or minute is kept of all proceedings of the Executive Council, and at each meeting, before proceeding to business, the minutes of the last meeting are read over, and confirmed or amended, as the case may be.

Appended is a list showing the administrative arrangements under each Minister and the public business with which he is charged, made up to date (Decr. 1885) :—

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

(1.) The Colonial Secretary is charged with—

The Great Seal of the Colony.

The departmental business connected with the two Houses of Parliament, including the official publication of the debates.

The Executive Council office.

The naval and military establishments, including the volunteer corps (except public school cadets).

The care of the fortifications, works of defence, and military land.

The execution of capital sentences.

Foreign correspondence.

Correspondence with Colonial Governments.

The appointment of magistrates.

The Department of the Agent-General resident in London.

The Department of Audit.

The Police Department.

The Fire Brigades Board.

Fish reserves and fisheries.

Civil Service Board.

Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Theatrical licences.

The Department of the Registrar-General.

The administration of the Electoral Act, 44 Vic. No. 13.

The institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, and the administration of the laws relating to lunacy.

The metropolitan and country hospitals.

Charitable institutions aided from the consolidated revenue.

Medical establishment, including the officers appointed for the purposes of vaccination.

Immigration.

Business relating to ecclesiastical establishments.

The superannuation of public officers.

The publication of the *Government Gazette*.

The naturalization of aliens.

Business relating to municipal institutions.

The botanic gardens and Government domain.

And all matters of business not expressly assigned and confided to any other Minister.

The Colonial Secretary corresponds with—

The judges of the Supreme Court and the other judges.

The President of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the principal officers of either House of Parliament when it may be necessary.

The foreign consuls.

The returning officers of electoral districts.

The heads of the several churches.

And also, as occasion may arise, with other public officers and public bodies.

(2.) The Colonial Treasurer is charged with—

The management of the consolidated revenue.

The collection of Customs duties, and the taxes, imposts, and charges payable to the consolidated revenue under other Acts of Parliament.

The Government banking business.

The management of the public debt.

The raising of Government loans.

The inspection of public accounts.

The business of distilleries and refineries.

The Public Stores Department, including all contracts relating thereto.

The Government Printing Office, including the manufacture of stamps.

The payment of Imperial pensions.

The care, regulation, and supervision of harbours and navigable rivers.

The maintenance and regulation of lighthouses and coast signal lights.

The appointment and regulation of pilots.

The business of quarantine.

The engagement and discharge of seamen, and all matters relating to mercantile shipping and navigation.

The storage and safe custody of gunpowder and explosive materials.

The management of the abattoirs.

Harbour and river improvements other than the construction of works expressly assigned to the Department of Public Works.

The leasing of quays, wharves, and ferries.

The Treasurer corresponds with the banking institutions transacting business on behalf of the Government, in the colony and elsewhere, and with all Government departments and officers on the subject of collecting, expending, and accounting for the public revenues.

(3.) The Attorney-General is charged with—

Advising Government on all legal questions.

The office of the Crown Solicitor.

The Parliamentary Draftsman.

The law reporters.

The Crown Prosecutors.

Clerks of the peace.

The Attorney-General corresponds with the other Ministers on all questions on which his legal opinion may be required, and in certain cases with the judges, the sheriff, and officers of the Supreme Court, the Inspector-General of Police, the coroners, the benches of magistrates, and the police magistrates.

(4.) The Secretary for Lands is charged with—

The Survey Department.

The business relating to the alienation of Crown lands.

The reserves for recreation and other public purposes.

The dedication of permanent and temporary commons.

The business of the church and school estates not otherwise provided for by the Act specially dedicating the revenues thereof to the purposes of public instruction.

Public cemeteries, excepting those of Sydney and Camperdown.

Auction and pre-emptive leases of Crown lands.

Occupation of Crown lands for pastoral and other purposes.

(5.) The Secretary for Public Works is charged with—

The construction and maintenance of railways and works and buildings connected therewith.

The construction of fortifications and other works of military defence.

The construction and maintenance of docks and engineering establishments.

The construction of wharves, basins, and breakwaters.

The construction and maintenance of tramways.

The erection and repairs of public buildings.

The erection of lighthouses and signal stations.

The construction and maintenance of bridges.

The formation and maintenance of roads not under municipal control, and military roads.

The working and management of railways and tramways.

