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# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1883-4.

(ELEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER: AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER AND CO., 57 AND 59 LUDGATE HILL.

M DCCC LXXXIV.





## P R E F A C E.

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IN the present issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, the matter embodied in former volumes has been carefully revised and brought on to date; the information in the three folding sheets has also been extended by the addition of the figures for another year.

Additional information and fresh tables have also been given in many instances. These will be found scattered throughout the work, but especially in Parts I. and II., which relate to Population and Finance.

At pages 288 to 293 are tables with explanatory matter showing the occupations of males over 20 years of age who died in the census year and the years immediately preceding and following it, the numbers of each occupation being also compared with the numbers of the same occupation returned at the census, so as to show the degree of fatality attending each occupation. Tables upon a similar principle have been published in England, but never before, I believe, in Australasia.

Descriptive accounts of the public parks and gardens in Melbourne, and many of the country towns, furnished by the respective curators, will be found at pages 574 to 579, and an interesting account of the defences of the colony, showing the steps taken under the new system introduced by Colonel Sargood, will be found at pages 594 to 596.

Appendices A and B contain the Australasian Statistics of 1883, embodied in fourteen tables.

In Appendix C will be found interesting and valuable accounts of the Constitution and form of Government existing in all the Australasian Colonies except New South Wales. The accounts respecting Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania were prepared at my request, unofficially, by the following officers :—Mr. Edward Carlile, Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, of the first-named colony ; Mr. W. T. Blakeney, Registrar-General, of the second ; Mr. E. G. Blackmore, Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, of the third ; and Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, of the fourth—to all of whom thanks are due for supplying these important statements at the sacrifice of their own leisure. The account respecting Western Australia has been taken from the *Colonial Office List*, and that respecting New Zealand has been abridged and rearranged from an account given in an Official Handbook of that colony, edited by the Hon. William Gisborne.

An account of the form of Government in New South Wales was kindly promised by Mr. A. Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman of that colony, whose well-known ability and intimate official experience would have eminently fitted him to deal with the subject ; but I regret to say that serious illness prevented this officer from completing a task with which he had made considerable progress. Should renewed health enable Mr. Oliver to finish the paper, it will be published in the next issue of this work.

A map, coloured so as to show the agricultural, pastoral, and auriferous portions of the colony, marked also with the railways opened to the date of going to press, will be found, as before, at the end of the work.

I shall feel obliged for information as to any errors which may have escaped the notice of the officers of the department, by whom, as usual, every portion of the work has been carefully checked.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,

Melbourne, 15th December, 1884.

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## ERRATA.

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Page 162, paragraph 313, second line, *instead of* "29th December," *read* "27th November."

Page 170, last column of table, fifth line from bottom, and following lines, except third line from bottom, *instead of* "£96 19s. 2½d.," *read* "£97 17s. 5½d.,"; *instead of* "£102 5s. 11d.," *read* "£103 3s. 8½d.,"; *instead of* "97 16s. 0d.," *read* "£97 14s. 1½d.,"; *instead of* "£98 8s. 3d.," *read* "£98 9s. 0d."

Page 227, third column of table, last line but one, *instead of* "422,062," *read* "422,002."



STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigrants, General Revenue, General Expenditure, Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Vessels Built, Vessels Registered, Mortgages and Liens, Imports, Exports, and Yearly totals.

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

Footnote text explaining the figures and data sources, including references to the figures of Revenue and Expenditure from 1836 to 1883, and details about the Public Debt and Government Expenditure.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1883-4 INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns for Year, Total Area Cultivated, Area under various Crops (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Malze, Rye and Bere, Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c., Onion, Hay, Green Forage, Hops, Tobacco, Vines, Other Crops, Gardens and Orchards, Land in Fallow), and Produce Raised (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye and Bere, Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c., Onions, Hay, Hops, Tobacco, Grapes not made into Wine, Grapes made into Wine, Wine made, Brandy made). Rows represent years from 1836 to 1883-4.

\* In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9, the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

† The tobacco crop in 1875-6 and 1879-80 failed in most parts of the colony.



SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1883.

Main data table with columns for Colony, Population, Public Revenue, Public Debt, Shipping, Crown Lands, and Agriculture. Includes sub-sections for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Notes and explanatory text at the bottom of the page, including information about the source of data and specific details for certain entries.



# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1883-4.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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

2. From the period of the expedition into India of Alexander the Great (B.C. 330 to 325), allusions to a Great South Land begin to be met with in the cotemporary writings, and, later on, Strabo (B.C. 50), Pliny (A.D. 77), and Ptolemy (A.D. 150) distinctly mention such a land, although the accounts they give of it and its inhabitants are wide of the truth. It seems clear at least that the existence of Australia was known to the Greeks and Romans, although its position and extent remained uncertain long after their times; and it scarcely admits of a doubt that in the seven or eight centuries during which the Mahomedan power dominated in the Malay Peninsula and Indian Archipelago the northern coasts of Australia were often visited by their navigators, the results of these visits being plainly perceptible both in the persons and languages of the Aborigines. The Chinese trepang fishery on the northern shores of Australia dates from a very remote period, and traces of Chinese intercourse with the Aboriginal inhabitants about Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria are said to be yet perceptible in the features of the latter. Marco Polo, the celebrated navigator (A.D. 1293), makes allusions to the Great South Land, and there is no doubt its existence was known to him, although it is not probable he ever visited its shores. For the next two hundred years nothing is heard about Australia, except in the writings of a Christian missionary, who visited Java in the fourteenth century. He mentions accounts he had heard of a great country which stretched so far to the south that its extreme regions were enveloped in darkness for several months of the year. Fernandes de Quiros, a Spanish navigator, started from Lima with three ships about the end of 1605 to try and discover the Great South

\* 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.

Land ; and on the 26th April of the following year he sighted land he believed to be the continent of which he was in search, which he named "Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo." It is generally thought, however, that this was not Australia, but one of the islands of the New Hebrides. His crew shortly afterwards mutinied and would proceed no further ; but two of the ships of the expedition, under the command of Torres, continued their course, and passed through the straits dividing Australia from New Guinea. In March, 1606, a few days before this, the Dutch landed on the shores of Australia in a small vessel called the *Duyffken*.\* She proceeded as far as Cape Turnagain (lat.  $13\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  S.), situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Here some of the crew landed, and several were killed by the Aborigines. The statements brought to Holland by the survivors awakened a desire for further information, and an expedition was sent out to found a colony. It is uncertain where the landing was effected, but the territory was soon abandoned in consequence of the hostility of the natives. On their return, the members of the expedition reported that the land was rich with gold, but this was not generally believed. After this, repeated attempts to obtain particulars of the land were made by the Dutch. Dirk Hartog, in 1616, fell in with the north-west coast, and examined it from lat.  $19^{\circ}$  to lat.  $25^{\circ}$  S. Jan Edels, in 1619, coasted along the shore as far as  $29^{\circ}$  S., and on the old maps his name is to be found on that portion of the present colony of Western Australia. In 1622 the south-western extremity of Australia was discovered by a Dutch ship named the *Leeuwin* ; † and in the same year Francis Pelsart, in a ship called the *Batavia*, was wrecked on a reef of rocks about 200 miles north of Swan River. In 1642 Abel Jansen Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, which for a long time afterwards was believed to be part of the Australian main land. In 1688, and again in 1699, Dampier, a noted English buccaneer, visited and examined a considerable portion of the north-western coast of Australia ; Dampier Bay, Roebuck Bay, and the Buccaneer Islands being named by him. Other English and Dutch navigators followed. They seem, however, to have confined their examinations to the western and northern coasts, and it was not until 1770 that the south-eastern and eastern shores were visited, the discoverer of these portions being the celebrated English navigator, Captain Cook. He made the land at that part of Australia now called Victoria, the point first sighted being apparently identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River. He then sailed along the east coast,

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\* Or "Small pigeon." The word would now be spelt *Duifken*.

† Or "Lioness."

and carefully examined portions of it, especially Botany Bay, near which Sydney, the capital of the present colony of New South Wales, is situated.

3. On his return to England, Cook reported Botany Bay to be a History. suitable place for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whaleboat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and, rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In the month of October, in the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention; when two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced

to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australia Felix*—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Major Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in the Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor when, on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and erected into a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers, in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat gold-field towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution giving responsible government to the colony was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent, and party feeling has at times run high, this has had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed; but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed, is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any country.

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

Principal events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be 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 next paragraph.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 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.

**Boundaries.**

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

**Area of Victoria.**

6. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore

Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

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

Extreme points of Victoria.

8. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is  $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$  south, and its longitude  $144^{\circ} 58' 30''$  east.

Position of Melbourne.

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

Latitudes and longitudes.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.	Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	° /	° /		° /	° /
Alexandra ...	37 12	145 43	Hamilton ...	37 45	142 1
Amherst ...	37 8	143 40	Horsham ...	36 43	142 1
Ararat ...	37 17	142 57	Inglewood ...	36 35	143 53
Avoca ...	37 6	143 29	Jamieson ...	37 18	146 9
Ballarat ...	37 33	143 52	Kilmore ...	37 18	144 57
Beechworth ...	36 22	146 41	Lakes' Entrance	37 53	148 2
Belfast... ..	38 23	142 14	Maldon ...	37 0	144 5
Benalla ...	36 33	145 59	Maryborough ...	37 3	143 44
Buninyong ...	37 39	143 53	Melbourne ...	37 50	144 59
Cape Bridgewater	38 24	141 25	Point Lonsdale	38 18	144 37
„ Everard ...	37 49	149 17	Point Nepean ...	38 18	144 40
„ Howe ...	37 31	149 59	Portland ...	38 21	141 37
„ Liptrap ...	38 55	145 55	Pyramid Point...	38 32	145 14
„ Nelson ...	38 26	141 32	Queenscliff ...	38 16	144 40
„ Otway ...	38 52	143 41	Sale ...	38 6	147 4
„ Paterson ...	38 41	145 37	Sandhurst ...	36 46	144 17
„ Schanck ...	38 30	144 54	Seymour ...	37 2	145 6
„ Woolamai...	38 54	145 22	Smythesdale ...	37 39	143 41
Castlemaine ...	37 4	144 14	St. Arnaud ...	36 37	143 16
Clunes ...	37 18	143 47	Stawell ...	37 3	142 47
Colac ...	38 20	143 35	Talbot ...	37 10	143 42
Creswick ...	37 25	143 54	Wangaratta ...	36 21	146 19
Daylesford ...	37 21	144 8	Warrnambool ...	38 23	142 30
Dunolly ...	36 52	143 44	Williamstown ...	37 52	144 55
Echuca ...	36 8	144 46	Wilson's Promontory	39 8	146 26
Geelong ...	38 9	144 22			

Latitudes  
and longi-  
tudes of  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria... ..	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	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

Physical fea-  
tures.

11. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains 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 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.

12. 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.\*

13. 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 South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles;

\* 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.

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.**

14. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 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.**

15. 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 breakwater 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 without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which

\* 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.

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.\*

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

17. 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.‡

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

\* 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.

## TIDES.

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

Variation and dip of magnetic needle.

19. Between 1858 and 1863, observations for the variation and dip of the magnetic needle were recorded for 168 places\* in this colony by Professor George Neumayer, who was then director of the Magnetic Survey of Victoria. Subsequent observations, which have been confined to Melbourne, go to show that the variation and dip are diminishing, the former since 1875 having decreased by 16' and the latter by 2'. At the Melbourne Observatory, it was ascertained in 1882 that the mean declination or variation of the compass was then 8° 6' E., and that the mean inclination or dip was 67° 4' S. The mean daily range of the former has been observed to be, in spring, 13' 39"; in summer, 15' 10"; in autumn, 9' 35"; and in winter, 8'; or in the year, 11' 36". According to the latest observations, the point in the colony at which the variation is greatest is Daylesford, where it is as high as 9° 52' E.; and the point at which it is least is Bochara, where it is as low as 5° 55' E.

Climate.

20. 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 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 111.2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4°. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights

\* For a list of these places, with the variation and dip at each, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 19.

during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the twenty-six years ended with 1883 was 178·5°, viz., on the 19th January, 1882. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the eighteen years ended with 1881, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.\*

21. 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

22. 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 Governorships.

23. 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 Interregna in Victoria.

\* 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.

that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria.

Governors of  
Australasian  
colonies.

24. 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.

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

Ministries.

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

#### MINISTRIES.\*

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

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



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

27. 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.

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	12th February, 1866 ...	2nd June, 1864
5	1	11th April, 1866 ...	25th August, 1864
	2	17th January, 1867 ...	28th November, 1865
	3	18th September, 1867 ...	11th December, 1865
	4	25th November, 1867 ...	5th April, 1866
	5	30th December, 1867 ...	1st June, 1866
6	1	13th March, 1868... ...	10th September, 1867
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	8th November, 1867
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	25th November, 1867
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	30th December, 1867
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	29th September, 1868
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	29th December, 1869
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	15th July, 1870
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	29th December, 1870
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	25th January, 1871
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	23rd November, 1871
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	17th December, 1872
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	25th November, 1873
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	9th March, 1874
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	24th December, 1874
	2	22nd July, 1880 ...	7th April, 1876
11	1	4th August, 1881... ...	22nd December, 1876
	2	25th April, 1882 ...	25th April, 1877
	3	27th February, 1883 ...	9th April, 1878
12	1	3rd July, 1883 ...	6th December, 1878
	2	10th June, 1884 ...	5th February, 1880
	3		9th February, 1880

Duration of  
Parliaments.

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

Reigning  
sovereigns.

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

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 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 ... Emperor of Austria...	1877 1848
Belgium	" " ... Leopold II. ...	" " 1835	King of Hungary ... King of the Belgians	1867 1865
Brazil	... Pedro II. ...	... 1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
Burma	... Theebaw ...	... 1858	King of Burma ...	1878
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 ... Emperor of Germany	1861 1871
Greece	" " ... Georgios I. ...	" " 1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	... Willem III. ...	... 1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	... Umberto I. ...	... 1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	... Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	... 1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	... Mutsu Hito ...	... 1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro	... Nicholas I. ...	... 1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	... Muley-Hassan	... 1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	... Nassr-ed-Din ...	... 1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	... Luis I. ...	... 1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	... Carol I. ...	... 1839	{ Domnul of Roumania { King	1866 1881
Russia	... Alexander III.	... 1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	... Milan I. ...	... 1854	{ Prince of Servia ... { King	1868* 1882
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	... C. A. Arthur ...	... 1830	President of the United States	1881

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



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

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

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PART I.—POPULATION.

31. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1883\* was as follows:—

Population, 1883.

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	493,084
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	438,706
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	931,790
							<hr/>

32. 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.

33. 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 1883 was 907,835, 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 931,665, or 125 less than the estimate of this department.

Municipal estimate of population.

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\* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1884, was 938,937, viz., 497,450 males, and 441,487 females.

† 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.*

Loss by  
emigration  
between  
1871 and  
1881.

34. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the population was 130,818, but the excess of births over deaths during the period amounted to 145,903, and thus as many as 15,085 persons must have been lost to the colony in the ten years by the excess of emigration over immigration.

Estimated in  
excess of  
enumerated  
population.

35. This result was entirely unexpected, inasmuch as the records of arrivals over departures during the interval between the censuses showed a surplus in favour of the former of 52,352. Had this surplus really existed, the census would have shown a population of 929,783 instead of 862,346, which was that actually returned, the difference being 67,437. As the registration of deaths is known to be almost if not quite perfect, and as, moreover, any incompleteness in the registration of births would have caused the census to show a surplus instead of a deficiency, it is certain that the number of persons embraced in this difference must have left the colony without their departure being noted.

Unrecorded  
emigration.

36. The numbers arriving in Victoria by sea from all places, and those departing therefrom for distant countries, are, as has been often stated, recorded by the immigration authorities with a fair amount of accuracy; but not only is no attempt made to ascertain the numbers coming into and leaving Victoria across the frontiers of New South Wales and South Australia, but the departures by sea for these and the other colonies of the group, in consequence of persons going on board the intercolonial steamers without taking their passages beforehand, are only partially noted, so much so that, as was mentioned by the Government Statist in his Census Report,\* it was found—chiefly by means of the numbers recorded as arriving in the neighbouring colonies from Victoria in the interval between the censuses—that no fewer than 40,090 persons had left by sea during the decade altogether unnoticed by the Victorian authorities, which, with the balance of 27,347, representing those who must have crossed into the two adjacent colonies by land, make up a total of 67,437, by which number, as has been just stated, the census showed the estimates previously made had been at fault.

Mode of  
tracing  
unrecorded  
departures  
by sea.

37. Of the 40,090 unrecorded persons who left for the other colonies by sea, the years of the departure of 31,095 are known from the immigration returns of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; but in consequence of the returns of South Australia and Western Australia being complicated by the entries of persons who left for India and Europe by way of those colonies, which it has been

\* See General Report on the Census of 1881, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., paragraph 59 *et seq.*; 4to: Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

found impossible to separate from entries of persons who intended to remain in Australia, similar information is not obtainable from them; the total number of unrecorded persons during the ten years leaving for South and Western Australia has therefore been distributed amongst the individual years in the same proportion as the number of recorded persons leaving for those colonies in each year bore to the whole number recorded in the ten years. This is perfectly legitimate, as it may be reasonably supposed that the more persons who go away, the greater the number who will be unrecorded; and, in like manner, the fewer who depart, the smaller the number who will be unrecorded.

38. The 40,090 persons who left by sea without their departure being at the time recognised, having been thus accounted for, there now remain the 27,347 who went away by land. These, of course, must have gone to New South Wales or South Australia, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the numbers in each year bore a uniform relation to those who went to the same colonies by sea, for the attractions which would take people away by the latter mode of exit would also operate in inducing them to go by the former. Dividing the number, therefore, in the same proportion for each year as those who were recorded as leaving by sea, and placing the number side by side with those into which the 40,090 unnoted persons who left by the seaboard have already been divided, the following results are obtained:—

UNRECORDED EMIGRANTS IN EACH YEAR, 1871-1881.

Years.	Mode of Departure.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
1871* ... ..	1,867	1,059	2,926
1872 ... ..	1,392	2,104	3,496
1873 ... ..	3,076	2,138	5,214
1874 ... ..	3,392	2,158	5,550
1875 ... ..	4,358	2,316	6,674
1876 ... ..	3,445	2,632	6,077
1877 ... ..	5,708	2,870	8,578
1878 ... ..	3,668	3,105	6,773
1879 ... ..	3,668	3,287	6,955
1880 ... ..	6,347	3,989	10,336
1881† ... ..	3,169	1,689	4,858
Total ... ..	40,090	27,347	67,437

39. The years of departure of the 67,437 unrecorded persons who left Victoria between the censuses are thus accounted for with a high degree of probability. The numbers for each year being added to

\* Last three quarters.

† First quarter.

those representing the recorded departures in the same years, the total emigration is obtained, which, being collated with the numbers showing the total immigration, the difference in each year is the net gain by excess of arrivals over departures, or the net loss in the contrary direction :—

PROBABLE EMIGRATION AND ACTUAL IMMIGRATION IN EACH YEAR,  
1871-1881.

Years.	Total Emigration (ascertained and estimated).	Total Immigration.	Net Gain by Immi- gration (+) or Loss by Emigration (-).
1871* ... ..	16,240	20,397	+4,157
1872 ... ..	28,791	27,047	-1,744
1873 ... ..	31,508	29,460	-2,048
1874 ... ..	32,915	30,732	-2,183
1875 ... ..	36,016	32,744	-3,272
1876 ... ..	38,054	35,797	-2,257
1877 ... ..	42,521	41,196	-1,325
1878 ... ..	44,265	42,268	-1,997
1879 ... ..	46,167	44,384	-1,783
1880 ... ..	55,630	56,965	+1,335
1881† ... ..	23,324	19,356	-3,968
Total ... ..	395,431	380,346	-15,085‡

Net gain or  
loss to  
population.