(6.) The Minister of Justice is charged with—

The business relating to the office of Chief Justice, and to the Puisne judges, and to the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts, and to the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

The Sheriff's Department.
The Insolvency Court.
The courts of petty sessions.
The police magistrates.
The coroners.
The Licensing Act.
Gaols and penal establishments.
All matters relating to the commutation or remission of sentences other than capital.
Reformatory institutions, including the performance of all acts prescribed to be performed by the Colonial Secretary under the Act 30 Vic. No. 4.
Patents (letters of registration).
Copyright registry.
Sydney and suburban cemeteries, including the Necropolis.
The administration of the Acts relating to newspapers.

(7.) The Minister of Public Instruction is charged with—

The administration of the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.
The University and affiliated colleges.
The grammar schools and other scholastic institutions aided from the consolidated revenue.
The Free Public Library, and free libraries under the Act 31 Vic. No. 12.
The Observatory and Museum.
The literary and scientific institutions aided from the consolidated revenue.
Public scholarships.
Industrial schools and charitable schools aided from the consolidated revenue, including the performance of all acts prescribed to be performed by the Colonial Secretary under the Act 30 Vic. No. 2.
Orphan schools aided from the consolidated revenue.
The management of the church and school estates.
All lands dedicated for the purposes of public instruction by Act of Parliament or otherwise.
Public school cadet corps.

(8.) The Secretary for Mines is charged with—

The administration of the Acts for the regulation of mining operations, and all business relating to mining on Crown lands and to mining generally.
Geological and mining surveys.
The examination of coal-fields.
The inspection of collieries and mines.
The plantation and preservation of forest and timber reserves.
The inspection of sheep and cattle with a view to the prevention and eradication of disease.
Public pounds.
Works for the storage of water in the pastoral districts.
The performance of all acts prescribed under the Acts 25 Vic. No. 2, 39 Vic. No. 13, and 43 Vic. No. 29, to be performed by the Secretary for Lands in regard to such occupation, and also the performance of the duties relating to public gates prescribed under the Act 39 Vic. No. 10 to be performed by the said Secretary for Lands.
The proclamation and alignment of roads and streets not assigned to the Department of Public Works.
The regulation of commons.
Public parks and recreation grounds.
Surveys of public parks.
Resumption of roads under sec. 27 of 43 Vic. No. 29.
Part 6 Crown Lands Act 1884.
State forests and timber reserves.
Ringbarking, and trespassing on Crown lands.
Public Watering Places Act 1884, and protection of certain reserves from trespass.

(9.) The Postmaster-General is charged with—

The transmission and regulation of mails throughout the colony.
Contracts and other arrangements for postal communication with other British colonies.
The postal communication with Great Britain and with foreign countries.
The construction and maintenance of electric telegraphs.
The Electric Telegraph Department and all business relating to telegraphic communication.

The Money Order Department.

The Government Savings Banks.

The Postmaster-General corresponds on departmental matters with the Post Office authorities of other colonies.

THE PARLIAMENT.

By the Constitution Act, no definition is given of the relative powers of the two Houses, but, as a matter of constitutional law, it seems to be well established that the Legislative Council should in this colony discharge "the legislative functions of the House of Lords," while the Assembly should exercise "the rights and powers of the House of Commons." By the Constitution Act, Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and this is sufficient to justify that House in claiming a general control over public revenue and expenditure. The resolution of the House of Commons of 3rd July, 1678—"All aids and supplies and aids to His Majesty in Parliament are the sole gift of the Commons, and it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such Bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords"—has also been regarded by the best authorities as applicable to the corresponding representative body in this colony. In all other matters it is considered that the powers of the two Chambers in this colony are co-ordinate; but the question what constitutes a Money Bill has on several occasions given rise to serious doubts, and much inconvenience has been caused by the vagueness of the language used in the first section of the Constitution Act, requiring that "all Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue for imposing any new rate tax or impost" shall originate in the Legislative Assembly. One of the latest instances of such inconvenience occurred when the Public Health Bill of the Dibbs Administration was introduced into the Legislative Council by the then Attorney-General, the Honorable W. B. Dalley, Q.C.