40. The last column accounts for the 15,085 persons actually lost to the colony in the ten years by excess of emigration over immigration. It will be noticed that these are spread over the eight years 1872-1879 and the first quarter of 1881, at the end of which the census was taken; the only period in which there was a gain by immigration being the last three quarters of 1871, and the year 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened, the number gained in the latter, however, being lost nearly three times over in the first quarter of the following year.

Mean popu-  
lation, 1883.

41. 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 1883 gives the following result :—

MEAN POPULATION, 1883.

Males ... ..	483,960
Females ... ..	433,350
Total ... ..	917,310

\* Last three quarters.

† First quarter.

‡ Net figures.

42. According to the records of births and deaths, immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1883 was 25,565, viz., 15,609 males and 9,956 females. Of this increase, 14,535, consisting of 6,699 males and 7,836 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 11,030, consisting of 8,910 males and 2,120 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures. Increase of population, 1883.

43. 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 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 1883 the apparent increase of population was greater than in any previous year since 1871, except 1880, which was that in which the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened; it was less than in the Exhibition year by 592, but greater than in 1882 by 1,572. The following are the figures for 1871 and each subsequent year:— Increase of population, 1871 to 1883.

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				

44. It may be mentioned that, should the population continue to increase at the same rate as is shown for 1883, Victoria would contain a million inhabitants about the middle of 1886. Probable population, 1886.

45. 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 1883 was greater by 1,422 than that in 1882, and was also greater than in five, but less than in six, of the other years since 1870. The following are the numbers in the last thirteen years:— Increase by births.

## 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				

Increase by  
immigra-  
tion.

46. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,\* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records 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. Quite recently correspondence has been renewed upon the subject, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be arrived at whereby not only a correct account of the departures may be obtained, but the port at which the persons arriving embarked may be entered in the returns, instead of that from which the ship that conveyed them originally sailed. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last thirteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a larger

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



increase for 1883 than for any other year of the period except that of the Exhibition (1880)—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.\*

1871	...	...	8,382	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				

47. 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:—

Census of populations of the Australasian colonies.

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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,170,986</b>	<b>995,203</b>	<b>2,166,189</b>
Tasmania ...	61,162	54,543	115,705
New Zealand ...	293,973	240,057	534,030
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>1,526,121</b>	<b>1,289,803</b>	<b>2,815,924</b>

48. 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

Increase of population in Australasian colonies.

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

† 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 53 *post*.

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 decenniad ended with the date of the census of 1881. All the colonies, however, made estimates of population at the end of 1871, by means of the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures which had occurred between the census-taking and that period, and in so short a time it is not likely that the figures would be far wrong. The succeeding census was taken simultaneously in all the colonies, at the end of the first quarter of 1881, therefore a virtually accurate and comparable account of the increase of population during  $9\frac{1}{4}$  years is obtainable for 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
<b>Total Australia ... ..</b>	<b>1,606,111</b>	<b>2,136,912</b>	<b>530,801</b>
Tasmania ... ..	101,785	115,705	13,920
New Zealand ... ..	266,986	489,933	222,947
<b>Total Australasia ... ..</b>	<b>1,974,882</b>	<b>2,742,550</b>	<b>767,668</b>

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.

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
increase of  
population.

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

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

1. New Zealand	... 83·51	5. Western Australia	... 17·18
2. Queensland	... 70·62	6. Victoria	... 15·38
3. South Australia	... 48·06	7. Tasmania	... 13·68
4. New South Wales	... 44·74		



50. 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.

Increase in  
Australia  
and Austral-  
asia.

51. 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  
Australasian  
colonies.

#### 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>37,507</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>37,858</b>
Tasmania ... ..	842	2	844
New Zealand ... ..	4,995	9	5,004
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>43,344</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>43,706</b>

52. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the 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.

Aborigines.

53. 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 in  
Australasian  
colonies.

\* 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.

Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained; the figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania;\* in New Zealand an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have 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

\* 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."

† 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."

54. According to the estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1883, females were in the proportion of 88·97 to every 100 males. These figures show the disparity of the sexes to have been rather greater than it was when the census of 1881 was taken, the returns then showing 90·75 females to every 100 males.

Proportions of the sexes in Victoria, 1883.

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

Proportion of the sexes in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

(Including Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

56. In Victoria, at the end of 1883, the average density of the population was 10·6 to the square mile, or 106 persons to 10 square miles. When the census was taken the population averaged 9·79 to the square mile, or about 98 persons to 10 square miles.

Density of population in Victoria, 1883.

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

Density of population in Australasian colonies.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

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

Colonies in which population is densest.

Density of population in Australia and Australasia.

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

Birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations.

60. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1881, were published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1881-2.\* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1883; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned at the census in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces, 1883.

61. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1883 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:—

#### BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	264,982	265,832	530,814
Other Australasian Colonies ... ..	20,454	21,921	42,375
England and Wales ... ..	91,449	65,518	156,967
Scotland ... ..	28,073	23,162	51,235
Ireland ... ..	44,133	48,068	92,201
Other British Possessions ... ..	6,486	4,320	10,806
Germany ... ..	6,578	2,564	9,142
The United States ... ..	1,761	737	2,498
China ... ..	12,571	60	12,631
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	7,473	1,168	8,641
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>
<b>ALLEGIANCE.</b>			
British Subjects (by birth) ... ..	455,577	428,821	884,398
Foreign Subjects ,, ... ..	28,383	4,529	32,912

Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

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

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

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.
<b>MALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>136,044</b>	<b>153,008</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>61,162</b>	<b>293,973</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>133,203</b>	<b>13,352</b>	<b>54,543</b>	<b>240,057</b>

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

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

64. 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.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

\* 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, Fawkner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawkner himself on the 18th October, 1835.—See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, pp. 1 and 8: Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

Victorians  
in other  
colonies.

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

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

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

66. 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:—

	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

Religions,  
1883.

67. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1883, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—



RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England * ... ..	176,121	155,030	331,151
Presbyterians ... ..	73,601	67,431	141,032
Methodists † ... ..	61,423	60,921	122,344
Independents ... ..	10,554	10,583	21,137
Baptists ... ..	10,381	11,276	21,657
Other Protestants ... ..	12,295	8,156	20,451
Roman Catholics ‡ ... ..	107,741	108,622	216,363
Jews ... ..	2,565	2,043	4,608
Pagans ... ..	11,906	39	11,945
Other Sects ... ..	17,373	9,249	26,622
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>

68. 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 in Australasian colonies.

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.
<b>MALES.</b>						
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
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>125,325</b>	<b>149,530</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>269,605</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
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
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>88,200</b>	<b>130,335</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>220,328</b>

\* 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.



69. 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 AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

70. 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.

71. 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 1883, 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 :—

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

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

Proportions  
of different  
sects.

Ages, 1883.

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1883 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	58,153	56,409	114,562
5 to 10 „	55,949	54,840	110,789
10 to 15 „	55,959	55,093	111,052
15 to 20 „	53,788	52,786	106,574
20 to 25 „	50,343	49,852	100,195
25 to 30 „	35,186	33,692	68,878
30 to 35 „	24,451	22,727	47,178
35 to 40 „	22,687	21,267	43,954
40 to 45 „	24,946	21,167	46,113
45 to 50 „	27,214	20,205	47,419
50 to 55 „	27,799	17,183	44,982
55 to 60 „	19,774	11,043	30,817
60 to 65 „	12,602	7,412	20,014
65 to 70 „	7,913	4,717	12,630
70 to 75 „	3,935	2,620	6,555
75 to 80 „	2,031	1,451	3,482
80 years and upwards ...	1,230	886	2,116
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>483,960</b>	<b>433,350</b>	<b>917,310</b>

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

Ages in Australasian colonies.

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE \* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>MALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>411,149</b>	<b>125,325</b>	<b>149,530</b>	<b>17,062</b>	<b>61,162</b>	<b>269,605</b>

\* 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.
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
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
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>410,263</b>	<b>340,319</b>	<b>88,200</b>	<b>130,335</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>54,543</b>	<b>220,328</b>

Ages in  
Victoria and  
New South  
Wales.

73. 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.

Relative  
effectiveness  
of popula-  
tions of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

74. 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

\* 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

75. 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.

Victoria and other colonies compared.

76. 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 effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

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

Victoria  
and other  
colonies  
compared.

77. 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.

Women at  
reproduc-  
tive ages in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

78. 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 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

Effectiveness  
of popula-  
tion of  
England.

79. 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 :—

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>

80. 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.

Women at reproductive period in England.

81. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1883, 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  $2\frac{1}{4}$  years from 5,908 to 6,062, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,938. This is made plain by the figures in the following table:—

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1883—  
Persons.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1883.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)	Increase in $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	336,403	4,641	3,847	3,668
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	556,124	46,645	5,908	6,062
65 years and upwards...	21,105	24,783	3,678	245	270
Total ...	862,346	917,310	54,964	10,000	10,000

82. 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 1883, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Comparison with other colonies.

83. In the same  $2\frac{1}{4}$  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 6,174, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,826. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1883:—

Relative effectiveness, 1881 and 1883—  
Males.

\* See table following paragraph 71 ante.

† See paragraph 75 ante.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1883.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)	Increase in 2½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1883. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	170,061	3,042	3,695	3,514
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	298,790	26,449	6,024	6,174
65 years and upwards...	12,723	15,109	2,386	281	312
Total ...	452,083	483,960	31,877	10,000	10,000

Comparison with other colonies.

84. 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 1883 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.

Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1883.

85. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 201,499 at the middle of 1883, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,650. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census.

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

86. 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:—

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

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

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

87. 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

\* See table following paragraph 76 ante.

† See figures following paragraph 78 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		

88. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1883 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census by 18,525, which makes the total number higher by 862 than that in New South Wales when the census of 1881 was taken. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,445, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Men at  
"Soldiers'  
age," 1881  
and 1883.

89. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1883, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

Occupations,  
1883.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1883 (ESTIMATED).**

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government ... ..	5,043	258	5,301
"    religion ... ..	1,126	195	1,321
"    health... ..	2,034	1,689	3,723
"    law ... ..	1,322	...	1,322
"    education ... ..	2,805	4,410	7,215
"    art, science, and literature ...	2,781	1,131	3,912
Traders ... ..	15,326	2,064	17,390
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	7,097	696	7,793
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	15,714	28,555	44,269
Domestic servants ... ..	3,119	23,037	26,156
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ...	49,057	1,116	50,173
Miners ... ..	37,714	5	37,719
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	886	3	889
"    pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	82,413	43,656	126,069

\* 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, 1883 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,561	1,065	4,626
„ land carriage ... ..	15,397	360	15,757
„ sea navigation ... ..	3,485	26	3,511
Dealing in food ... ..	14,835	1,836	16,671
Labourers ... ..	25,459	4	25,463
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	990	108	1,098
Of independent means ... ..	2,522	1,230	3,752
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars	177,656	316,516	494,172
Public burthen ... ..	6,724	3,824	10,548
Of no occupation, unspecified ... ..	6,894	1,566	8,460
Total ... ..	483,960	433,350	917,310

Occupations in Australasian colonies — Sub-orders. 90. 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, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS.

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence ... ..	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons ... ..	300	84	204	19	26	270
„	6	Teachers ... ..	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists ... ..	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, &c. ... ..	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
„	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141		6,327	21,215
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



92. 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 other  
colonies  
compared.

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

Occupations  
in Victoria;  
and  
New South  
Wales.

## 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‡	...
<b>Total population ... ..</b>	<b>862,346</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>751,468</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total of specified occupations ...</b>	<b>854,434</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>735,875</b>	<b>100·00</b>

94. 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.

95. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed were classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their

\* 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.

Occupations  
in Victoria  
and  
New South  
Wales  
compared.

Unemployed  
in Victoria  
and  
New South  
Wales.



respective callings were given in another table. The numbers returned as unemployed in the two colonies were as follow :—

UNEMPLOYED IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

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

Large number out of work in New South Wales.

97. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1883. 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, 1883.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1883.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	304,409	33·18	1,189
Extra-Metropolitan †	375	193,464	21·09	516
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,253	419,437	45·73	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	917,310	100·00	10·43

98. 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, 1871 and 1881.

\* 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 later.



## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

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

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

99. In 1883 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 33 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	1883	...	...	33·18

Area and population of Metropolitan sub-districts.

100. 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:—

## MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1883.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.†	Year 1883.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City ...	5,020	66,931	13·3
Hotham Town ...	565	18,250	32·3
Fitzroy City ...	923	23,200	25·1
Collingwood City ...	1,139	25,100	22·0
Richmond City ...	1,430	25,465	17·8
Brunswick Borough ...	2,722	6,434	2·4
Prahran City ...	2,320	25,300	10·9
South Melbourne City ‡	2,311	28,200	12·2
Port Melbourne Borough ‡	2,366	9,029	3·8
St. Kilda Borough ...	1,886	13,346	7·1
Brighton Borough ...	3,288	4,861	1·5
Essendon Borough ...	4,000	3,500	0·9
Flemington and Kensington ...	1,088	3,350	3·1
Hawthorn Borough ...	2,389	7,011	2·9
Kew Borough ...	3,553	5,600	1·6
Footscray Borough ...	3,075	7,000	2·3
Williamstown Borough ...	2,775	9,320	3·4
Northcote Borough ‡ ...	123,092	21,034	0·2
Remainder of District ...			
Total ...	163,942	302,931	1·8
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,478§	...
Total population, including shipping	...	304,409	...

\* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

‡ The former names of South Melbourne and Port Melbourne were Emerald Hill and Sandridge respectively. Northcote Borough was proclaimed on the 22nd May, 1883.

§ Census figures.

101. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 67,000 inhabitants, and is nearly two and a half times 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 28,200 inhabitants; Richmond, Prahran, and Collingwood, with 25,465, 25,300, and 25,100 respectively; and Fitzroy, with 23,200. Omitting the recently-formed borough of Northcote, of the population of which no estimate has yet been received, Flemington and Kensington, Essendon, and Brighton are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants. The first two of these were formerly united as one municipality.

Population  
of suburban  
municipalities.

102. 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 over 32 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25 to the acre; then Collingwood, with 22; then Richmond, with nearly 18; then Melbourne City, with rather more than 13; and then South Melbourne, with a little over 12 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 of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains over 1,700 acres of such reserves; South Melbourne, 578 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, 26·4; Collingwood, 22·5; Richmond, 20·6; Melbourne City, 20·5; South Melbourne, 16·3.

Density of  
metropolitan  
population.

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

Metropolitan  
populations  
of Australasian  
colonies.

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

## METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Increase of population in Melbourne and Sydney.

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

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

105. When the census was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria 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.		Per Cent.
1. Melbourne ...	32·81	4. Hobart ...	23·55	6. Brisbane ...	14·57
2. Sydney ...	29·84	5. Perth ...	19·60	7. Dunedin‡	8·73
3. Adelaide ...	24·28				

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

106. 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 CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

107. 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 1883, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1883.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	41,250	Geelong ...	20,800
Sandhurst ...	40,180	Castlemaine ...	9,900

\* The estimated population of Melbourne, in 1883, was 304,409; that of Brisbane, at the end of 1882, was 36,169; and that of Hobart, in May, 1884, was 28,162. Since the census, the remaining colonies appear to have published no estimates of their metropolitan populations.

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

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

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

108. The population of 489 cities, towns, boroughs, and other centres of population was ascertained from the returns of the last census. The following table gives a list of these places, the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of dwellings and inhabitants it was found to contain:—

Cities, towns, boroughs, townships, &c.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881.\*

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Aberfeldy and gold-workings	Tanjil ...	Aberfeldy River	Mining ... ..	51	187
Adelaide Lead and adjacent gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ... ..	159	583
Alberton ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Albert River ...	Commerce ... ..	37	173
Alexandra ... ..	Anglesey ...	Goulburn River	Mining ... ..	95	501
Allan and Staghorn Flats gold-workings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	54	283
Allandale ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	18	139
Allansford ... ..	Heytesbury & Villiers	Hopkins River	Agriculture ...	60	296
Alma and adjacent gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor Creek ...	Mining ... ..	162	673
Alphington ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Melbourne	38	191
Amherst (see Talbot)					
Amphitheatre and gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	79	244
Apsley ... ..	Lowan ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	12	81
Ararat (b) ... ..	Ripon ...	Hopkins River	Mining ... ..	472	2,740
Armstrongs ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	126	354
Ascot ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	26	115
Avenel ... ..	Moira, Anglesey, and Delatite	Hughes' Creek	Agriculture ...	68	346
Avoca ... ..	Gladstone and Kara Kara	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	192	904
Axedale ... ..	Bendigo ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture ...	41	208
Bacchus Marsh ...	Bourke ...	Werribee River	Agriculture ...	125	674
Baillieston ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn River	Mining ... ..	47	165
Bairnsdale ... ..	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Agriculture and commerce	162	854
Ballan ... ..	Grant and Bourke	Werribee River	Agriculture ...	112	586
†Ballarat (c) ... ..	Grenville ...	Yarrowee River	Mining and manufacturing	4,151	22,411
†Ballarat East (t) ...	Grant and Grenville	Yarrowee River	Mining and manufacturing	3,033	14,849
Balmoral ... ..	Dundas ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	27	161
Banyena ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	13	71
Baringhup ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	5	44
Barkly ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Mining ... ..	63	199

\* A later estimate of the population and dwellings in the cities, towns, and boroughs will be found in the table following paragraph 159 *post*. Between the census periods there are no means of forming such estimates for the unincorporated townships.

† The population of Ballarat, combined with that of Ballarat East and their immediate suburbs (Greater Ballarat), was 41,540.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Barkstead ...	Grant ...	...	Agriculture ...	19	111
Barnawartha ...	Bogong ...	Indigo Creek ...	Agriculture ...	29	146
Barry's Reef and gold-workings	Bourke ...	...	Mining ...	148	714
Batesford ...	Grant ...	Moorabool River	Suburb of Geelong	30	180
Beaconsfield ...	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Timber cutting ...	9	62
Bealiba ...	Gladstone ...	Cochrane's Ck.	Mining ...	94	482
Beaufort ...	Ripon ...	Yam-Holes Ck.	Mining ...	205	1,006
Beaumaris ...	Bourke ...	...	Market-gardening	45	244
Beeac ...	Grenville ...	Lake Beeac ...	Agriculture ...	30	151
Beechworth ...	Bogong ...	Spring Creek ...	Mining ...	482	2,399
Belfast (b) ...	Villiers ...	Moyne River ...	Commerce ...	314	1,757
Belmont ...	Grant ...	Barwon River	Suburb of Geelong	75	428
Belvoir (see Wo- donga).					
Benalla ...	Delatite and Moira	Broken River	Agriculture ...	318	1,654
Bendoc ...	Croajingolong	Bendoc River	Mining ...	14	55
Berwick ...	Mornington	Cardinia Creek	Agriculture ...	74	392
Bet Bet ...	Talbot and Gladstone	Bet Bet Creek	Agriculture ...	48	243
Bethanga ...	Benambra ...	Murray River	Grazing ...	125	558
Beveridge ...	Bourke ...	...	Agriculture ...	15	60
Eirregurra ...	Polwarth ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	56	297
Bismarck ...	Borong ...	Richardson Riv.	Mining ...	6	31
Blackwood ...	Bourke ...	Lerderderg Riv.	Mining ...	59	242
Blakeville ...	Bourke ...	Koiweinguboora Creek	Timber cutting ...	39	197
Boort ...	Tatchera and Gladstone	Lake Boort ...	Agriculture ...	52	244
Bowenvale ...	Talbot ...	...	Mining ...	132	626
Branxholme ...	Normanby ...	...	Grazing ...	56	323
Braybrook ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	153
Briagolong ...	Tanjil ...	...	Agriculture and grazing	16	87
Bridgewater ...	Gladstone and Bendigo	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	96	514
Bright ...	Delatite and Bogong	Ovens River ...	Mining ...	76	423
Brighton (b) ...	Bourke ...	Port Phillip Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	821	4,755
Broadford ...	Dalhousie ...	Sunday Creek	Agriculture and mining	30	157
Broadmeadows ...	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Agriculture ...	55	309
Browns and Scars- dale (b)	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Mining ...	242	1,085
Brunswick (b) ...	Bourke ...	...	Brickmaking and potteries	1,200	6,222
Bruthen (see Tam- bo).					
Buangor ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	16	83
Buchan ...	Tambo ...	Buchan River	Grazing and mining	11	84
Bulla ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Agriculture ...	51	297

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Buln Buln ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Brandy Creek	Agriculture ...	33	204
Bung Bong ... ..	Talbot and Gladstone	Bet Bet Creek	Mining ... ..	19	83
Buneeep ... ..	Mornington	Bunyip River	Agriculture and grazing	12	61
Buninyong (b) ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Mining ... ..	293	1,416
Buninyong East (see Yendon).					
Bunguluke ... ..	Tatchera ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	27	140
Burnt Creek ... ..	Gladstone ...	Bet Bet and Burnt Creeks	Mining ... ..	57	210
Burrereo ... ..	Borong ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	17
Bushy Creek ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	Bushy Creek ...	Mining ... ..	13	42
Bushfield ... ..	Villiers ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	23	105
Camberwell ... ..	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	39	210
Cambrian Hill ... ..	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	53	275
Campbelltown ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Joyce's Creek	Agriculture ...	10	49
Camperdown ... ..	Hampden ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	218	1,243
Cape Clear ... ..	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	33	151
Caramut ... ..	Villiers ... ..	Burchett's Ck.	Grazing ... ..	32	171
Carapooee ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Carapooee Ck.	Agriculture ...	13	47
Carisbrook (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Deep Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	232	1,089
Carlsruhe ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe Riv.	Agriculture ...	25	130
Carngham ... ..	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek	Mining ... ..	133	611
Cashel ... ..	Moira ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	17	107
Casterton ... ..	Follett and Dundas	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	151	812
Castle Donnington (see Swan Hill).					
†Castlemaine (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Barker's Creek	Mining ... ..	1,279	5,787
Cavendish ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Wannon River	Grazing ... ..	35	223
Ceres ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	58	289
Charlton ... ..	Gladstone ...	Avoca River ...	Agriculture ...	111	605
Chatsworth ... ..	Villiers ... ..	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	9	40
Cheltenham ... ..	Bourke ... ..	... ..	Market gardening	62	314
Chetwynd ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Chetwynd Riv.	Grazing ... ..	29	159
†Chewton (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Forest Creek	Mining ... ..	461	1,688
Chiltern ... ..	Bogong ... ..	Black Dog Ck.	Mining ... ..	261	1,243
Chilwell (see New- town).					
Chute ... ..	Ripon ... ..	Trewalla Creek	Mining ... ..	25	116
Clarendon ... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	Agriculture ...	37	163
Clunes (b) ... ..	Talbot ... ..	Tullaroop Creek	Mining ... ..	1,083	5,811
Clydebank ... ..	Tanjil ... ..	Avon River ...	Commerce ...	23	144
Cobden ... ..	Heytesbury	Curdie's River	Agriculture ...	80	447
Coburg (outside Penal Establish- ment)	Bourke ... ..	Merri Creek ...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	297	1,630
Coburg (Penal Es- tablishment)	Bourke ... ..	Merri Creek ...	... ..	1	740
Colac ... ..	Polwarth ...	Lake Colac ...	Agriculture ...	323	1,687
Coleraine ... ..	Dundas ... ..	Koonong Woo- tong Creek	Grazing ... ..	115	667

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The population of Castlemaine, Chewton, and their immediate suburbs (Greater Castlemaine) was 8,600.



CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHs, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—*continued.*

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Collingwood (c) ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,915	23,829
Corindhap ...	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Ck.	Mining ...	74	345
Corop ...	Rodney ...	Lake Cooper ...	Agriculture ...	53	338
Corryong (see Thow- gla Creek)					
Costerfield ...	Dalhousie ...	Deegay Creek	Mining ...	107	542
Cowes ...	Mornington	Western Port	Agriculture and marine	19	87
Cowwarr ...	Tanjil ...	Cowwarr Creek	Mining ...	19	115
Craigie (see Majorca)					
Cranbourne ...	Mornington	... ..	Agriculture ...	29	130
Cressy ...	Grenville ...	Woody Yallock River	Grazing ...	16	81
Creswick (b) ...	Talbot ...	Creswick's Ck.	Mining and agri- culture	819	3,731
Crowlands ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture ...	8	45
Crusoe Gully and adjacent gold- workings	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	38	136
Cunninghame ...	Tambo ...	Reeve's River	Fishing ...	5	24
Dandenong ...	Bourke ...	Dandenong Ck.	Agriculture ...	92	494
Dargo Flat ...	Dargo ...	Dargo River ...	Agriculture ...	38	231
Darley (see Bacchus Marsh).					
Darlingford ...	Wonnangatta	Goulburn River	Agriculture and mining	10	44
Darlington ...	Hampden ...	Mount Emu Creek	Grazing ...	13	83
Dartmoor ...	Follett ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ...	26	126
Daylesford (b) ...	Talbot ...	Wombat Creek	Agriculture and mining	843	3,892
Dennington ...	Villiers ...	Merri River ...	Agriculture ...	34	222
Derby ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	28	146
Dereel ...	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ...	21	106
Derrinallum ...	Hampden ...	... ..	Grazing ...	11	69
Devenish ...	Moira ...	Broken Creek	Agriculture ...	9	56
Diamond Creek ...	Evelyn ...	Diamond Creek	Agriculture ...	29	134
Digby ...	Normanby ...	Stokes River ...	Agriculture ...	40	211
Dimboola ...	Borong ...	Wimmera River	Grazing ...	22	103
Donald ...	Kara Kara and Borong	Avon River ...	Grazing ...	105	601
Dookie ...	Moira ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	5	30
Doon ...	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Agriculture and mining	25	119
Dromana ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Timber cutting ...	23	124
Drouin ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	77	418
Drysdale ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	63	328
Dunach ...	Talbot ...	McCallum's Ck.	Mining ...	47	170
Dunkeld ...	Villiers ...	Wannon River	Grazing ...	48	279
Dunolly (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ...	379	1,502
Durham ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee River	Mining ...	63	336
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	1,497	7,362
Echuca (b) ...	Rodney and Gunbower	Murray River	Agriculture ...	984	4,789
Eddington ...	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	36	186

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.



CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Edenhope ... ..	Lowan ...	Lake Wallace	Grazing ... ..	19	111
Egerton and gold- workings	Grant ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	368	1,651
El Dorado ... ..	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek ...	Mining and agri- culture	108	517
Elaine ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	94	427
Ellerslie ... ..	Hampden ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	20	138
Elmhurst ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture and mining	24	118
Elmore ... ..	Bendigo ...	Campaspe River	Agriculture ... ..	111	612
Elphinstone ... ..	Talbot ...	Coliban River	Agriculture ... ..	18	97
Eltham ... ..	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Grazing ... ..	80	388
Emerald ... ..	Evelyn ...	Menzie's Creek	Mining ... ..	23	98
†Emerald Hill (t)...	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,827	25,374
Epping ... ..	Bourke ...	Darebin Creek	Agriculture ... ..	72	418
Epsom ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Agriculture, mining, and pottery manu- facture	35	167
Essendon and Flemington (b)	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	895	5,061
Euroa ... ..	Delatite and Moira	Seven Creeks...	Agriculture ... ..	64	321
Evansford ... ..	Talbot ...	Stony Creek ...	Mining ... ..	16	72
Fernshaw ... ..	Evelyn ...	Watts River ...	Timber cutting...	18	91
Fitzroy (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,421	23,118
Flemington (see Essendon).					
Flinders ... ..	Mornington	Western Port	Agriculture and grazing	9	45
Footscray (b) ... ..	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,132	5,993
Foster ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Stockyard Creek	Mining ... ..	67	277
Framlingham ... ..	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	17	70
Franklinford ... ..	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Agriculture and mining	9	44
Frankston ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	29	173
Freeburgh and ad- jacent gold-work- ings	Delatite ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	59	269
Fryerstown ... ..	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek	Mining ... ..	124	542
Fyansford ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Suburb of Geelong	15	106
Gap ... ..	Bourke ...	Kororoit Creek	Agriculture ... ..	19	100
Garvoc ... ..	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture ... ..	23	152
‡Geelong (t) ... ..	Grant ...	Barwon River and Corio Bay	Commerce ... ..	1,783	9,721
‡Geelong West (b)	Grant ...	Corio Bay ...	Suburb of Geelong	1,032	4,845
Germantown ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ... ..	71	375
Gipsy Village ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	34	183
Gisborne ... ..	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek	Agriculture ... ..	39	220
Gisborne, New ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ... ..	62	306
Glenlogie ... ..	Kara Kara & Gladstone	Avoca River ...	Mining ... ..	39	113

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† Now called South Melbourne.

‡ The population of Geelong, combined with that of Geelong West and their immediate suburbs (Greater Geelong), was 20,149.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Glenluce ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Mining and agri- culture	19	76
Glenlyon ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture ...	55	304
Glenorchy ... ..	Borong ...	Wimmera Riv.	Grazing ... ..	22	128
Glenrowan ... ..	Moira ...	... ..	Grazing and agri- culture	31	137
Gobur ... ..	Anglesey ...	Godfrey's Creek	Mining ... ..	13	64
Goldsborough ...	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ... ..	174	835
Goornong ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	16	72
Gordons ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Mining ... ..	182	984
Gower ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	43	159
Gowerville ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	51	276
Grant ... ..	Dargo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	20	89
Graytown ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Spring Creek	Mining ... ..	55	161
Great Western ...	Borong ...	Concongella Creek	Mining and agri- culture	87	436
Greendale ... ..	Bourke ...	Dale's Creek ...	Agriculture and grazing	22	87
Greensborough ...	Bourke ...	Plenty River	Agriculture ...	42	188
Guildford ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	177	765
Haddon ... ..	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Agriculture and mining	82	428
Hamilton (b) ... ..	Dundas and Normanby	Grangeburn Creek	Agriculture and commerce	539	2,967
Happy Valley and adjacent gold- workings	Grenville ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	138	563
Harcourt ... ..	Talbot ...	Barker's Creek	Agriculture and grazing	34	183
Harrietville ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	16	80
Harrow ... ..	Lowan ...	Glenelg River	Grazing ... ..	47	237
Hastings ... ..	Mornington	Western Port	Fishing ... ..	51	279
Havelock ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	76	265
Hawkesdale ... ..	Villiers ...	Tea Tree Creek	Grazing ... ..	31	219
Hawthorn (b) ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,045	6,019
Healesville ... ..	Evelyn ...	Watts River ...	Agriculture ...	49	207
Heathcote (b) ... ..	Dalhousie ...	McIvor Creek	Agriculture and mining	266	1,203
Heidelberg ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	102	457
Hepburn ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	34	121
Hexham ... ..	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ... ..	24	141
Heyfield ... ..	Tanjil ...	Thomson River	Agriculture and grazing	49	231
Heywood ... ..	Normanby ...	Fitzroy River	Agriculture and grazing	28	153
Highton ... ..	Grant ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	57	244
Hillsborough ... ..	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	25	131
Hochkirch ... ..	Normanby ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	40	215
Homebush ... ..	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	120	457
Horsham ... ..	Borong ...	Wimmera River	Agriculture and grazing	298	1,644
Hotham (t) ... ..	Bourke ..	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	3,316	17,839

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

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

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Llanelly (see Maidentown). Lockwood ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	83	402
Longford ... ..	Buln Buln ...	La Trobe River	Grazing ... ..	8	55
Longwood ... ..	Delatite and Moirā	Nine-mile Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	42	208
Lorne ... ..	Polwarth ...	Loutit Bay ...	Watering place	19	149
Lower Buckland ...	Delatite ...	Buckland Riv.	Mining ... ..	213	775
Lubeck ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	13	66
Lucknow ... ..	Dargo ...	Mitchell River	Agriculture ...	57	296
Macarthur ... ..	Normanby ...	Eumeralla Riv.	Grazing ... ..	65	307
Macedon ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	123	596
Maddingley ... ..	Grant ...	Werribee River	Farming ... ..	18	86
Maffra ... ..	Tanjil ...	Macallister Riv.	Agriculture and grazing	92	489
Maidentown ... ..	Gladstone ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	40	178
Maidstone ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	38	169
Majorca (b) ... ..	Talbot ...	Mt. Greenock Creek	Agriculture and mining	253	994
Maldon ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Creek	Agriculture and mining	650	2,809
Malmsbury (b) ...	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	250	1,329
Malvern ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	167	1,012
Mansfield ... ..	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek ..	Agriculture ...	78	402
Marong ... ..	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	Agriculture and mining	24	134
Marshall Town ...	Grant ...	Barwon River	Agriculture ...	45	225
Maryborough (b) ...	Talbot ...	Four-mile Ck.	Mining ... ..	739	3,297
Marysville ... ..	Anglesey ...	Stevenson River	Mining ... ..	12	76
Matlock ... ..	Wonnangatta	... ..	Mining ... ..	27	115
Maude ... ..	Grant and Grenville	Moorabool Riv.	Agriculture ...	8	47
McIntyre's gold- workings	Gladstone ...	Orville Creek	Mining ... ..	32	102
†Melbourne (City only) (c)	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Metropolis ...	11,298	65,859
Melton ... ..	Bourke ...	Toolern Toolern Creek	Agriculture ...	64	330
Meredith ... ..	Grant ...	Coole Barghurk Creek	Agriculture and mining	34	211
Merino ... ..	Normanby ...	Merino Creek	Agriculture ...	61	297
Merton ... ..	Anglesey ...	Merton Creek	Mining ... ..	9	38
Metung ... ..	Tambo ...	Lake King ...	Fishing ... ..	16	41
Miner's Rest ... ..	Grenville and Ripon	Burrumbeet Creek	Agriculture ...	71	439
Minyip ... ..	Borong ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	80	421
Mitchelltown ... ..	Tanjil ...	Mitchell River	Grazing ... ..	60	350
Mitiamo ... ..	Bendigo ...	Mount Hope C.	Agriculture ...	11	68
Mitta Mitta ... ..	Bogong ...	Mitta Mitta R.	Mining ... ..	30	166
Moe ... ..	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	36	153

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The total population of Melbourne, with its immediate suburbs (Greater Melbourne), was 282,947.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Moliagul ... ..	Gladstone ...	Burnt Creek ...	Mining ... ..	42	97
Moonambel and adjacent gold- workings	Kara Kara ...	Mountain Creek	Mining ... ..	166	604
Mooroopna ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ... ..	142	812
Morang ... ..	Bourke ...	Plenty River	Agriculture ... ..	25	144
Mordialloc ... ..	Bourke ...	Mordialloc Ck. and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	58	328
Mornington ... ..	Mornington	Tanti Creek and Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	102	525
Morrison's ... ..	Grant ...	Moorabool Riv.	Mining ... ..	90	414
Mortlake ... ..	Hampden ...	...	Grazing ... ..	125	626
Morwell ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Morwell River	Agriculture ... ..	27	162
Mount Clear ... ..	Grenville ...	...	Mining ... ..	31	129
Mount Pleasant ...	Bogong ...	...	Mining ... ..	10	60
Moyston ... ..	Borong ...	Mt. William C.	Grazing ... ..	22	104
Muckleford ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Ck.	Agriculture ... ..	15	76
Murchison ... ..	Rodney ...	Goulburn River	Agriculture ... ..	96	464
Murtoa ... ..	Borong ...	...	Agriculture ... ..	110	623
Myerstown ... ..	Bendigo ...	Myer's Creek	Mining ... ..	93	415
Myrniong ... ..	Bourke ...	Myrniong Creek	Agriculture ... ..	12	81
Myrtleford ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining and agri- culture	59	300
Nagambie ... ..	Moira ...	Goulburn River	Agriculture ... ..	79	456
Nalinga ... ..	Moira ...	Broken River	Agriculture ... ..	2	11
Napoleons ... ..	Grenville ...	...	Mining ... ..	92	465
Narracan ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Narracan Creek	Agriculture ... ..	41	190
Natimuk ... ..	Lowan ...	Lake Natimuk	Grazing ... ..	21	85
Navarre ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Creek	Grazing ... ..	18	70
Neilborough (see Raywood).					
Nelson ... ..	Normanby ...	Glenelg River	Grazing and agri- culture	19	112
Newbridge ... ..	Bendigo ...	Loddon River	Grazing and mining	42	218
Newry ... ..	Tanjil ...	Macallister R.	Agriculture ... ..	14	87
Newstead ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Agriculture and mining	61	285
Newtown ... ..	Talbot ...	...	Mining ... ..	33	106
Newtown and Chil- well (b)	Grant ...	Barwon River	Suburb of Geelong	898	4,642
Nhill ... ..	Lowan ...	...	Grazing ... ..	14	111
Nicholson River ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson Riv.	Mining ... ..	24	59
Nillumbik ... ..	Evelyn ...	Arthur's Creek	Agriculture and mining	34	187
Ninyeunook ... ..	Tatchera ...	Avoca River ...	Grazing and agri- culture	35	189
Northcote ... ..	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Ck.	Suburb of Mel- bourne	250	1,316
Numurkah ... ..	Moira ...	...	Agriculture ... ..	18	96
Oakleigh ... ..	Bourke ...	Kooyong-Koot Creek	Agriculture ... ..	36	178
Omeo ... ..	Benambra ..	Mitta Mitta R.	Agriculture and mining	79	355
Ondit (see Beeac).					

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

## CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Orford ... ..	Villiers ...	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	22	147
Ormond ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	16	94
Osborne's Flat ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	54	330
Oxley ... ..	Delatite ...	King River ...	Agriculture ...	17	81
Palmerston ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Albert ... ..	Commerce ...	14	62
Panmure ... ..	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture ...	32	203
Paynesville ... ..	Tanjil ...	... ..	Fishing ... ..	25	94
Pearsonstown (see Walhalla).					
Penshurst ... ..	Villiers ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	117	595
Percydale ... ..	Kara Kara ...	Fiddler's Creek	Mining ... ..	72	244
Peter's Diggings and adjacent gold- workings	Kara Kara ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	83	323
Porepunkah ... ..	Bogong ...	Ovens River ...	Mining ... ..	21	104
Port Albert ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	27	148
Portarlington ... ..	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Agriculture ...	118	619
Port Campbell ... ..	Heytesbury	Port Campbell	Agriculture ...	48	256
Port Melbourne (see Sandridge).					
Portland (b) ... ..	Normanby ...	Wattle Hill Ck.	Grazing ... ..	453	2,265
Portsea ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	13	89
Prahran (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,134	21,168
Preston ... ..	Bourke ...	Merri Merri Creek	Suburb of Mel- bourne	106	596
Prinetown ... ..	Heytesbury	Port Ronald ...	Shipping place ...	11	55
Pyalong ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Creek	Agriculture ...	15	62
Queenscliff (b) ... ..	Grant ...	Entrance to Port Phillip Bay	Watering place ...	208	1,216
Queenstown (Cale- donia Diggings) and adjacent gold- workings	Evelyn ...	Diamond Creek	Mining ... ..	287	1,162
Raglan ... ..	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Agriculture ...	27	133
Raywood (b) ... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	91	426
Red Hill ... ..	Bourke ...	Lerderberg Riv.	Agriculture ...	33	135
Redbank and adja- cent gold-work- ings	Kara Kara ...	Cherry Tree Creek	Mining ... ..	42	174
Redcastle ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	22	126
Redruth ... ..	Dundas ...	Wannon River	Grazing ... ..	10	62
Reedy Creek gold- workings	Anglesey and Dalhousie	Reedy Creek ...	Mining ... ..	126	578
Richmond (c) ... ..	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra River	Suburb of Mel- bourne	4,744	23,405
Rochester ... ..	Bendigo and Rodney	Campaspe River	Agriculture ...	116	599
Rochford ... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	12	50
Rokewood ... ..	Grenville ...	Kurucaruc Creek	Agriculture and mining	37	164
Romsey ... ..	Bourke ...	Five-mile Creek	Agriculture ...	52	313
Rosebud ... ..	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Fishing ... ..	14	49
Rosedale ... ..	Buln Buln ...	La Trobe River	Agriculture ...	90	505
Rothwell (see Little River).					
Rowsley ... ..	Grant ...	Parwan Creek	Agriculture ...	25	117

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.



CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Rupanyup ...	Borong ...	Dunmunkle Ck.	Grazing ...	25	131
Rushworth ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ...	166	653
Russell's Creek ...	Villiers ...	Russell's Creek	Mining ...	54	289
Russell's Creek gold-workings ...	Tanjil ...	Russell's Creek	Mining ...	34	76
Rutherglen (b) ...	Bogong ...	... ..	Agriculture and mining	98	484
Rye ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Lime-burning ...	21	65
Sale (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek	Agriculture ...	583	3,073
Sandford ...	Normanby ...	Wannon River	Agriculture ...	34	180
† Sandhurst (c) ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	Mining ...	5,792	28,153
‡ Sandridge (b) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,779	8,771
Sarsfield ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson River	Agriculture ...	16	87
Scarsdale (see Browns).					
Schnapper Point (see Mornington).					
Seaton ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	Grazing ...	18	86
Sebastian ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	35	197
Sebastopol (b) ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee Riv.	Mining ...	485	2,498
Separation ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Grazing ...	28	111
Seymour ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	167	840
Shelbourne ...	Bendigo ...	Back Creek ...	Agriculture ...	20	90
Shelford ...	Grant ...	Yarrowee Riv.	Grazing ...	19	120
Shepparton ...	Moira ...	Goulburn Riv.	Agriculture ...	197	1,090
Skipton ...	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	Agriculture and grazing	17	108
Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	Bullarook Creek	Agriculture and grazing	34	245
Smythesdale (b) ...	Grenville ...	Smythe's Creek	Mining ...	163	685
Snowy Creek ...	Bogong ...	Snowy Creek	Mining ...	69	201
Sorrento ...	Mornington	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place...	51	246
South Melbourne (see Emerald Hill).					
Springs ...	Talbot ...	McCullum's Ck.	Mining ...	13	56
St. Arnaud (b) ...	Kara Kara ...	St. Arnaud Ck.	Mining ...	555	2,629
St. Clair ...	Wonnangatta	... ..	Mining ...	2	10
St. Kilda (b) ...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,981	11,654
St. Leonards ...	Grant ...	Port Phillip Bay	Watering place...	28	108
Stanley ...	Bogong ...	Nine-mile Creek	Mining ...	53	236
Stanley and Stanley Road gold-work- ings	Bogong ...	... ..	Mining ...	106	397
Stawell (b) ...	Borong ...	Pleasant Creek	Mining ...	1,468	7,348
Steiglitz ...	Grant ...	Sutherland's Ck.	Mining ...	73	275
Store Creek ...	Dargo ...	Store Creek ...	Mining ...	3	12
Stradbroke ...	Buln Buln ...	Merriman's Ck.	Agriculture ...	19	103
Strangways ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Mining ...	21	98
Stratford ...	Tanjil ...	Avon River ...	Agriculture ...	82	424
Strathfieldsaye ...	Bendigo ...	Axe, Emu, and Sheepwash Creeks	Agriculture ...	18	86
Streatham ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	Grazing ...	11	62

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† The population of Sandhurst, Eaglehawk, and their immediate suburbs (Greater Sandhurst) was 36,640.

‡ Now called Port Melbourne.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—*continued.*

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Stuartmill and adjacent gold-workings	Kara Kara ...	Strathfillan Ck.	Mining ... ..	63	245
Sunbury (exclusive of Lunatic Asylum)	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek	Agriculture ...	80	459
Sutton Grange ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Grazing and agriculture	9	55
Swan Hill ... ..	Tatchera ...	Murray River	Grazing ... ..	56	288
Swift's Creek gold-workings	Dargo ...	Swift's Creek	Mining ... ..	56	204
Tahara ... ..	Normanby ...	Wannon River	Agriculture ...	10	48
Talbot (b) ... ..	Talbot ...	Back Creek ...	Agriculture and mining	570	2,318
Talbotville ...	Dargo ...	Wongungarra River	Mining ... ..	7	34
Tallangatta ...	Benambra ...	Tallangatta Ck.	Mining ... ..	25	158
Tallarook ...	Dalhousie ...	Dabyminga Ck.	Agriculture and grazing	29	151
Tambo ... ..	Dargo ...	Tambo River...	Grazing ... ..	21	129
Taradale (old borough)	Dalhousie and Talbot	Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	339	1,466
Tarnagulla (b) ...	Gladstone ...	Loddon River	Mining ... ..	213	886
Tarilta ... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ... ..	53	179
Tarraville ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Tarra River ...	Agriculture ...	56	273
Tarrawingee ...	Bogong ...	Hodgson's Crk.	Agriculture ...	15	79
Tatura ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	41	196
Teesdale ... ..	Grant ...	Native Hut Ck.	Agriculture ...	37	181
Templestowe ...	Bourke ...	Yarra Yarra R.	Agriculture ...	28	111
Terang ... ..	Hampden ...	Lake Terang ...	Agriculture and grazing	123	573
Thomastown ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	38	221
Thowgla Creek ...	Benambra ...	Thowgla Creek	Mining ... ..	83	193
Timor and Chinaman's Flat gold-workings	Talbot ...	Timor and Bet Bet Creeks	Mining ... ..	183	696
Toolamba ... ..	Rodney ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	7	32
Toongabbie ...	Tanjil ...	Rosedale Creek	Grazing ... ..	21	137
Towong ... ..	Benambra ...	Murray River	Grazing ... ..	16	80
Trafalgar ... ..	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	37	207
Traralgon ... ..	Buln Buln ...	Traralgon Creek	Mining ... ..	66	338
Trentham ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Branch of Coliban River	Mining ... ..	55	252
Tylden ... ..	Dalhousie ...	Little Coliban River	Agriculture and mining	35	201
Vaughan ... ..	Talbot ...	Loddon River	Mining ... ..	131	390
Violet Town ...	Delatite and Moira	Honeysuckle Creek	Agriculture and grazing	50	284
Waanyarra ... ..	Gladstone ...	Waanyarra Ck.	Mining ... ..	29	91
Wabdallah ... ..	Grant ...	... ..	Grazing ... ..	21	133
Wagra ... ..	Croajingolong	... ..	Grazing ... ..	7	32
Wahgunyah ... ..	Bogong ...	Murray River	Agriculture ...	79	452
Wallace ... ..	Grant ...	Western Moorabool River	Agriculture ...	39	232
Wallan Wallan ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	48	243
Walhalla (b) ...	Tanjil ...	Stringer's Creek	Mining ... ..	390	1,614
Walmer ... ..	Talbot ...	Muckleford Ck.	Agriculture ...	12	49
Wandiligong ...	Delatite ...	Morse's Creek	Mining ... ..	251	1,105
Wangaratta (b) ...	Delatite, Bogong, Moira	Ovens and King Rivers	Agriculture ...	275	1,331

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1881\*—continued.

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

City, Town, Borough, or Township.	Position.		Pursuits connected with—	Inhabited Dwellings.	Population.
	County.	On what Water.			
Warburton ...	Evelyn ...	Britannia Creek	Mining ...	14	58
Warracknabeal ...	Borong ...	Yerriambiack Creek	Agriculture ...	34	205
Warragul ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	156	839
Warrak ...	Kara Kara ...	Mount Cole Creek	Agriculture ...	7	35
Warruk Warruk ...	Tanjil ...	Thomson River	Agriculture ...	10	49
Warrantdyte ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra River	Grazing ...	67	270
Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	52	304
Warrnambool (b) ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins River	Agriculture ...	848	4,839
Waterford ...	Dargo ...	Mitchell River	... ..	7	27
Waterloo ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture and grazing	68	311
Waterloo gold- workings	Ripon ...	... ..	Mining ...	196	679
Wedderburn ...	Gladstone ...	Korong Creek	Mining ...	131	533
Wehla ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	Mining ...	39	65
Whipstick ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	46	147
†White Hills ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	Mining ...	15	69
White Hills ...	Talbot ...	... ..	Mining ...	31	94
Whittlesea... ..	Evelyn and Bourke	Plenty River...	Agriculture ...	72	372
Whroo ...	Rodney ...	... ..	Mining ...	69	281
Wickliffe ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins River	Grazing ...	22	126
Williamstown (b)...	Bourke ...	Hobson's Bay...	Suburb of Mel- bourne	1,770	9,034
Winchelsea ...	Grant and Grenville	Barwon River	Grazing ...	81	427
Winslow ...	Villiers ...	Lake Cartcar- ronge	Agriculture ...	22	103
Winton ...	Moira ...	Seven-mile Ck.	Grazing ...	14	85
Wodonga ...	Bogong ...	Murray River	Agriculture and mining	147	788
Woodend ...	Dalhousie ...	Five-mile Creek	Agriculture ...	215	1,148
Woodford ...	Villiers ...	Merri River ...	Agriculture ...	63	296
Wood's Point (b) ...	Wonnangatta	Goulburn River	Mining ...	131	562
Woodside ...	Buln Buln ...	Bruthen Creek	Grazing ...	20	141
Woodstock ...	Bourke ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	152
Woolsthorpe ...	Villiers ...	Spring Creek...	Grazing ...	31	182
Wooronook ...	Kara Kara ...	Lake Wooro- nook	Grazing ...	14	77
Wyndham... ..	Bourke and Grant	Werribee River	Agriculture and grazing	57	320
Yackandandah ...	Bogong ...	Yackandandah Creek	Mining ...	108	482
Yambuk ...	Villiers ...	Shaw River ...	Agriculture ...	48	278
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn ...	Plenty River...	Agriculture ...	29	152
Yandoit ...	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	Mining ...	18	77
Yarra Flats ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra Yarra River	Agriculture ...	49	288
Yarram Yarram ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	22	112
Yarrowonga ...	Moira ...	Murray River	Agriculture ...	62	366
Yea ...	Anglesey ...	Muddy Creek	Agriculture and mining	49	249
Yendon ...	Grant ...	... ..	Agriculture ...	34	210

\* See footnote (\*) to page 49 ante.

† Portion outside City of Sandhurst.

Mining  
population.

109. 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 1883, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 31,621, or 3,568 less than at the census. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1883.

Alluvial miners	... 17,543	European miners	... 25,234
Quartz miners	... 14,078	Chinese miners	... 6,387
	—————		—————
Total	... 31,621	Total	... 31,621
	—————		—————

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

110. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1883 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,500, the numbers being 13,867 and 11,367 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 211, as against 6,176 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

111. 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:—

\* 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.

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

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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

113. 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

114. 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

\* 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

‡ See paragraph 6 ante.

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

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

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

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

117. 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 :—

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

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

119. 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>104,982*</b>

120. 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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,941,842</b>

\* 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.

Area of Queensland and other countries.

Area of South Australia and other countries.

Area of Western Australia and other countries.

Areas of Tasmania and Greece compared.

Areas of New Zealand and Italy compared.

Area of Australia and certain countries.



121. 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
Total ... ..	3,072,200

122. 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 ten years ended with 1882, are shown in the following table :—

POPULATIONS\* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ... ..	1873	414,917	357,122	772,039	86·07	8·785
	1874	418,534	364,740	783,274	87·15	8·913
	1875	421,023	370,376	791,399	87·97	9·005
	1876	424,838	376,879	801,717	88·71	9·122
	1877	430,616	384,878	815,494	89·38	9·279
	1878	435,691	391,748	827,439	89·91	9·415
	1879	441,434	399,186	840,620	90·43	9·565
	1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	90·51	9·786
	1881	464,222	418,010	882,232	90·05	10·039
	1882	477,475	428,750	906,225	89·80	10·312
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·812
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·890
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·962
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·037
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·142
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·244
	1879	384,044	319,099	703,143	83·09	2·271
	1880	405,840	333,545	739,385	82·19	2·391
	1881	429,278	351,987	781,265	82·00	2·527
	1882	449,342	368,126	817,468	81·93	2·644
Queensland ... ..	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·220
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·245
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·272
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·280
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·304
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·315
	1879	130,867	86,984	217,851	66·47	·326
	1880	134,216	91,861	226,077	68·44	·338
	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372

\* The figures relating to Victoria for all the years, and to New South Wales for 1879 and 1880, have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1881. It does not appear that any of the other colonies have corrected their populations in back years since the census was taken. For populations to the end of 1883, 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.

POPULATIONS\* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
South Australia ‡ ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·233
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677	92·54	·250
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
	1879	135,198	124,262	259,460	91·91	·287
	1880	139,175	128,398	267,573	92·26	·296
	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·028
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·029
	1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	72·41	·029
	1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	75·25	·030
	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·951
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·950
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·930
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	3·999
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·061
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·169
	1879	59,447	53,022	112,469	89·19	4·264
	1880	60,550	54,212	114,762	89·53	4·351
	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
New Zealand § ...	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·844
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·287
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·613
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·837
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	4·015
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·159
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·459
	1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	80·67	4·661
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977

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

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

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ 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.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

124. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, and several of the other colonies, the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did several years since. The sexes were most nearly equal in Victoria in 1880; in New South Wales in 1879; in Queensland in 1881; in South Australia in 1874; in Tasmania in 1875; but only in Western Australia and New Zealand in the last year shown, 1882. Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

125. At the end of 1882 there were on the continent of Australia nearly two million three hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two million nine hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the three years ended with 1882, were as follow:— Population of Australia and Australasia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1880 TO 1882.\*

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

126. According to the figures in the table, it appears that the population of the Australian continent is now increasing at the rate of nearly 90,000 per annum, and the population of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, is increasing at the rate of nearly 110,000 per annum. Increase of Australasian population.

\* At the end of 1883, the estimated population of Australia was 2,424,790, and that of Australasia 3,091,887.

Sexes  
diverging  
from  
equality.

127. 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.

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

Area and  
population  
of British  
dominions.

129. The following table shows the area, and the population at the beginning and end of the decennial period 1871-80, 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 :—

### BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	Census 1881.	
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
England and Wales* ...	58,489	22,856,804	26,115,699	446
Scotland ... ..	29,820	3,360,018	3,735,573	125
Ireland ... ..	32,531	5,412,377	5,174,836	159
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	216,080	215,374	...
<b>Total United Kingdom, &amp;c.</b>	<b>120,840</b>	<b>31,845,279</b>	<b>35,241,482</b>	<b>291</b>
Gibraltar†... ..	2	18,695	18,381	9,190
Malta† ... ..	119	141,918	149,782	1,258
Heligoland ... ..	1	1,913	2,001	2,001
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>120,962</b>	<b>32,007,805</b>	<b>35,411,646</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>ASIA.</b>				
British India ‡ ...	904,135	191,018,412	202,694,981	224
Ceylon ... ..	24,702	2,405,287	2,758,529	111
Straits Settlements... ..	1,445	308,097	423,384	293
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	4,898	6,298	210
Hong Kong ... ..	32	124,198	160,402	5,012
Aden ... ..	} 71 {	(1872) 22,707	34,711	} 491
Perim ... ..		211	149	
Cyprus ... ..	3,723	...	186,084§	50
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>934,138</b>	<b>193,883,810</b>	<b>206,264,538</b>	<b>221</b>

\* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1871 of 144,538, and in 1881 of 141,260.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 575,265 square miles, and contained a population of about 50 millions.

§ Figures taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha (cent-vingt-et-unième année)*, 1884 : Gotha, Justus Perthes.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles, 1881.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.		Persons to the Square Mile, 1881.
		1871.	Census 1881.	
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius and dependencies*	713	329,754	377,373	529
Natal ... ..	18,750	289,773	413,167	22
Cape Colony and dependencies†	221,950	(1865) 582,582	1,249,824	5
St. Helena... ..	47	6,241	5,059	107
Ascension ... ..	34	27	300	8
Lagos ... ..	73	62,021	75,270	1,031
Gold Coast ... ..	6,000	408,070	400,000	66
Sierra Leone* ... ..	468	37,089	60,546‡	129
Gambia ... ..	69	14,190	14,150	205
Total... ..	248,104	1,729,747	2,595,689	10·4
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ... ..	3,470,392	3,686,096	4,324,810	1·2
Newfoundland ... ..	40,200	146,536	179,509	4
Bermudas ... ..	19	12,121	13,948	734
Honduras ... ..	7,562	24,710	27,452	4
British Guiana ... ..	76,000	193,491	252,186	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas ... ..	5,390	39,162	43,521	8
Turk's Island ... ..	169	4,723	4,778	28
Jamaica... ..	4,193	506,154	580,804	138
St. Lucia ... ..	237	31,610	38,551	163
St. Vincent ... ..	147	35,688	40,548	276
Barbadoes ... ..	166	162,042	171,860	1,035
Grenada ... ..	133	37,684	42,403	319
Tobago ... ..	114	17,054	18,051	158
Virgin Isles ... ..	57	6,651	5,287	93
St. Christopher ... ..	68	28,169	29,137	428
Nevis ... ..	50	11,703	11,864	237
Antigua ... ..	170	35,157	35,244	207
Montserrat ... ..	32	8,693	10,083	315
Dominica ... ..	291	27,178	28,211	97
Trinidad ... ..	1,754	109,638	153,128	87
Total ... ..	3,607,144	5,124,260	6,011,375	1·7
<b>AUSTRALASIA &amp; SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,030	1,919,432§	2,740,127§	·9
Fiji   ... ..	7,740	...	(1880) 124,902	16
Falkland Islands ... ..	6,500	811	„ 1,553	·2
Total ... ..	3,089,270	1,920,243	2,866,582	·9
Grand Total British dominions	7,999,618	234,665,865	253,149,830	31·6

\* Exclusive of the military.

† The figures for the first period are those derived from the census of 1865, those for the second period include not only the population of the Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also the populations of Basutoland, 128,176; Griqualand East, 78,352; Griqualand West, 49,101; Transkei (part of), 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., 124,122.

‡ Only 271 of these are whites.

§ Exclusive of Aborigines. For number of Aborigines in each colony, according to the census of 1881, see table following paragraph 53 *ante*.

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

Increase of population of British possessions.

130. It will be observed that the total population of the British dominions increased from 235 millions to 253 millions between the periods referred to in the table, which is equal to a proportion of  $7\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. Of this increase,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions took place in the United Kingdom,  $11\frac{2}{3}$  millions in India, nearly 900,000 in Her Majesty's American possessions—over 600,000 of which occurred in the Dominion of Canada, 820,000 in Australasia, 670,000 in the Cape Colony (partly from an extension of territory), and, besides, a population of 311,000 was added by the acquisition of Cyprus and Fiji.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

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

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary † ... ..	264,443	(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	1881	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

\* 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  $\cdot386$  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.



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.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
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
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

\* 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.
<b>EUROPEAN—continued.</b>				
Turkey* ... ..	1,192,088	...	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
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
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
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
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
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
<b>AMERICAN.</b>				
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

\* 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.