The two Houses, however, do not possess the respective powers and privileges of the Houses of Lords and Commons, for the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* apply only to the latter. Thus neither House has power to punish for contempt, even when committed in its face, and still less for a contempt committed beyond its walls. In common with every legislative body, each House may remove an obstruction offered to deliberation during its sitting, this being necessary for self-preservation. Thus a Member guilty of disorderly conduct in the House may be removed or excluded for a time or even expelled, but he cannot be punished by the House by imprisonment or any other restraint of the person. If the act amounts to a common law offence, of course it may be brought before the courts. The right to expel a Member for dishonorable conduct outside the walls of the House has been very recently claimed and exercised by the Assembly. Whether the Assembly possesses the power of suspending an offending or obstructive Member from the service of the House for a longer period than the sitting when the offence or obstruction took place is at present *sub judice*. In the case of Mr. A. G. Taylor, one of the Members for Mudgee, which happened in April, 1884, the Supreme Court has decided that the power of suspension for more than a sitting is not possessed by the Assembly; but that decision has been appealed from, and the Privy Council has not yet (December, 1885) determined the point. The power was exercised in Mr. Taylor's case pursuant to one of the new Rules of Procedure of the House of Commons, as adopted by the Assembly in terms of its First Standing Order.

In 1881, an Act was passed providing for the summoning, attendance, and examination of witnesses before either House of Parliament, or any Committee of either House. The penalty for disobedience to a summons is arrest on a Judge's warrant, which authorizes the production of the defaulter before the House or Committee for the purpose of giving evidence. And the penalty for refusing to answer any lawful question may be a month's imprisonment.

Although theoretically both Houses are co-ordinate except in respect of the initiation of certain classes of Bills to which reference has already been made, no provision is made in ordinary cases for any dead-lock which may ensue from the divergent views of bodies so different as a Council nominated by the Crown and an Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. As a matter of fact, the differences between the two Houses have never in this colony produced the condition of things known as a dead-lock, unless, perhaps, on the occasion presently to be mentioned. Differences of opinion on the subject of legislative proposals, and the respective powers of the two Chambers to initiate or amend certain classes of measures, have frequently brought the two Houses almost to the verge of a conflict; but, fortunately, the conflict has been always avoided by mutual concessions, or the willingness of the nominated Chamber to accept the "evident sense" of public opinion whenever it has been ascertainable.

It will be noticed that by the Constitution Act no limit is placed to the number of Members of the Legislative Council other than a minimum limit of twenty-one. In extreme cases the Governor might overcome the resistance of the Council by appointing

a number of new Members sufficiently large to turn the scale by their votes, or, as it is popularly termed, to "swamp" the Council. Such a measure lies outside the ordinary working of the Constitution; it amounts, in fact, to a change in the balance of power between the two Houses, only to be resorted to in cases of grave necessity. If a Ministry has a right to advise the Governor to take such a course, in order to obtain a majority in the Upper House, it follows (to quote the words of the Duke of Newcastle, in a despatch of 4th February, 1861) that "on every change of Ministry the same argument will be equally good, and the consequence may be that the first act of each administration may be to swamp the Council, which has been previously swamped by their predecessors." The experiment has only been tried once in this colony, and then under peculiar circumstances which could hardly occur again. Under the Constitution Act, the Members of the first Legislative Council were appointed for five years, a term which expired on Monday the 13th May, 1861. At that time there was a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of the Land Bills, the Assembly rejecting by large majorities the amendments of the Council, which the latter, by larger majorities, insisted on maintaining. On Friday the 10th of May, the Ministers advised the Governor, Sir John Young, to swamp the Council by appointing twenty-one new members, the appointment practically being for a single night, as there would be no sitting on Saturday, and the Council would be dissolved by lapse of time on Tuesday. The Ministers were supported by six-sevenths of the Assembly, and by the people, in a cry which had proved all-powerful on the hustings at the last general election in the previous December; and it was generally admitted that it would be impossible to form another Ministry. The Governor yielded to these considerations, and nominated the new Members; but the intention of the Ministers was defeated by the resignation of the President of the Legislative Council. This prevented a House being formed on that evening, and in fact brought the session to a close. The action of the Governor did not meet with the approval of the Home authorities, and a despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, of the 26th July, 1861, while making full allowance for the difficulty of the Governor's position, administered to him a grave rebuke for the course he had deemed right to follow. In consequence of these events, an understanding was come to between Sir John Young and the leading statesmen on each side that the number of the Legislative Council should be limited, as a matter of convenience, to twenty-seven, and that any additions should be made for the convenience of legislation, and not to strengthen a party.