§ 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 of Peru has been diminished and that of Chili increased by 15,920 square miles, and the population by 42,000 persons. 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.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
Haiti ...	9,230	1878	550,000	60
Honduras ...	46,505	...	350,000	8
Mexico ...	750,951	...	9,787,629	13
Nicaragua ...	51,647	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	1880	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	253,149,830	32
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,669,205	...	1,180,597,682	30

133. 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 more than five times as large as that of the United States, France and its possessions, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about sixty-six times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

134. 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 forty, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and twenty-seven; next, Italy with two hundred and

Density of population in various countries.

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

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

‡ 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.

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.

Area and population of the world.

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

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

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

Proportion of countries named to world.

136. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 132 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

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

137. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a five-hundred and twentieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a sixteen-hundredth of its population.

Overland migration not recorded.

138. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly

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

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 100 miles of the South Australian border—the journey being continued onwards by means of coaches. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. 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.

139. 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 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.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1883.

140. The arrivals and departures by sea\* recorded during 1883, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1883.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	46,391	20,201	66,592
Departures by sea ... ..	37,481	18,081	55,562
Excess of arrivals ... ..	8,910	2,120	11,030

Gain by im-  
migration,  
1882 and  
1883 com-  
pared.

141. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1883 than for 1882 by 7,188, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1883 than for 1882 by 7,038 ; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 150.

Adults and  
children ar-  
riving and  
[departing.

142. 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 1883 :—

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1883.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	60,008	5,880	704	66,592
Departures ... ..	50,490	4,304	768	55,562
Immigration in excess ... ..	9,518	1,576	...	11,030
Emigration " ... ..	...	...	64	...

Arrivals  
from and  
departures  
for different  
countries.

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

\* 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*.



ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1883.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	20,107	27,548	...	7,441
South and Western Australia ...	11,385	9,023	2,362	...
Tasmania ... ..	11,580	7,080	4,500	...
New Zealand ... ..	4,075	3,668	407	...
The United Kingdom ... ..	17,011	6,735	10,276	...
Foreign countries ... ..	2,434	1,508	926	...
Total ... ..	66,592	55,562	18,471	7,441

144. In the thirteen years 1871 to 1883, 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, only 2 in 1882, and not one in 1883, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1883.

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

145. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1883 numbered 433, viz., 430 males and 3 females, or 113 males more but Chinese immigration.

7 females fewer than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1883 of which there is any record is 568 (all but 7 of whom were males), as compared with 699 of both sexes in 1882 ; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia ; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth.

Chinese,  
where from  
and where  
to.

146. Of the Chinese who arrived, 50 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 19 from South Australia, 73 from Tasmania, 282 from Hong Kong, and 9 from other Chinese ports. Of those recorded as having left, 123 went to New South Wales, 97 to South Australia, 62 to Tasmania, and 286 to Foreign Ports.

Chinese im-  
migration,  
1853 to  
1883.

147. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853 ; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act\* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424 ; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed ; † but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861 ; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. The official records of the departures of Chinese by sea are of little value, as no complete account is kept of those who go to the adjacent colonies ; but the

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

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

arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1883.

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	

148. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 23 years was 13,608, or an average of 591 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000. Average number of Chinese immigrants.

149. 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 ten years ended with 1882. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :— Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1873	28,597	863	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,583	149	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,642	102	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,726	71	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,179	17	41,196	33,943	7,253
	1878	42,250	18	42,268	37,492	4,776
	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172
	1880*	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
New South Wales...	1873	23,882	140	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	28,676	1,080	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	29,994	973	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	31,479	1,463	32,942	21,923	11,019
	1877	32,610	6,018	38,628	20,174	18,454
	1878	34,689	5,190	39,879	22,913	16,966
	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317

NOTE.—For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

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

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Queensland	1873	8,237	6,904	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	11,848	8,877	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	19,446	5,363	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	14,825	7,006	21,831	9,695	12,136
	1877	16,811	5,785	22,596	10,408	12,188
	1878	9,226	6,913	16,139	11,890	4,249
	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
South Australia	1873	4,322	226	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	3,405	2,152	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	4,499	2,067	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	6,111	7,730	13,841	4,995	8,846
	1877	9,114	4,947	14,061	8,367	5,694
	1878	10,322	4,250	14,572	8,174	6,398
	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
Western Australia	1873	285	...	285	639	— 354
	1874	660	...	660	601	59
	1875	733	...	733	520	213
	1876	...	409	409	650	— 241
	1877	270	343	613	575	38
	1878	246	76	322	471	— 149
	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932*	838	94
Tasmania	1873	6,759	28	6,787	7,039	— 252
	1874	6,247	18	6,265	7,714	— 1,449
	1875	6,519	16	6,535	8,075	— 1,540
	1876	8,523	48	8,571	8,169	402
	1877	9,710	7	9,717	9,270	447
	1878	9,524	44	9,568	8,483	1,085
	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
New Zealand	1873	4,818	8,754	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	11,847	32,118	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	11,367	20,370	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	8,737	9,677	18,414	6,459	11,955
	1877	7,643	5,344	12,987	6,611	6,376
	1878	9,645	6,618	16,263	5,761	10,502
	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723
	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489

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

\* The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

150. With a slight exception in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, the returns show that more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but it has been already explained\* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last 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. In New Zealand the falling-off in the net immigration during the last three years, and especially during the last two years, has been very great. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1882 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1882.

Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.	
1. New South Wales ...	19,317	5. Tasmania ...	1,419
2. Queensland ...	17,043	6. South Australia ...	734
3. Victoria ...	10,880	7. Western Australia ...	94
4. New Zealand ...	3,489		

151. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1882 by excess of immigration over emigration was 48,068 ; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 52,976. The defect, however, which has already † been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies ; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

152. Whilst in 1882 immigration received virtually no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia, it was still largely subsidized in New South Wales and Queensland. 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 above Queensland ; and South Australia—which, if there had been no State-assisted immigration, would actually have lost 388 persons by excess of emigrants over immigrants—stands at the bottom of the list ; 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 :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

\* See paragraph 139 ante.

† See paragraphs 36 et seq. ante.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1882.

Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.			Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		
1. New South Wales	...	16,084	5. Tasmania	...	1,278
2. Victoria	...	10,878	6. Western Australia	...	94*
3. Queensland	...	6,748	7. South Australia	...	— 388†
4. New Zealand	...	2,763			

Imperial emigration returns.

153. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,† the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1883 numbered 397,157, and of these 73,017, or about 18 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. Although the whole number shows a falling-off as compared with 1882 of over 16,000, the emigrants to Australasia were nearly twice as numerous as in the previous year, and, with one exception in the early years of the gold discoveries, viz., 1854, were considerably in excess of those recorded in any former year. This large increase of emigrants to Australasia, taken in conjunction with a considerable decrease to the United States and other places, is referred to as one of the distinguishing features of the emigration movement in 1883, and is assumed to be largely attributable to monetary assistance rendered to immigration by some of the Australasian colonies, as well as to the rapid development of these colonies in recent years. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during each of the last thirteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the ten years ended with 1882 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1871 TO 1883.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	23,109	14,105
1879	42,178	23,131	19,047
1880	25,438	9,838	15,600
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	...	...
Total in thirteen years ...	448,820	...	...

\* It is not known whether any of the immigrants to Western Australia were assisted.

† Emigrants in excess of unassisted immigrants.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1883, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 8th February, 1884.



154. In the ten years 1871 to 1880, 14 per cent. of the whole 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, and further increased to over 18½ per cent. in 1883. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not so high in 1883, 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 thirteen years referred to :—

Destination of emigrants from the United Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1883.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
<b>NUMBERS.</b>					
1871 to 1880 ...	2,228,396	313,106	232,213	1,531,851	151,226
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
<b>Total in 13 years</b>	<b>3,431,355</b>	<b>448,820</b>	<b>373,815</b>	<b>2,387,589</b>	<b>221,131</b>
<b>PROPORTIONS PER CENT.</b>					
1871 to 1880 ...	100·00	14·05	10·42	68·74	6·79
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
<b>Total in 13 years</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>13·08</b>	<b>10·89</b>	<b>69·58</b>	<b>6·45</b>

155. Included in the 73,017 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1883 were 56,447 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 33,985 males and 22,462 females. Of the former, 9,282, or 27 per cent., and of the latter, 9,244, or 41 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 1,441 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 7,689 ; miners, quarrymen, 845 ; builders, 51 ; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 1,299 ; brick and tile makers, &c., 107 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 586 ; engineers, 428 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 210 ; cabinetmakers, 176 ; carpenters, joiners, &c., 2,137 ; coach-makers, wheelwrights, &c., 141 ; millwrights, 18 ; printers, 146 ; coopers, 53 ; tanners and curriers, 37 ; spinners and weavers, 49 ; shipwrights, 18 ; clock and watch makers, 56 ; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.,

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

11; saddlers, 83; painters, plumbers, &c., 966; other artisans and mechanics, 712; bootmakers, 288; tailors, 247; shopkeepers, &c., 840; butchers, &c., 245; bakers, 253; millers and maltsters, 48; sailors, 59; domestic servants, 44; general labourers, 3,993; sawyers, 73; clerks and agents, 755; army and navy officers, 22; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,691; other trades and professions, &c., 1,827; not stated, 6,335. Of the 22,462 adult females, 8,262 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; 52 gentlewomen and governesses; 249 milliners, &c.; 22 shopwomen; 175 of other occupations; and 13,702 unspecified.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

156. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 7,318 in 1882, and 7,155 in 1883. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 31,286 in the former and 65,862 in the latter year.

Municipalities.

157. 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.

Number of municipalities.

158. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 58 in 1882 and 60 in 1883; and the shires 119 in both years.

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

159. 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 1883:—

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

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

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1883.\*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat ... ..	3,840	2,750	550	140,468	14,047	2,060
Ballarat ... ..	4,090	21,646	4,857	1,307,960	136,246	23,786
Ballarat East ... ..	4,331	15,700	3,456	580,000	58,270	10,995
Belfast ... ..	5,902	1,850	394	161,355	10,734	1,756
Brighton ... ..	3,288	4,861	957	585,870	58,587	7,764
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	900	180	12,665	2,533	300
Brunswick ... ..	2,722	6,434	1,396	480,900	48,090	5,862
Buninyong ... ..	3,424	1,440	295	61,330	6,133	1,189
Carisbrook ... ..	5,395	1,130	254	54,000	5,325	981
Castlemaine ... ..	5,760	7,000	1,500	213,077	30,440	5,255
Chewton ... ..	5,760	1,700	558	35,415	7,083	664
Clunes ... ..	5,760	5,154	950	155,170	15,517	3,215
Collingwood ... ..	1,139	25,100	5,315	1,342,510	134,251	18,544
Creswick ... ..	4,760	3,800	775	78,246	13,041	2,977
Daylesford ... ..	4,062	3,950	990	160,000	15,259	4,638
Dunolly ... ..	5,760	1,500	400	75,920	9,490	1,817
Eaglehawk ... ..	3,640	8,800	1,660	281,440	28,144	5,517
Echuca ... ..	4,308	5,000	1,066	421,212	35,101	3,857
Essendon ... ..	4,000	3,500	625	900,000	35,291	4,067
Fitzroy ... ..	923	23,200	4,811	1,765,050	176,505	21,160
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	3,350	673	495,780	29,789	2,319
Footscray ... ..	3,075	7,000	1,150	900,000	60,000	7,155
Geelong ... ..	3,012	10,000	2,250	711,980	71,198	13,841
Geelong West ... ..	859	4,659	1,200	186,120	18,612	2,591
Hamilton ... ..	5,100	3,000	640	201,817	18,347	3,256
Hawthorn ... ..	2,389	7,011	1,397	856,740	85,674	6,333
Heathcote ... ..	3,594	1,250	270	45,516	5,690	870
Horsham ... ..	5,760	1,720	415	270,000	18,225	2,165
Hotham ... ..	565	18,250	3,800	1,107,277	107,277	17,445
Inglewood ... ..	2,560	1,203	300	63,593	7,227	1,422
Kew ... ..	3,553	5,600	650	448,110	44,811	4,387
Koroit ... ..	5,599	1,437	268	150,625	12,050	1,853
Majorca ... ..	5,005	994	273	29,680	3,710	551
Malmsbury ... ..	4,214	1,300	356	73,620	7,362	2,314
Maryborough ... ..	5,760	3,500	731	173,910	17,391	2,928
Melbourne ... ..	5,020	66,931	13,906	10,321,620	1,032,162	135,102
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,645	977	225,570	22,557	2,814
Northcote ... ..	2,850	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Portland ... ..	2,860	2,200	500	179,850	17,985	2,513
Port Melbourne †	2,366	9,029	1,974	505,800	56,200	9,621
Prahran ... ..	2,320	25,300	5,254	2,678,442	223,204	20,366
Queenscliff ... ..	2,173	1,320	263	94,930	9,493	2,107
Raywood ... ..	5,760	490	102	23,590	2,083	403
Richmond ... ..	1,430	25,465	5,603	1,404,640	140,464	17,771
Rutherglen ... ..	1,280	500	130	24,205	2,421	632
Sale ... ..	5,442	3,500	633	202,000	22,457	2,664
Sandhurst ... ..	7,900	28,750	6,650	1,687,370	168,737	25,681

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

† Port Melbourne was formerly called Sandridge.

‡ No returns; borough only recently formed (22nd May, 1883).

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,570	523	32,460	5,410	1,043
Smythesdale ...	1,440	562	154	11,298	2,260	208
South Melbourne*	2,311	28,200	6,200	2,100,470	210,047	27,710
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,564	542	154,560	15,456	2,378
St. Kilda ...	1,886	13,346	2,580	1,876,488	156,374	14,210
Stawell ...	5,996	6,150	1,500	169,330	24,190	4,247
Talbot ...	5,578	2,300	560	41,730	8,346	1,274
Tarnagulla...	5,133	886	250	40,000	5,108	862
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,600	375	45,000	9,026	1,253
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,400	250	97,000	9,711	1,745
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,112	1,065	363,412	28,934	6,739
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,320	1,876	537,100	48,956	8,888
Wood's Point ...	2,560	500	130	11,150	2,250	264
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>225,996†</b>	<b>458,329</b>	<b>97,359</b>	<b>37,355,371</b>	<b>3,571,281</b>	<b>486,329</b>

Shires.

160. 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 1883 :—

## SHIRES, 1883.‡

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	3,750	725	268,560	22,380	6,442
Alexandra ...	724	2,700	590	203,000	20,013	4,884
Ararat ...	1,461	5,200	1,250	1,546,044	77,302	10,905
Avoca ...	437	5,500	1,580	243,900	24,390	4,287
Avon ...	318	1,700	320	310,186§	22,921	4,152
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,040	500	257,409	20,593	2,826
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	5,250	1,350	650,000	43,596	13,511
Ballan ...	347	7,000	1,400	371,970	37,197	5,362
Ballarat ...	182	7,525	1,000	385,840	38,584	5,037
Bannockburn ...	139	2,100	329	230,000	17,708	2,797
Barrabool ...	191	1,985	500	223,760	22,376	2,670
Beechworth ...	303	8,000	1,800	377,970	37,797	7,841
Belfast ...	200	2,900	490	676,040	33,802	5,897
Bellarine ...	124	3,457	752	303,852	25,321	3,150
Benalla ...	1,181	6,500	1,755	603,560	55,356	6,857
Berwick ...	500	3,650	970	593,500	34,000	4,347
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,871	3,424
Boroondara ...	12	1,644	314	520,800	26,040	3,368
Braybrook ...	89	1,078	244	210,310	21,031	2,770

\* South Melbourne was formerly called Emerald Hill.

† Or 353 square miles.

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

§ Estimated from the annual value.

## SHIRES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Bright ...	833	4,000	900	200,000	23,825	5,061
Broadford ...	223	1,150	300	143,200	9,220	1,752
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,500	280	223,910	22,391	2,092
Bulla ...	105	2,000	246	363,705	24,247	1,560
Bulleen ...	33	1,600	335	192,000	11,953	2,052
Buln Buln ...	665	3,950	650	473,353	23,618	2,469
Bungaree ...	89	4,592	1,000	415,464	29,676	4,984
Buninyong ...	300	9,480	1,643	433,435	43,344	7,289
Caulfield ...	9	2,721	464	809,260	40,463	5,151
Chiltern ...	89	2,200	542	50,340	10,068	2,090
Coburg ...	7	2,550	400	153,655	15,366	1,985
Colac ...	1,090	5,500	1,070	914,832	76,236	9,471
Corio ...	230	2,300	500	300,000	28,900	3,402
Cranbourne ...	228	1,650	300	224,000	22,400	2,841
Creswick ...	202	11,000	1,600	1,075,200	71,600	8,175
Dandenong ...	58	1,700	330	180,642	15,054	2,896
Darebin ...	79	1,300	200	142,000	14,200	2,061
Dundas ...	1,364	3,250	450	1,494,800	74,740	10,974
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,375	930	749,925	49,995	6,230
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	380	316,470	31,647	3,658
Echuca ...	1,408	8,917	1,950	1,289,590*	99,192	11,944
Eltham ...	208	2,300	540	300,000	15,000	2,333
Euroa ...	887	5,200	1,000	522,644	46,887	5,863
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	417	206,133	15,509	2,072
Gisborne ...	100	2,617	500	150,510	15,051	2,573
Glenelg ...	1,264	5,544	2,100	1,662,380	83,119	9,880
Glenlyon ...	127	2,000	450	147,530	14,753	2,150
Goulburn ...	290	1,640	346	451,860	22,593	2,929
Grenville ...	310	5,400	1,225	264,600	32,237	5,662
Hampden ...	1,738	5,498	1,130	2,337,880	116,894	17,646
Heidelberg ...	41	2,800	410	400,000	20,000	3,577
Howqua... ..	842	1,500	520	26,336	6,584	2,604
Huntly ...	321	3,764	591	312,660	31,266	5,242
Jika ...	11	4,113	785	245,811	24,582	4,038
Keilor ...	53	700	140	96,623	9,662	1,130
Kilmore... ..	86	2,108	506	179,545	17,955	2,704
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,350	984,462	63,990	9,203
Kowree ...	1,448	3,600	720	812,800	40,640	5,215
Kyneton ...	273	9,000	1,800	1,178,840	58,942	9,141
Leigh ...	379	1,777	500	375,680	37,568	6,056
Lexton ...	297	2,600	550	448,992	25,516	3,217
Lilydale ...	166	2,700	535	262,428	21,869	3,066
Lowan ...	9,400	5,500	1,600	840,000*	62,441	5,878
Maffra ...	1,064	3,377	654	798,280	39,904	6,426
Maldon ...	215	5,080	1,370	300,000	28,406	4,329
Malvern ...	6	1,850	300	605,780	30,289	3,655
Mansfield ...	864	3,000	600	300,000	24,044	3,505
Marong ...	566	7,910	1,900	607,090	60,709	8,430
Melton ...	104	1,038	185	151,010	15,101	1,891
Meredith ...	171	1,510	284	137,185	13,719	1,744
Merriang ...	123	865	173	162,030	16,203	1,576

\* Estimated from the annual value.

## SHIRES, 1883—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Metcalf	204	3,725	860	254,480	25,448	4,518
Minhamite	542	2,000	500	765,360	38,268	5,473
Moorabbin	31	3,750	725	357,662	29,814	4,840
Mornington	115	2,220	535	448,540	22,427	3,894
Mortlake	915	2,500	400	802,650	80,265	10,197
Mount Alexander	52	4,000	1,064	92,985	15,498	2,123
Mount Franklin	118	3,390	895	147,555	14,807	2,513
Mount Rouse	537	2,146	475	950,000	62,078	8,265
McIvor	570	3,400	860	286,194	22,900	3,013
Narracan	865	2,184	563	186,960	18,696	4,678
Newham	105	3,000	500	202,432	13,496	2,495
Newstead	105	4,500	750	173,180	17,318	2,862
North Ovens	234	1,900	370	144,620	14,462	2,476
Nunawading	23	2,000	475	157,800	15,780	3,026
Oakleigh	29	1,760	363	130,100	13,010	3,085
Omeo	1,674	1,850	400	291,445	14,572	2,903
Oxley	967	3,140	600	253,210	25,321	3,105
Phillip Island and Woolamai	290	1,480	345	112,540	11,254	1,834
Portland	1,607	6,400	1,150	604,860	60,487	6,962
Pyalong	216	900	275	179,640	11,976	1,569
Ripon	587	4,500	1,200	635,070	63,507	10,668
Romsey	91	3,000	596	492,400	24,620	3,478
Rosedale	810	2,640	567	420,800	42,080	4,825
Rutherglen	212	2,000	645	362,000	18,100	2,153
Seymour	412	2,500	500	186,016	23,252	2,854
Shepparton	764	7,000	1,600	677,690	67,769	7,699
South Barwon	53	1,950	389	127,130	12,713	2,458
Springfield	113	820	160	304,740	15,237	1,759
St. Arnaud	3,602	13,520	3,380	2,060,046	114,447	12,051
Stawell	1,001	3,500	800	590,486	45,422	5,288
Strathfieldsaye	229	3,529	855	129,504	21,584	2,691
Swan Hill	11,078	9,000	2,200	1,332,108	99,909	11,785
Talbot	183	2,500	560	176,020	17,602	2,559
Tambo	3,150	1,500	350	280,000	14,000	5,382
Towong	2,545	3,937	1,009	393,875	31,510	8,880
Traralgon	441	3,000	500	212,660	21,266	4,012
Tullaroop	219	5,200	1,000	186,029	26,576	3,376
Wannon	753	2,670	500	1,292,400	64,620	7,896
Waranga	1,126	14,000	2,000	1,841,180	92,059	13,493
Warragul	120	1,900	520	340,000	24,120	4,477
Warrnambool	610	8,260	1,792	2,048,000	104,602	14,879
Whittlesea	138	1,900	320	152,460	15,246	2,915
Wimmera	1,810	12,600	1,700	848,640	84,864	12,411
Winchelsea	609	3,000	575	570,000	40,315	5,013
Wodonga	97	1,507	279	199,860	9,993	3,186
Wyndham	275	1,380	235	742,180	37,109	4,405
Yackandandah	836	5,643	960	561,000	28,050	5,792
Yarrowonga	830	7,500	2,000	780,000	61,179	7,642
Yea	580	1,200	280	179,510*	17,951	3,916
Total	82,858	449,506	95,197	58,255,588	4,121,425	600,173

\* Estimated from the annual value.



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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

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

162. 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.

163. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1883 :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	458,329
Shires	...	...	...	449,506
Total				907,835

164. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1883 was 917,310. It therefore follows that ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government. Proportion to population of Victoria.

165. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1883 :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	110,566
Shires	...	...	...	106,659
Total				217,225

166. 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. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

167. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1883 :— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	97,359
Shires	...	...	...	95,197
Total				192,556

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

168. 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.

169. 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 twenty-seventh; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fiftieth; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a forty-fourth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

170. 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, 1878 TO 1883.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
0s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
0 9 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	5	6	2	2
0 10 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0 ...	26	21	22	22	25	26	95	102	103	103	111	111
1 2 ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3 ...	8	8	7	8	10	10	3	3	2	2	1	2
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
1 6 ...	13	16	12	13	12	11	6	3	5	4	3	1
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 ...	2	1	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 ...	3	3	3	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 0 ...	4	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	57	57	57	58	60	112	115	117	117	119	119

High and low ratings.

171. It will be observed that only one municipality in the year 1883 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.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

172. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, and 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, were rated at the same amount.

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

173. In 1878 and 1879, 5; in 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6; and in 1883, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; in 1880 and 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; and in 1883, 37 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

174. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the ten years ended with 1883, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1883, as compared with 1882, the increase of the whole number of properties was 7,277, of which 6,080 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1,197 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 £400 and £500, in which there was a slight decrease :—

Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1883.

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.	
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>								
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>								
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>								
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

175. In the nine years ended with 1883 the total increase in the number of properties was 46,530, of which 22,111 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 24,419 in shires.

Increase in nine years.

176. 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 ten years ended with 1883, arranged in groups

Total value of rateable property.

according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1883, as compared with 1882, with a slight exception in the case of properties rated at under £50 in shires, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £3,818,412, made up of an increase of £2,796,018 in urban, and of £1,022,394 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1883.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
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

Increase in  
nine years.

177. According to the above table, during the nine years ended with 1883, the total increase in the value of rateable property has

amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £10,030,766, and in shires to £23,358,554.

178. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £207,244 in the urban, and of £51,650 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £258,894. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups except that relating to properties rated at under £50 in shires :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1883.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
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

Increase in  
nine years.

179. During the nine years ended with 1883 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £714,799 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £982,430 in shires.

Increase in  
number  
and value of  
properties  
rated.

180. 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 nine years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1883, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1883.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Nine Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50 ... ..	38,687	16,296,671	847,508
£50 to £100 ... ..	5,322	6,491,778	329,303
£100 to £200 ... ..	1,703	3,858,339	195,579
£200 and upwards ... ..	818	6,742,532	324,839
Total increase ... ..	46,530	33,389,320	1,697,229

Largest in-  
crease in  
small pro-  
perties.

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

Naturaliza-  
tion.

182. In Victoria 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, birth-place, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate 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 1883 and the previous twelve years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1883.

Native Countries.						Twelve Years: 1871 to 1882.	Year 1883.
France	...	...	...	...	...	30	3
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	535	39
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	26	6
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	18	8
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	273	30
United States	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
China	...	...	...	...	...	408	593
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,361</b>	<b>686</b>

183. 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 and as many as 593 in 1883.

Chinese naturalized.

184. Of the 686 persons naturalized in 1883, 80 were storekeepers, 14 grocers, &c., 11 merchants, 58 hawkers, 138 miners, 19 farmers, 4 vigneron, 120 gardeners, 5 tobacco planters, 2 hop growers, 1 grazier, 26 carpenters, 20 cabinetmakers, 3 polishers, 3 shipwrights, 9 other artisans, 6 hotelkeepers, 4 butchers, 5 produce dealers, 28 storemen, 6 agents, clerks, &c., 15 cooks, 8 seamen, 61 labourers, 4 clergymen, 4 doctors, 7 chemists, &c., 2 interpreters, 2 professors of music, 1 was a civil engineer, 1 a surveyor, 1 an artist, 1 a wood engraver, and 17 were of other occupations.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

185. 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

Number of electoral districts and members.

\* See paragraph 147 ante.

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.†

Members  
to each  
district.

186. 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.

Electors on  
the rolls.

187. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1882-3 and 1883-4 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Ratepayers' Roll ... ..	97,622	104,332	166,349	168,653
General Roll ... ..	1,113	1,151	30,258	31,179
Total ... ..	98,735	105,483	196,607	199,832

Increase of  
electors for  
Upper  
House.

188. The reduction of the qualification of electors for the Upper House by the Legislative Council Act 1881 has resulted in the 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. The ratepaying portion of them now embraces about four-sevenths of all the male ratepayers in the colony.

Non-rate-  
paying  
electors.

189. The new rolls for the Legislative Assembly were made out in 1881-2, which resulted in a considerable diminution in the non-ratepaying electors for that House, which, even up to 1883-4, had not

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

† Paragraphs 262 to 270.

been altogether recovered from. It is found that on the making out of new rolls all the non-ratepaying electors do not at once renew their rights; but as the rolls mature, and especially when there is the prospect of an election, large numbers of electoral rights are taken out, which may be done every half-year, and thus the falling-off which invariably occurs at the first issue of new rolls in time disappears.\* In 1883-4, non-ratepaying electors formed about 1 per cent. of the total number of electors for the Legislative Council; whilst the same description of electors formed 15 per cent. of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly.

190. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council under the new Act, which took place in November, 1882, the seat was contested in seven out of the fourteen provinces, and in these 55 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1883-4 :—

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

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. 1883-4.
		At Biennial Election, 1882—			On the Rolls.	
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.			
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Melbourne ... ..	24,299	12,853	7,705	59.94	15,203	
North Yarra ... ..	19,003	8,048	4,412	54.82	8,665	
South Yarra ... ..	17,710	9,580	*	*	10,455	
Southern ... ..	14,182	6,328	2,655	41.95	6,680	
South-Western ... ..	12,643	5,861	3,491	59.56	6,009	
Nelson ... ..	13,279	4,671	2,587	55.38	4,574	
Western ... ..	11,145	5,832	*	*	6,156	
North-Western ... ..	16,628	8,594	4,678	54.43	8,889	
Northern... ..	17,501	6,867	3,812	55.51	7,076	
Wellington ... ..	17,771	6,989	*	*	7,149	
North-Central ... ..	12,615	5,392	*	*	5,506	
North-Eastern ... ..	15,093	6,851	*	*	7,409	
Gippsland ... ..	11,234	5,058	*	*	5,298	
South-Eastern ... ..	10,260	5,811	*	*	6,414	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>213,363</b>	<b>98,735</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>105,483</b>	
<b>Deduct for uncontested provinces</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>45,513</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Net result ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>53,222</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>55.13</b>	<b>...</b>	

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

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

191. 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 1883-4:—

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, 1883-4.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat ... ..	1,651	1,374	936	68·12	1,350
Avoca ... ..	6,255	5,230	3,056	58·43	5,208
Ballarat East ... ..	4,252	4,895	3,594	73·42	4,923
Ballarat West ... ..	7,199	6,980	4,633	66·38	7,059
Barwon ... ..	2,360	2,023	1,391	68·76	2,076
Belfast ... ..	1,017	1,048	776	74·05	1,037
Benambra ... ..	1,962	1,972	*	*	1,753
Boroondara ... ..	2,698	2,642	1,979	74·91	2,861
Bourke, East ... ..	2,094	1,574	*	*	1,612
Bourke Boroughs, East ... ..	3,287	2,252	1,691	75·09	2,415
Bourke, South ... ..	2,344	2,294	†	...	2,361
Bourke, West ... ..	5,267	4,864	3,346	68·80	5,248
Brighton ... ..	1,730	1,606	*	*	1,707
Carlton ... ..	3,042	3,261	2,254	69·12	3,242
Castlemaine ... ..	3,551	3,363	2,151	64·00	3,172
Collingwood ... ..	5,058	4,826	2,728	56·53	4,907
Creswick ... ..	6,928	6,625	4,831	72·92	6,805
Dalhousie ... ..	1,871	1,696	1,142	67·34	1,680
Delatite ... ..	2,567	2,391	1,275	53·32	2,401
Dundas ... ..	1,623	1,498	*	*	1,472
Emerald Hill ... ..	6,104	5,697	3,309	58·08	6,161
Evelyn ... ..	1,890	1,585	*	*	1,584
Fitzroy ... ..	6,067	5,379	3,482	64·73	5,633
Footscray ... ..	1,551	2,533	950	37·50	2,185
Geelong ... ..	4,106	4,592	2,974	64·76	4,632
Gippsland, North ... ..	5,484	4,511	†	...	4,634
Gippsland, South ... ..	2,868	3,116	*	*	3,172
Grant... ..	3,563	3,312	2,118	63·95	3,212
Grenville ... ..	2,903	2,963	2,164	73·04	2,871
Kara Kara ... ..	3,415	2,981	*	*	3,105
Kilmore and Anglesey ... ..	2,667	2,314	*	*	2,207
Kyneton Boroughs ... ..	1,329	1,218	*	*	1,175
Maldon ... ..	1,494	1,424	*	*	1,355
Mandurang ... ..	8,878	7,925	5,092	64·25	7,837

\* 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, 1883-4.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,653	2,597	71·09	3,625
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,149	2,782	67·05	4,036
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	6,239	3,700	59·30	6,295
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	4,882	3,282	67·23	5,121
Moira... ..	9,007	8,154	5,499	67·44	8,541
Mornington ... ..	3,146	3,135	*	*	3,039
Normanby ... ..	1,985	1,834	1,005	54·80	1,791
Ovens ... ..	3,880	3,318	2,392	72·09	3,350
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,887	1,159	61·42	2,007
Portland ... ..	1,586	1,432	*	*	1,471
Richmond ... ..	6,548	6,484	4,292	66·20	6,764
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,025	1,323	65·33	2,069
Rodney ... ..	5,884	4,843	3,051	63·00	4,728
Sandhurst ... ..	6,615	6,491	4,409	67·92	6,541
Sandridge ... ..	2,183	2,091	1,524	72·90	2,128
St. Kilda ... ..	7,778	7,467	4,855	65·02	7,828
Stawell ... ..	1,944	1,710	1,168	68·30	1,643
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,915	2,463	62·91	3,837
Warrnambool ... ..	1,613	1,457	1,032	70·83	1,578
Williamstown ... ..	2,035	2,288	1,302	56·90	2,197
Wimmera ... ..	7,982	7,193	4,099	56·98	8,191
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>213,363</b>	<b>196,611</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>199,832</b>
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those for which re- turns were not furnished }	...	30,660			
<b>Net result ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>165,951</b>	<b>107,806</b>	<b>64·96</b>	

192. 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.†

193. 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

Proportion  
of electors  
and mem-  
bers to  
population.

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

\* 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	1878	24,785	59·50
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882	3,560	64·95
New Zealand ...	88†	16·5	83,851†	55·4	...	...	...

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

194. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

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

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

196. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

197. 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.

\* 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 II.—FINANCE.

198. 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, for the sake of convenience, is treated in this work as a local body.

199. During the financial year 1882-3\* the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £41,000, but a credit balance of £135,000 from the previous year not only wiped out this deficiency, but allowed of a credit balance of £95,000 being carried forward to the ensuing year. The exact figures are as follow:—

## FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1882-3.†

						£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	5,611,253	5	2
Expenditure ‡	...	...	...	...	...	5,651,885	8	4
Expenditure in excess of receipts	...	...	...	...	...	40,632	3	2
Credit balance from 1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	135,312	7	5
Credit balance carried to 1883-4	...	...	...	...	...	94,680	4	3

\* Year ended 30th June, 1883.

† According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 16th July, 1884, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1883-4 was £5,934,241, and the expenditure (exclusive of £10,100 for redemption of Treasury bonds) was £5,776,813. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 930,940; so that the revenue per head was £6 7s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £6 4s. 1d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final.

‡ Not including £18,000 expended towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

Treasury  
bonds.

200. The expenditure as stated is less than that shown in the Treasurer's finance statement by £18,000, which sum was paid during the year towards the redemption of the Treasury bonds (amounting originally to £500,000) issued in the year 1880-81 for the temporary relief of the revenue.\* For the present it is desirable that such transactions should be kept apart from the ordinary tables of revenue and expenditure, following out which principle the amount of the bonds still outstanding (£10,100) is excluded from the apparent credit balance shown by the Treasurer's statement (£104,780), whereby the actual credit balance (£94,680) is obtained as shown above.

Excess of  
receipts and  
contrary.

201. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a deficiency of revenue amounting to £40,632. If, moreover, recoups, &c.—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted, the actual deficiency will be increased to £49,819. This was the seventh occasion during the last ten years on which the expenditure was in excess of the receipts. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups† being left out of the account :—

## SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1882-3.

		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

Debit  
balance in  
ten years.

202. According to these figures, the transactions of the decennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £232,612. There was, however, a credit balance at the commencement of the decade sufficient not only to wipe out this amount but to admit of nearly £95,000 being carried forward to credit as already shown.‡

Changes  
effected by  
legislation,  
&c.

203. The only change made during the year 1882-3 affecting the sources of revenue was the abolition of the beer duty, the Act under

\* For particulars relating to these bonds, see paragraphs 318 and 319 *post*.† See paragraph 216; also tables following paragraphs 218 and 222 *post*.‡ See paragraph 99 *ante*.

which it was imposed having been allowed to lapse by effluxion of time. This took place on the 31st August, and thus the duty on beer was collected for only two months of the financial year, in consequence of which the receipts under that head show a decrease of £87,700.\* On the other hand, the railways were extended by an average length of 131 miles over and above the extent open for traffic in 1881-2, and if £1,370 † per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £179,500. Moreover, accidental or exceptional increases occurred as follow:—£12,300 in the amount received from estates of deceased persons, and £4,100 in that from the irregularly-paid land tax, or £16,400 in all. The revenue of 1882-3, as compared with that of the previous twelve months, is thus shown to have decreased by £87,700 as a result of the abandonment of the beer duty; but to have increased by £179,500 on account of the extension of railways, and by £16,400 in consequence of accidental causes—the net result being an increase of £108,200.

204. The total revenue raised in 1882-3 was £18,891 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, there appears to have been an actual decrease of £95,600, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£	£
Total revenue ...	5,592,362	5,611,253
Deduct recoups †	2,890	9,187
Revenue proper ...	£5,589,472	£5,602,066
Deduct amounts from sources not common to both years	87,700	195,900
Comparative amounts ...	£5,501,772	£5,406,166

205. The revenue of 1882-3 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1881-2, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by about £19,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1880-81, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £420,000. §

\* See table following paragraph 257 *post*.

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

‡ See paragraph 216 *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*.

Expenditure,  
1882-3 and  
former  
years.

206. The expenditure of 1882-3 also was much above that of any previous year, it being greater than in 1881-2—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by over £500,000.\* Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it usually fluctuated between two and three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; and in the last three years it exceeded five millions.

Revenue and  
expenditure  
per head,  
1851 to  
1882-3.

207. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1882-3 will be found in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1882-3.†

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

\* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† For amounts per head in 1883-4, see footnote to paragraph 199 *ante*.

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

208. The revenue per head in 1882-3 was less by 3s., but the expenditure per head was greater by 8s., than in the previous year. The latter, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1859; as also was the former, with the exception of one year, viz., 1881-2. 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 1882-3 and former years.

209. In the nineteen and a half years ended with 1882-3 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twelve occasions, or by £1,939,212; 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 £521,548. 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.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1882-3.\*

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

\* The revenue for 1883-4 was estimated, in July 1883, at £5,779,775.

† 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.

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

210. 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.

211. 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 nineteen and a half years ended with 1882-3 :—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1882-3.

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

Amount unexpended, 1864-83.

212. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the nineteen and a half years amounted to nearly 4½ millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,489,292.

Heads of revenue, 1881-2 and 1882-3.

213. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in four main divisions, viz. :—Taxation, Land Revenue, Revenue from Public Works, and that from 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 :—

\* 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.



## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

Heads of Revenue.*	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881-2.	1882-3.		
<b>TAXATION.</b>				
Customs duties (including also wharf- age rates)	£	£	£	£
Excise ... ..	1,694,652	1,769,004	74,352	...
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	216,547	134,711†	...	81,836
Licences (business) ... ..	26,263	27,787	1,524	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons	25,977	28,381	2,404	...
Duties on bank notes ... ..	74,368	86,648	12,280	...
Stamp duty ... ..	27,324	28,685	1,361	...
Land tax ... ..	131,020	133,433	2,413	...
	121,555	125,606	4,051	...
<b>Total Taxation</b> ... ..	<b>2,317,706</b>	<b>2,334,255</b>	<b>16,549‡</b>	...
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	697,558	563,790	...	133,768
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	126,268	114,845	...	11,423
Penalties under Land Acts ... ..	2,313	1,298	...	1,015
<b>Total Land Revenue</b> ... ..	<b>826,139</b>	<b>679,933</b>	...	<b>146,206</b>
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways ... ..	1,715,260	1,838,284	123,024	...
Water supply ... ..	126,624	130,558	3,934	...
Other public works ... ..	4,035	2,357	...	1,678
<b>Total Public Works</b> ... ..	<b>1,845,919</b>	<b>1,971,199</b>	<b>125,280‡</b>	...
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>				
Post and telegraphs ... ..	297,701	324,967	27,266	...
Mint charges ... ..	10,917	11,292	375	...
Mint subsidy returned ... ..	5,344	4,103	...	1,241
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	120,768	117,296	...	3,472
Rents (ordinary) ... ..	997	1,548	551	...
Reimbursements in aid ... ..	33,675	33,570	...	105
Interest and exchange ... ..	103,675	77,692	...	25,983
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	26,631	46,211	19,580	...
<b>Total Other Sources</b> ... ..	<b>599,708</b>	<b>616,679</b>	<b>16,971‡</b>	...
<b>Total Revenue Proper</b> ... ..	<b>5,589,472</b>	<b>5,602,066</b>	<b>12,594‡</b>	...
Assets realized ... ..	2,890	9,187	6,297	...
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>5,592,362</b>	<b>5,611,253</b>	<b>18,891</b>	...