In 1865 the Premier, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Martin, advised the Governor to appoint two new Members, and his refusal led to the resignation of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Forster. In 1869 a similar request by the then Premier, Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Robertson, for the appointment of three new Members was refused by Lord Belmore. In each case the action of the Governor was approved by the Home authorities. The number of the Council has, it is true, been increased at various times till it reached its present figure, but in every case the additions were, or were at any rate regarded by the Governor as being, within the understanding above mentioned.

Practically, the difficulty of a dead-lock between the two Houses is met by the underlying feeling that the Assembly represents the body of the people, and that in matters not affecting Imperial interests, if the people have really made up their minds, the Council should give way. The check thus supplied is very valuable; it prevents what may be the popular caprice of the moment from becoming law, while it yields to the expression of what is the real and deliberately formed will of the people.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council is appointed by the Governor, and must consist of not fewer than twenty-one Members, who must be of full age, and either natural-born subjects of Her Majesty or duly naturalized. Four-fifths of the Members must be persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown; but this does not apply to military and naval officers "in Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half-pay or retired officers on pensions." The tenure of office is for life, but a Member may resign, and he vacates his office (*a*) by absence for two successive sessions without leave of the Crown or the Governor; (*b*) by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; (*c*) by becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any Act relating to insolvent debtors; (*d*) becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or (*e*) being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime. Any question of vacancy is tried by the Council itself, with a right of appeal to the Queen in Council, both for the person whose seat is in question and for the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown. The present number of Members (Dec. 21st 1885) is fifty-eight.

The Governor has power to appoint a President of the Council, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead. The President may take part in any debate, but he cannot vote, except by giving a casting vote where the numbers are equal. To constitute a quorum, there must be one-third of the Members present exclusive of the

President; or if one-third gives a fraction, the whole number next above one-third. All questions are decided by a majority of votes. There must be a session of the Council at least once in every year, and twelve months must not elapse between two sessions. No Member may sit or vote till he has taken the oath of allegiance, or made an affirmation in lieu of the oath. Pursuant to the provisions of section 35 of the Constitution Act, the Legislative Council have laid down Standing Rules and Orders for the regulation of their procedure, and the Legislative Assembly have done the same for their procedure; they are in the main similar, and provide for the introduction and passing of Public and Private Bills, for conferences, petitions, and other matters of detail not necessary to further particularize.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Representative Chamber consists at the present time (21st December, 1885) of 122 members, returned by seventy-two electoral districts. A list of these districts is given in the Electoral Act of 1880, 44 Vic. No. 13. East, South, and West Sydney return each four members, the district of Mudgee three members, and the following twenty-five—Argyle, Balranald, The Bogan, Camden, Canterbury, Carcoar, Central Cumberland, Eden, Forbes, The Hastings and Manning, The Hume, The Upper Hunter, East Macquarie, Monaro, The Murray, The Murrumbidgee, Newcastle, New England, Newtown, Northumberland, Orange, Paddington, Redfern, Tamworth, and Young—return two members each, and the remaining districts one member each. To meet the growth of population, it is provided, by what are known as the “expansive clauses,” that when a district which returns one member has 3,000 electors on the roll, or when a district which returns two members has 5,000 electors on the roll, or a district which returns three members has 8,000 electors on the roll, such district shall in each case be entitled to an additional Member; but the Governor must first by proclamation in the *Gazette* declare that the district is entitled to return an additional Member, and the proclamation is not to be issued unless the Governor is satisfied that the electors have reached the required number, and have not during the two years previously sunk below that number by more than one-fifth thereof. At the general election of 1885, the following electoral districts returned each an additional Member under the “expansive clauses,” viz.:—Balmain, Canterbury, Central Cumberland, The Glebe, The Murrumbidgee, Newtown, Paddington, The Richmond, and Wentworth. Every male subject of the Queen who is over twenty-one, absolutely free, and a natural-born or naturalized subject, is entitled to be on the roll of electors, subject, however, to the following qualifications. A right to be on the electoral roll may be claimed either in respect of residence or property:—

- (1.) Any man who claims this right in respect of residence must show that at the time of making out the electoral list he resides in the district in question, and has done so for the six months preceding.
- (2.) Any man who claims in respect of property must show that at the time of making out the electoral list and during the six preceding months—
 - (a) He is and has been owner of a freehold or leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of £100 or more; or
 - (b) Is and has been in the receipt of rents and profits of the annual value of £10 arising from freehold or leasehold estate; or
 - (c) Occupies and has occupied a house, warehouse, office, shop, room, or building, either with or without land, of the annual value of £10; or
 - (d) Holds and has held a Crown lease or licence for pastoral purposes within the district.