\* For further details, see paragraph 215 *post*.

† The excise duty on beer was in force for only the first two months of the financial year 1882-3; hence the falling-off as compared with 1881-2.

‡ Net figures.

214. It will be observed that the increase of £12,600 in the total revenue proper of 1882-3, as compared with that of the previous year, was the net result of an increase of £16,500 under the head of Taxation, of £125,300 under the head of Public Works, and of £17,000 under Other Sources—less a decrease of £146,200 in the land revenue. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be referred to in subsequent paragraphs;\* that under the Public Works division resulted from an increase under the head of Railways of £123,000,† Water Supply of £4,000—less a decrease under other Public Works of nearly £1,700; whilst the improvement under the division “Other Sources” was caused principally by an increase of £27,000 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs, and of £20,000 in Miscellaneous Receipts; against which must be set a decrease of £26,000 under the head of Interest. Of the decrease in the land revenue, £134,000 occurred under the head of Land Sales, and over £11,000 under that of Rents.

215. 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 as follow:—

#### HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

Heads of Revenue.						1881-2.	1882-3.
						£	£
<b>LAND SALES.</b>							
Sales by Auction	...	...	...	...	...	165,547	109,293
„ under Deferred Payments	...	...	...	...	...	530,638	453,320
„ otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	1,177
<b>Total</b>						<b>697,558</b>	<b>563,790</b>
<b>RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.</b>							
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	...	...	...	...	...	24,110	26,974
Pastoral Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	79,880	66,288
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	...	...	...	...	...	21,111	20,497
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,086
<b>Total</b>						<b>126,268</b>	<b>114,845</b>
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>							
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	...	...	...	...	101,258	105,493
Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	7,343	7,026
Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	18,023	18,039
<b>Total</b>						<b>126,624</b>	<b>130,558</b>

\* See paragraph 256 *et seq.*

† It has been already stated that an increase of £179,500 is calculated to be due to the opening of new lines of railway. This, it will be observed, is greater by £56,500 than the whole increase in the Railway revenue, so that there must have been a considerable falling-off in the average revenue per mile.—See paragraph 203 *ante.*

Increased revenue, 1882-3, under various heads.

Heads of revenue detailed.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1881-2.	1882-3.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).</b>		
Alfred Graving-dock ... ..	£ 3,676	£ 1,899
Patent Slip ... ..	176	87
Fifty-ton Crane ... ..	183	371
Total ... ..	4,035	2,357
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>		
Postage ... ..	216,789	235,169
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	7,001	7,657
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	73,911	82,141
Total ... ..	297,701	324,967
<b>FINES, FEES, ETC.</b>		
Fines (principally in law courts) ... ..	4,557	5,980
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants, and Survey of Lands	36,669	30,999
„ Customs and Harbour Departments ... ..	8,503	9,098
„ Law Courts ... ..	3,339	3,595
„ Stamps, sale of ... ..	61,652	61,161
„ Other ... ..	6,048	6,463
Total ... ..	120,768	117,296
<b>INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.</b>		
Interest on Public Account ... ..	91,993	55,771
„ Loans to Local Bodies ... ..	11,650	21,770
„ Sundry ... ..	32	151
Total ... ..	103,675	77,692
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>		
Sale of Government Property ... ..	5,559	3,896
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue ... ..	11,904	11,174
Melbourne City Council (on account of park lands) ... ..	3,000	3,000
Immigration Tax on Chinese ... ..	400	920
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ... ..	926	3,621
Refunds of Compensation ... ..	115	1,638
Harbour Trust (for collection of Wharfage) ... ..	1,100	787
Customs Overtime receipts ... ..	471	310
Government Experimental Farm ... ..	1,319	1,509
Education ... ..	553	6,348
Fire Insurance—Government Printing Office ... ..	...	12,000
Other receipts ... ..	1,284	1,008
Total ... ..	26,631	46,211

216. The recoups in 1881-2 (£2,890) included £2,310 for mail service, of which all but £3 was received from the Imperial Government; £500 in repayment of an advance made to a mining company; and £80 towards the repayment by a volunteer corps of a sum of £349, advanced for the erection of an orderly room. 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 further repayment of the advance to the volunteer corps referred to.

Recoups,  
1881-2 and  
1882-3.

Unrecouped  
advances,  
1882-3.

217. At the end of the financial year 1882-3, the total amount owing to the revenue was £64,709. More than half 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:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1883.

Particulars of Amounts owing.	Balance Outstanding.
	£
Advanced to Labour Bureau	760
„ Mining Companies, to assist in development of mining industry, &c.	19,313
„ a Volunteer Corps, for erection of an orderly room	109
„ for purchase of Echuca Waterworks, repayable in yearly instalments of £120 *	3,728
Interest on Loans for Local Waterworks	39,338
Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	361
The Treasurer—for debentures in trust	1,100
Total	64,709

Heads of  
revenue,  
1874-5 to  
1882-3.

218. In the following table the heads of revenue † and the amounts received under each head are given for the last nine financial years:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>TAXATION.</b>		£	<b>TAXATION—continued.</b>		£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	22,104
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	20,993
	1877-8	1,487,448 †		1877-8	22,647
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,310
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	19,194
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	20,577
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	26,263
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	27,787
Excise § ...	1874-5	32,475	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	17,150
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	21,761
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	23,906
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	25,977
	1882-3	134,711		1882-3	28,381

\* Since commuted for a cash payment of £1,504.

† See footnote to paragraph 213 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.

|| 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.

## HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>TAXATION—</b> <i>continued.</i>		£	<b>LAND REVENUE—</b> <i>continued.</i>		£
Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526	Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1874-5	173,601
	1875-6	48,963		1875-6	184,776
	1876-7	44,104		1876-7	208,872
	1877-8	72,500		1877-8	186,337
	1878-9	47,983		1878-9	163,207
	1879-80	37,928		1879-80	147,994
	1880-81	78,141		1880-81	133,913
	1881-2	74,368		1881-2	126,268
1882-3	86,648	1882-3	114,845		
Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...	Penalties under Land Acts	1874-5	5,528
	1875-6	7,191*		1875-6	53,167
	1876-7	27,248		1876-7	54,232
	1877-8	26,672		1877-8	14,704
	1878-9	24,956		1878-9	3,774
	1879-80	22,470		1879-80	1,749
	1880-81	23,807		1880-81	1,281
	1881-2	27,324		1881-2	2,313
1882-3	28,685	1882-3	1,298		
Stamp duty ...	1874-5	...	PUBLIC WORKS.	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	...		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	...		1876-7	1,078,082
	1877-8	...		1877-8	1,202,280
	1878-9	...		1878-9	1,222,241
	1879-80	83,005†		1879-80	1,468,909§
	1880-81	115,844		1880-81	1,578,432
	1881-2	131,020		1881-2	1,715,260
1882-3	133,433	1882-3	1,838,284		
Land tax ‡ ...	1874-5	...	Water supply ...	1874-5	88,556
	1875-6	...		1875-6	92,947
	1876-7	...		1876-7	100,219
	1877-8	50,227		1877-8	104,819
	1878-9	202,251		1878-9	115,287
	1879-80	87,553		1879-80	117,871
	1880-81	129,990		1880-81	119,562
	1881-2	121,555		1881-2	126,624
1882-3	125,606	1882-3	130,558		
Tolls ...	1874-5	937	Other Public works	1874-5	5,897
	1875-6	197		1875-6	5,845
	1876-7	52		1876-7	5,638
	1877-8	...		1877-8	5,190
	1878-9	...		1878-9	5,879
	1879-80	...		1879-80	4,142
	1880-81	...		1880-81	2,470
	1881-2	...		1881-2	4,035
1882-3	...	1882-3	2,357		
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>			<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>		
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1874-5	767,624	Post & telegraphs	1874-5	198,326
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	209,213
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	226,597
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	239,002
	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	244,761
	1879-80	694,321		1879-80	249,414
	1880-81	701,276		1880-81	272,316
	1881-2	697,558		1881-2	297,701
1882-3	563,790	1882-3	324,967		

\* For six months only.

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

‡ 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.

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

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>OTHER SOURCES— continued.</b>		£	<b>OTHER SOURCES— continued.</b>		£
	1874-5	7,504		1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	7,659		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	7,512		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	7,247		1877-8	20,449
Mint charges ...	1878-9	7,906	Miscellaneous receipts†	1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	10,158		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	10,197		1880-81	41,124
	1881-2	10,917		1881-2	26,631
	1882-3	11,292		1882-3	46,211
	1874-5	4,299	<b>SUMMARY.</b>	1874-5	1,724,822
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	1,780,392
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	1,770,685
Mint subsidy re- turned	1877-8	447	Total taxation ...	1877-8	1,712,953
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	1,730,088
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	1,690,923
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	2,003,704
	1881-2	5,344		1881-2	2,317,706
	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	2,334,255
	1874-5	111,304		1874-5	946,753
Fines, fees, and for- feitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1875-6	112,664	Total land revenue	1875-6	1,020,012
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	1,046,415
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	957,715
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	969,235
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	844,064
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	836,470
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	826,139
	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	679,933
	1874-5	749		1874-5	1,106,167
Rents (ordinary)...	1875-6	674	Total public works revenue	1875-6	1,081,825
	1876-7	730		1876-7	1,183,939
	1877-8	824		1877-8	1,312,289
	1878-9	935		1878-9	1,343,407
	1879-80	799		1879-80	1,590,922
	1880-81	921		1880-81	1,700,464
	1881-2	997		1881-2	1,845,919
	1882-3	1,548		1882-3	1,971,199
	1874-5	28,981		1874-5	391,958
Reimbursements in aid *	1875-6	37,619	Total revenue from other sources	1875-6	442,927
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	512,699
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	502,459
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	473,690
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	472,071
	1880-81	31,290		1880-81	573,666
	1881-2	33,675		1881-2	599,708
	1882-3	33,570		1882-3	616,679
	1874-5	75,025	<b>TOTAL REVENUE PROPER</b>	1874-5	4,169,700
Interest and ex- change	1875-6	48,086		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	95,106		1876-7	4,513,738
	1877-8	78,080		1877-8	4,485,412
	1878-9	43,483		1878-9	4,516,420
	1879-80	46,196		1879-80	4,597,980
	1880-81	98,454		1880-81	5,114,304†
	1881-2	103,675		1881-2	5,589,472
	1882-3	77,692		1882-3	5,602,066

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

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



## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
Recoups* from loans and assets realized	1874-5	66,723	GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	1874-5	4,236,423
	1875-6	...		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	210,139		1876-7	4,723,877
	1877-8	19,001		1877-8	4,504,413
	1878-9	105,100		1878-9	4,621,520
	1879-80	23,302		1879-80	4,621,282
	1880-81	71,707		1880-81	5,186,011†
	1881-2	2,890		1881-2	5,592,362
	1882-3	9,187		1882-3	5,611,253

219. The following are the heads of expenditure‡ during the years 1881-2 and 1882-3, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Heads of expenditure, 1881-2 and 1882-3.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881-2.	1882-3.		
	£	£	£	£
Civil list §	31,469	29,926	...	1,543
Legislature	56,487	65,788	9,301	...
Civil establishment	98,843	125,398	26,555	...
Judicial and legal	158,182	176,689	18,507	...
Police	201,063	204,561	3,498	...
Gaols and penal establishments	53,032	57,128	4,096	...
Defences	79,442	191,360	111,918	...
Public instruction, science, &c. ¶	600,799	598,970	...	1,829
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. **	249,367	267,400	18,033	...
Crown lands and agriculture	141,470	147,413	5,943	...
Railways	829,103	1,173,535	344,432	...
Placed to Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account ††	200,000	...	...	200,000
Water supply	37,269	34,534	...	2,735

\* 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.

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

‡ See footnote to paragraph 213 ante.

§ Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, and expenses of Executive Council.

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

¶ 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.

†† This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vlt. No. 360, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions, up to the 30th June, 1882, was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of a balance of £35,087, had been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. As no payment was made in 1879-80, the final payment was not made until 1881-2, the Act having previously expired on the 31st December, 1880.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1881-2 AND 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881-2.	1882-3.		
	£	£	£	£
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply) *	550,681	636,611	85,930	...
Post and telegraphs ... ..	402,939	430,147	27,208	...
Customs .. .. .	63,330	65,047	1,717	...
Harbours and lights ... ..	25,471	26,763	1,292	...
Mining ... .. .	42,879	42,440	...	439
Mint subsidy † ... .. .	20,000	20,000	...	...
Interest ... .. .	1,173,350	1,222,675	49,325	...
Retiring allowances and pensions ...	57,789	60,569	2,780	...
Gratuities, compensations, &c. ...	32,127	28,256	...	3,871
Aborigines ... .. .	7,498	7,498	...	...
Miscellaneous services ... .. .	29,574	39,177	9,603	...
Total expenditure proper ... .. .	5,142,164	5,651,885	509,721	...
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c. ...	3,600	...	...	3,600
Grand Total ... .. .	5,145,764	5,651,885	506,121	...

Chief items  
of increased  
and  
diminished  
expenditure

220. It will be observed that the principal heads under which increased expenditure is shown in 1881-2 are railways and other public works, defences, and interest. In regard to the decreases shown, the final payment to the Railway Loan and Construction Account under the Land Act 1869 having been made in 1881-2, the sum of £200,000, which was the amount paid to that account in 1881-2, appears as a decrease, and is the only important one shown.

Heads of  
expenditure  
detailed.

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

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1881-2 AND 1882-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£	£
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.</b>		
State School Education ‡ ... .. .	552,615	543,423
University ... .. .	9,000	9,000
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery ... .. .	13,257	16,843
Mechanics' Institutes ... .. .	9,000	9,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society ... .. .	2,000	1,500
Royal Society ... .. .	200	200
Schools of Mines ... .. .	4,000	4,000
„ Design ... .. .	1,087	1,035
Government Statist ... .. .	3,639	4,796
„ Astronomer ... .. .	3,983	6,153
„ Botanist ... .. .	2,018	2,120
Purchase of Dr. Sonder's collection of dried plants ... .. .	...	900
Total ... .. .	600,799	598,970

\* 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 annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 213 *ante*, under the head “Mint subsidy returned.”

‡ See also table following paragraph 225 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1881-2.	1882-3.
<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.</b>		
Charitable Institutions ... ..	£ 110,000	£ 110,560
Industrial and Reformatory Schools... ..	43,145	51,486
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	86,973	93,441
Vaccination Allowances ... ..	5,500	5,500
Other Expenditure ... ..	3,749	6,413
Total ... ..	249,367	267,400
<b>CROWN LANDS AND AGRICULTURE.</b>		
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands ... ..	70,289	69,901
Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Domain ... ..	6,360	6,687
Other Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,564	9,184
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ... ..	17,904	15,750
Fencing and Improving Public Parks and Gardens in country districts	8,414	11,362
Extirpation of Rabbits and other wild animals ... ..	9,949	12,000
Expenses under Vine Diseases Eradication Act ... ..	10,900	11,020
Other Expenditure... ..	8,090	11,509
Total ... ..	141,470	147,413
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	15,835	16,101
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	10,421	10,104
Sundry Works* ... ..	11,013	8,329
Total ... ..	37,269	34,534
<b>PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).</b>		
Works and Buildings (including furniture, fittings, &c.)—		
Government House ... ..	1,200	2,199
Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	1,999	6,424
Treasury Buildings ... ..	1,017	1,355
Printing Office, removal of, &c. ... ..	395	8,984
Sandhurst Public Offices, erection of ... ..	35	7,572
Court Houses ... ..	5,265	15,416
Police Buildings ... ..	15,594	15,883
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	3,328	2,083
Military Road, works in connexion with ... ..	1,403	...
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ... ..	500	500
Observatory ... ..	350	325
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	8,992	11,826
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,867	1,809
Cemeteries ... ..	1,155	994
Sanatory Station—fencing, repairs, &c. ... ..	306	...
Lands and Agriculture ... ..	2,340	2,206
Raising Low-lying Lands, Spreading Silt, &c. ... ..	21,788	57,383
Draining Low-lying Lands ... ..	8,366	7,129
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	19,107	24,069
Customs Buildings ... ..	79	2,873
Wharves, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c. ... ..	43,044	41,747
Lighthouses and Lightships ... ..	7,821	7,957

\* 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.	1881-2.	1882-3.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.)—<i>continued.</i></b>		
Works and Buildings (including furniture, fittings, &c.)—		
Rents and Furniture ... ..	20,495	19,498
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,426	7,850
Total Works and Buildings ...	170,872	246,082
Subsidy to Municipalities ... ..	310,000	310,000
Roads and Bridges ... ..	53,017	62,375
Other Expenditure (including cost of department) ... ..	16,792	18,154
Total ... ..	550,681	636,611
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>		
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	229,901	245,853
Inland Mail Service ... ..	96,999	101,627
Steam Postal Communication* ... ..	44,144	44,141
Expenditure on Telegraph Lines ... ..	17,470	24,044
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable ... ..	14,080	14,421
Miscellaneous ... ..	345	61
Total ... ..	402,939	430,147
<b>MINING.</b>		
Mining Department ... ..	17,747	19,229
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills ... ..	20,000	18,040
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	3,500
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,632	1,671
Total ... ..	42,879	42,440
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (VOTES).</b>		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	1,948	5,202
Expenses in connexion with Melbourne International Exhibition ... ..	4,000	448
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ... ..	926	4,148
Expenses in connexion with the Amsterdam Exhibition ... ..	...	1,645
Advertising ... ..	4,203	4,221
Expenses in connexion with the Census of 1881 † ... ..	7,000	500
Transport, &c. ... ..	1,132	1,168
Refunds, &c. ... ..	50	2,010
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades ... ..	1,000	1,500
Rewards in connexion with the capture of the Kelly outlaws ... ..	...	4,425
Other Expenditure ... ..	5,315	9,910
Total ... ..	25,574	35,177

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1882-3.

222. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last nine financial years and the amounts expended under each head, the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the Appropriation Act being distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature:—

\* Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.

† The whole cost of taking and compiling the Census of 1881 was £23,133.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3.

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
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
Civil establishment † ...	1874-5	...	101,207	101,207
	1875-6	...	97,626	97,626
	1876-7	...	99,914	99,914
	1877-8	...	98,625	98,625
	1878-9	...	98,224	98,224
	1879-80	...	101,704	101,704
	1880-81	...	98,274	98,274
	1881-2	...	98,843	98,843
	1882-3	...	125,398	125,398
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
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

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

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

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
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
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
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
Crown lands and agriculture ...	1874-5	...	140,246	140,246
	1875-6	...	139,070	139,070
	1876-7	...	164,011	164,011
	1877-8	...	150,248	150,248
	1878-9	...	152,850	152,850
	1879-80	...	159,010	159,010
	1880-81	...	127,374	127,374
	1881-2	...	141,470	141,470
	1882-3	...	147,413	147,413

\* 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.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 224 *post*.