The six months' occupation required need not be of the same premises; it is sufficient if the claimant has occupied during the time some set of premises of the required value. A joint owner or occupier is entitled to vote, if his share reaches the required value.

A person must have one of the above-named qualifications to entitle him to be put on the roll; but the possession of all of them within one district would not give him more than one vote in that district. Of course he may have seventy-two votes, if he has a qualification within each district.

The following are disqualifications, the existence of which, either at the time of making out the electoral lists or of the election, disable a person from voting:—

- (1.) Unsoundness of mind;
- (2.) Receipt of aid from any charitable institution;
- (3.) Being convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence, unless the person convicted has either received a free or conditional pardon, or has undergone his sentence;
- (4.) Being in the naval or military service on full pay. Service in the militia or a volunteer corps is not a disqualification;
- (5.) Being a police magistrate or belonging to the constabulary force (including the Inspector-General or Metropolitan Superintendent of Police).

The qualification for Members of the Assembly is the same as that for voters, excluding the conditions of residence or possession of property within any electoral district, *i.e.*, any man who would have a vote, if he had resided or held property for six months within an electoral district, and whether his name be on any electoral roll or not, may be elected a Member, subject, however, to the following exceptions:—

No person can be a Member of the Legislative Assembly—

- (1.) Who is a Member of the Legislative Council ;
- (2.) Who holds any office of profit from the Crown during pleasure or for a term of years ;
- (3.) Who is in any way interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

By the “ Constitution Act Amendment Act of 1884,” the disqualification of persons holding offices of profit does not apply to the holder of the office of Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Attorney-General, Secretary for Lands, Secretary for Public Works, Minister of Justice, Minister of Public Instruction, Secretary for Mines, Postmaster-General, or of any new office of profit created by Act of Parliament. That disqualification is also inapplicable to officers in the army or navy. The third disqualification does not apply to any contract made by a company consisting of more than twenty persons.

If any unqualified person is elected, the election is declared void by the House, and, if such person sits or votes, he is liable to a penalty of £500.

By the Act 37 Vic. No. 7, no Assembly can sit for more than three years. There must be one session at least in every year, and twelve months must not elapse between two sessions. On first assembling after a general election, the members elect a Speaker, who presides at all sittings of the House. He has no vote except a casting vote when the number of votes on each side is equal. Twenty Members, exclusive of the Speaker, are necessary to form a quorum.

Writs for general elections must be made returnable not later than the 35th clear day after the day of issuing the proclamation of dissolution.

For general elections the writs are issued by the Governor, also for vacancies occurring between a general election and the meeting of Parliament. For all other vacancies the writs are issued by the Speaker, unless the office of Speaker happens to be vacant, or in case of the Speaker's absence from the colony, in which cases the writs are issued by the Governor.

After a general election, Parliament must meet not later than the seventh clear day after the date on which the writs were made returnable.

Any member may resign his seat, and he *ipso facto* vacates it if he fails to attend the House during the whole session without leave of the House, or if he becomes a subject of a foreign country, or becomes a bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter, or is convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous crime.

Before taking his seat or voting, every Member must take the oath of allegiance, or make an affirmation in lieu of it.

The annexed table (which, however, does not pretend to statistical accuracy) shows the percentage of votes polled to electors on the rolls for the metropolitan, suburban, and country electorates, according to the returns made after the general election in 1885:—

Percentage of Electors on the Electoral Rolls of the Colony of New South Wales to Voters polling at the General Election 1885.

—	Number on Roll.	Number of Voters.	Per- centage.
Metropolitan electorates, viz., East, West, and South Sydney	29,403	20,325	69·12
Suburban electorates, including Central Cumberland and Parramatta	52,493	33,587	63·98
Country electorates	125,750	72,134	57·36
The Colony—where elections were contested and from which a return was received	207,646	126,046	60·70
Seven electorates uncontested	15,444		
Two electorates (Northumberland and Newcastle) which sent in no return	9,300		
Total Number on the Roll	232,390		

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