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



## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways ... ..	1874-5	...	437,931	437,931
	1875-6	...	489,751	489,751
	1876-7	...	562,517	562,517
	1877-8	...	616,207	616,207
	1878-9	...	662,178	662,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	...	818,601	818,601
	1881-2	...	829,103	829,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account* ... ..	1874-5	100,000	...	100,000
	1875-6	300,000	...	300,000
	1876-7	200,000	...	200,000
	1877-8	100,000	...	100,000
	1878-9	200,000	...	200,000
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	200,000	...	200,000
	1881-2	200,000	...	200,000
	1882-3	...	...	...
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
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply) †	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000 ‡	476,593 ‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	636,611	636,611

\* This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions, up to the 30th June, 1883, was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of a balance of £36,224, had 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.

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

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

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs *	1874-5	63,164	294,726	357,890
	1875-6	20,928	280,981	301,909
	1876-7	42,930	298,467	341,397
	1877-8	31,091	312,958	344,049
	1878-9	33,329	333,120	366,449
	1879-80	38,243	338,088	376,331
	1880-81	38,541	375,533	414,074
	1881-2	44,144	358,795	402,939
	1882-3	44,141	386,006	430,147
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
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
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
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

\* 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 annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 218 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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	...	...	...
Interest and expenses ...	1874-5	742,008	...	742,008
	1875-6	793,600	...	793,600
	1876-7	816,803	1,867	818,670
	1877-8	920,911	...	920,911
	1878-9	914,698	3,842	918,540
	1879-80	1,002,722	...	1,002,722
	1880-81	1,068,223	43,927*	1,112,150
	1881-2	1,157,340	16,010*	1,173,350
	1882-3	1,204,294	18,381*	1,222,675
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
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
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

\* Chiefly interest and expenses in connexion with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

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

‡ Including a vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, and of £8,000 in 1882-3, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

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

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1882-3—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous services * ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	21,497	23,997
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	36,724	39,224
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,753,866	4,409,287
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,565	4,535,812
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,164,440	4,790,924
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,295	4,803,290
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,568,067	5,142,164†
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885†
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	...	...	...
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†

Increased or decreased expenditure in 1882-3 under various heads.

223. It will be observed that in 1882-3, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of about £151,000 occurred in the total expenditure from Special Appropriations, but an increase of £657,000 in that from Votes—resulting in a net increase of £506,000. The decrease of £151,000 is more than accounted for by the non-appearance in the

\* 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.

† Not including £471,900 in 1881-2 and £18,000 in 1882-3 towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

accounts for 1882-3 of the usual payment of £200,000 to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account—the last instalment authorized by the Act having been paid in the previous year,\* whilst, on the other hand, an increase of £47,000 took place under the head of Interest. The most important increases in the expenditure from votes are:—Railways, £344,000, being greater by over £200,000 than the corresponding increase in the railway revenue†; Defences, £112,000; Public Works, £86,000; Civil Establishment, £27,000; Post and Telegraphs, £27,000; Judicial and Legal, £18,000; Charitable Institutions, &c., £18,000; Miscellaneous, nearly £10,000; thus accounting for an increase of £643,000.

224. 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; also the expenditure on the Port of Melbourne during each of the seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Harbour Trust on 1st January, 1877. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure‡ by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

Expenditure  
of loans,  
&c.

#### EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS AND OF THE HARBOUR TRUST FUND.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.§							
	Prior to 1876-7.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	12,075,958	118,724	445,842	1,082,781	1,240,668	618,427	794,468	2,187,183
Water supply .. .. .	2,537,767	245,647	185,165	45,787	101,968	107,171	53,886	392,814
State school buildings    ..	99,899	168,320	240,386	91,427	66,514	85,395	12,817	94,439
Alfred graving-dock ..	339,152	2,442	225	..	..	..	..	..
Defences .. .. .	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other public works, &c. ..	92,664	58,851	55,217	85,370	78,403	66,740	72,174	42,856
<b>Total from Loans ..</b>	<b>15,243,739</b>	<b>593,984</b>	<b>926,835</b>	<b>1,305,365</b>	<b>1,487,553</b>	<b>877,733</b>	<b>933,345</b>	<b>2,717,292</b>
Maintenance & improvement of the Port of Melbourne ¶ ..		16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580	189,573
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>15,243,739</b>	<b>610,924</b>	<b>1,018,971</b>	<b>1,396,379</b>	<b>1,591,093</b>	<b>971,623</b>	<b>1,054,925</b>	<b>2,906,865</b>

\* See footnote (\*) to page 119 ante.

† See table following paragraph 213 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 222 ante.

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

|| The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6, and that on the Port of Melbourne prior to the middle of 1876-7, were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the table following paragraph 222 ante.

¶ The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbour Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 300 post.

Expenditure  
on public  
instruction.

225. 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 six and a quarter millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount more than a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £47,000 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 1882-3, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1872-3 TO 1882-3.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	112,599	536,848
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	178,337	620,215
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	248,649	720,956
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	98,944	624,623
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	82,413	596,702
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	105,189	627,559
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	39,035	573,753
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	120,013	647,029
Total ...	4,849,565	47,392	1,340,354	6,237,311

Cost of  
system at  
different  
periods.

226. It will be observed that the annual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9, but during the last five years it has been tolerably uniform, averaging about £516,000 per annum. During the same five years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off—the cost for the last year, however, being somewhat higher than in the four preceding years. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure  
on immi-  
gration.

227. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote much money to this object, and only £11 was so spent during the last two years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

\* Further details are given in Part Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress, *post*.

† Including expenditure from loans.



## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1882-3.\*

		£			£
1851	...	116,363	1869	...	50,637
1852	...	206,552	1870	...	33,313
1853	...	209,925	1871 (six months)		14,840
1854	...	390,352	1871-2	...	21,808
1855	...	187,355	1872-3	...	4,094
1856	...	115,716	1873-4	...	2,251
1857	...	115,877	1874-5	...	1,583
1858	...	59,023	1875-6	...	760
1859	...	48,809	1876-7	...	500
1860	...	6,948	1877-8	...	366
1861	...	63,739	1878-9	...	342
1862	...	115,209	1879-80	...	28
1863	...	50,081	1880-81	...	104
1864	...	47,887	1881-2	...	...
1865	...	41,808	1882-3	...	11
1866	...	35,813			
1867	...	38,402	Total	...	£2,013,045
1868	...	32,549			

228. Victoria is the only one of the Australasian colonies which now expends virtually no money on immigration. The other colonies in 1882 spent in all £197,000 on that object, as against £173,000 in the previous year, the amounts per head of the population in the former year ranging from 1d. in New Zealand to 10s. in Queensland. The following are the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in each colony:—

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1882.

## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on Immigration.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	s. d.
Victoria	1882-3	11	...
New South Wales	1882	46,131	1 1
Queensland	1881-2	113,689	10 0
South Australia	1882	30,490	2 1
Western Australia	"	3,000	1 11
Tasmania	"	1,870	0 3
New Zealand	"	1,982	0 1
Total	...	197,173	1 4

229. During the ten years ending 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.

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

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

Expenditure  
on public  
works.

230. During the last thirty-three years over forty-five millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly three millions were spent in 1883. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne\* since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1883:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	21,897,778	2,117,336	24,015,114
Roads and bridges ... ..	7,015,632	62,376	7,078,008
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,698,370	174,956	1,873,326
„ Country ... ..	2,036,736	204,325	2,241,061
Other public works ... ..	9,488,423	422,754	9,911,177
Total ... ..	42,136,939	2,981,747	45,118,686

Revenue and  
expenditure  
of Mel-  
bourne  
Water-  
works.

231. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £1,873,326, consists of £1,780,979 for “construction” and £92,347 for maintenance. And from a return presented to Parliament in September, 1882, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £161,960, making a total cost of £1,860,330; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £1,738,957.

Revenue and  
expenditure  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

232. 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 ten years ended with 1882. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for eleven years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of

\* See table following paragraph 300 *post*.

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

the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies except Queensland, in which the financial year also now ends on the 30th June, so the returns of it are twelve months behind those of Victoria and six months behind those of all the other colonies :—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1872-3	3,644,135	4	16	0	3,504,953	4	12	4
	1873-4	4,106,790	5	6	5	4,177,338	5	8	3
	1874-5	4,236,423	5	8	2	4,318,121	5	10	3
	1875-6	4,325,156	5	9	4	4,572,844	5	15	7
	1876-7	4,723,877	5	17	10	4,358,096	5	8	8
	1877-8	4,504,413	5	10	6	4,634,349	5	13	8
	1878-9	4,621,520	5	11	8	4,833,379	5	16	10
	1879-80	4,621,282	5	9	11	4,875,029	5	16	0
	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	16	11
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	1	5,651,885	6	5	0
New South Wales	1873	3,324,713	6	0	11	2,333,166	4	4	10
	1874	3,509,966	6	2	8	2,939,227	5	2	9
	1875	4,121,996	6	18	5	3,341,324	5	12	3
	1876	5,033,828	8	2	10	4,749,013	7	13	8
	1877	5,748,245	8	17	11	4,627,979	7	3	3
	1878	4,983,864	7	7	0	5,672,154	8	7	4
	1879	4,475,059	6	5	4	5,839,150	8	3	7
	1880	4,904,230	6	16	0	5,560,078	7	14	2
	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7	18	10
Queensland	1873	1,120,034	7	19	10	956,335	6	16	6
	1874	1,160,947	7	9	8	1,121,710	7	4	8
	1875	1,261,464	7	6	4	1,404,198	8	2	11
	1875-6	1,263,268	6	19	4	1,283,520	7	1	7
	1876-7	1,436,582	7	13	7	1,382,806	7	7	10
	1877-8	1,559,111	7	13	6	1,543,820	7	12	0
	1878-9	1,461,824	6	18	10	1,678,631	7	19	6
	1879-80	1,612,314	7	8	0	1,673,695	7	13	8
	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8	7	9	
South Australia...	1873	937,648	4	16	1	839,152	4	6	0
	1874	1,003,820	4	19	8	1,051,622	5	4	5
	1875	1,143,312	5	10	2	1,176,412	5	13	4
	1876	1,320,204	6	1	1	1,323,337	6	1	4
	1877	1,441,401	6	4	8	1,443,653	6	4	10
	1878	1,592,634	6	11	2	1,620,310	6	13	5
	1879	1,662,498	6	10	10	1,847,256	7	5	5
	1880	2,027,963	7	13	11	1,923,605	7	6	0
	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7	8	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.
Western Australia	1873	134,832	5 4 9	114,270	4 8 9
	1874	148,073	5 13 11	143,266	5 10 3
	1875	157,775	5 19 3	169,230	6 7 11
	1876	162,189	6 0 1	179,484	6 12 10
	1877	165,412	5 19 11	182,959	6 12 8
	1878	163,344	5 16 8	198,243	7 1 7
	1879	196,315	6 18 2	195,812	6 17 10
	1880	180,050	6 4 10	204,338	7 1 8
	1881	254,313	8 11 4	197,386	6 13 0
	1882	250,372	8 4 9	205,451	6 15 3
Tasmania	1873	324,257	3 2 7	303,947	2 18 8
	1874	333,732	3 4 0	325,195	3 2 5
	1875	342,606	3 5 11	388,090	3 14 8
	1876	327,017	3 2 6	341,889	3 5 4
	1877	366,118	3 8 11	352,461	3 6 4
	1878	385,936	3 11 1	379,232	3 9 11
	1879	375,570	3 7 6	481,216	4 6 6
	1880	442,158	3 17 10	415,196	3 13 1
	1881	505,872	4 6 3	468,613	3 19 11
	1882	551,213	4 11 4	502,771	4 3 4
New Zealand	1873	2,776,388	9 13 0	2,119,524	7 7 4
	1874	3,063,811	9 12 2	3,035,711	9 10 4
	1875	2,813,928	7 16 10	3,431,973	9 11 3
	1876	3,580,294	9 4 10	4,305,337	11 2 3
	1877	3,916,023	9 11 9	3,822,426	9 7 2
	1878	4,167,889	9 17 8	4,365,275	10 7 1
	1879	3,134,905	6 19 11	3,845,036	8 11 7
	1880	3,283,396	6 18 5	4,019,850	8 9 6
	1881	3,757,493	7 12 3	3,675,797	7 9 0
	1882	3,917,160	7 13 10	3,824,735	7 10 2

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

233. In the last year named in the table there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in all the colonies except Victoria and South Australia. The surplus alluded to amounted to rather more than a million sterling in New South Wales, to nearly £200,000 in Queensland, to £93,000 in New Zealand, to £48,000 in Tasmania, and to £45,000 in Western Australia. The deficiency in Victoria amounted to £41,000, that in South Australia to £60,000. During the past ten years there has been a surplus seven times in New South Wales and Tasmania, six times in Queensland, five times in Western Australia and New Zealand, and three times in South Australia and Victoria.

234. A larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania in the last year named in the table. The revenue of New South Wales in particular, which in 1881 made a most remarkable bound—being greater by £1,800,000 than in the previous year—still continues to show a large increase. The expenditure was also greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1882 and former years.

235. The revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous ones in two of the colonies, viz., New South Wales and Tasmania. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

236. In the years shown in the table the revenue of New South Wales has exceeded that of Victoria on seven occasions, and the expenditure of New South Wales has exceeded that of Victoria on six occasions. 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 respect to revenue and expenditure.

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1882.

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

237. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied in the last year the same place she had held in the seven previous years, viz., the sixth. In 1882 New South Wales was first in regard to revenue per head, and Queensland first in point of expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

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

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1882.

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

238. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1882,\* it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to nearly  $17\frac{1}{2}$  millions, and their aggregate expenditure to about  $15\frac{3}{4}$  millions, sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 22 millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 20 millions, sterling. The surplus on the year's transactions was thus nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling for Australia, and over  $1\frac{4}{5}$  millions for Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,  
1882.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	17,442,642	7 15 11	15,749,825	7 0 9
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	21,911,015	7 12 10	20,077,331	7 0 0

Increased revenue of Australasia in nine years.

239. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1882 shows that in the nine years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £17,442,000, the increase being over  $8\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, or 89 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £20,077,000 at the latter period, the increase being over  $7\frac{4}{5}$  millions, or 64 per cent. In the same nine years, the population of the Australasian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,296,223, or 35 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 2,936,409, or 40 per cent.

Heads of revenue of Australasian colonies.

240. 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:—

\* In the case of Victoria and Queensland the figures for 1881-2 have been taken.

## HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.*	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>TAXATION.</b>							
Customs ...	1,769,004	1,552,706†	639,007	636,091	119,879	288,523	1,515,026
Excise ‡ ...	134,711	5,637	52,647	...	...	14,432	61,709
Licences (business) ...	28,381	116,932	38,606	27,316	3,903	11,445	\$48,000
Stamp duties, &c.    ...	248,766	228,138	76,459	17,773	5,140	21,916	\$150,320
Land and property taxes	125,606	...	...	...	...	¶28,662	223,945
Tonnage, &c.	27,787	...	...	...	4,265	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1,471	5,878	...
<b>Total taxation ...</b>	<b>2,334,255</b>	<b>1,903,413</b>	<b>806,719</b>	<b>**681,180</b>	<b>134,658</b>	<b>370,856</b>	<b>1,999,000</b>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ††	563,790	2,455,041	416,299	435,440	9,068	43,236	269,275
Temporary occupation	114,845	} 459,354 {	223,261	} 99,828 {	55,663	30,995	229,454
Miscellaneous ...	1,298		40,521		1,188	326	10,081
<b>Total land revenue</b>	<b>679,933</b>	<b>2,914,395</b>	<b>680,081</b>	<b>535,268</b>	<b>65,919</b>	<b>74,557</b>	<b>508,810</b>
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>							
Railways †† ...	1,838,284	1,828,094	371,210	461,234	12,572	27,513	938,599
Water Supply ...	130,558	...	...	55,489	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	} 324,967	} 358,525	51,847	65,502	3,630	7,913	91,503
Postage, &c. ...			56,936	94,016	10,346	24,962	\$144,576
Pilotage, harbour, and light rates §§	...	46,850	18,452	11,729	...	...	4,775
Mint receipts ...	11,292	10,795	...	...	...	...	...
Rents (exclusive of lands)	1,548	55,476	919	1,142	80	2,672	...
Public school fees ...	...	51,312	...	24,406	...	...	...
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	117,296	83,721	24,256	53,488	4,810	18,915	\$173,642
Interest ...	77,692	38,752	63,061	40,522	2,612	3,413	11,937
Miscellaneous ...	95,428	119,404	28,614	63,100	15,745	20,412	44,318
<b>Total other sources</b>	<b>2,597,065</b>	<b>2,592,929</b>	<b>615,295</b>	<b>870,628</b>	<b>49,795</b>	<b>105,800</b>	<b>1,409,350</b>
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>5,611,253</b>	<b>7,410,737</b>	<b>2,102,095</b>	<b>2,087,076</b>	<b>250,372</b>	<b>551,213</b>	<b>3,917,160</b>

241. In this table the large amount raised by excise duties in Victoria and the comparatively small amount in the other colonies will be at Excise and land tax in Victoria.

\* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1883; those for Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

† Including duty received on refined sugar and molasses, viz., £72,660.

‡ The excise duties were collected on spirits, beer (for the first two months only), and tobacco in Victoria; on spirits and cider in Queensland; on spirits only in New South Wales and South Australia; and on beer in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Act imposing the excise on beer in Victoria expired on the 31st August, 1882, and was not re-imposed.

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

¶ Including "Dividend Tax," amounting to £10,034.

\*\* The taxation of South Australia, as here given, is higher by £27,316 than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 276 *post*), since the item "Business licences" has not been reckoned as taxation in that colony.

†† Including interest on land sold on credit.

‡‡ Tramways are included in the case of New South Wales.

§§ 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."



once noticed, also the fact that the land tax in Victoria did not in the year under review produce much more than half as much as the property tax of New Zealand.

Heds of re-  
venue in  
Victoria and  
New South  
Wales com-  
pared.

242. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was over four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone accounts for the total revenue of the former being the greater. Indeed, if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria would exceed that of New South Wales by £435,000, the respective amounts for 1882 being £4,931,320 and £4,496,342. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £430,000, or nearly a fourth, and the revenue from railways greater by about £10,000. Under the head of taxation, "Licences" in New South Wales produced £88,000 more than in Victoria, but the Customs revenue of the latter was the greater by over £216,000, the revenue from excise by £129,000, and the revenue from stamp duties by £20,000, whilst the Victorian land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £126,000. 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, "Fines, fees, and forfeitures" and interest in favour of Victoria.

Land revenue  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

243. In 1882 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £5,458,963, of which £4,192,149 was received for alienation, and £1,266,814 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 1882. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion :—

#### LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

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. New South Wales ... ..	2,455,041	459,354	2,914,395	39·33
2. Queensland ... ..	416,299	263,782	680,081	32·35
3. Western Australia ... ..	9,068	56,851	65,919	26·33
4. South Australia ... ..	435,440	99,828	535,268	25·65
5. Tasmania ... ..	43,236	31,321	74,557	13·53
6. New Zealand ... ..	269,275	239,535	508,810	12·99
7. Victoria ... ..	563,790	116,143	679,933	12·12
Total ... ..	4,192,149	1,266,814	5,458,963	24·91

244. It will be noticed that nearly a fourth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1882 was derived from Crown lands ; and that the proportion ranged from about a seventh or eighth in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to more than a fourth in South and Western Australia, to not quite a third in Queensland, and to nearly two-fifths in New South Wales. It will also be remarked that in most of the colonies the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Prospective  
diminution  
of land  
revenue in  
colonies.

245. 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, and in 1882 to £5,458,963. In 1878 the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent.; in 1879, 22½ per cent.; in 1880 only 17½ per cent.; in 1881, 27 per cent.; and in 1882, 25 per cent. The large decrease in 1879 as compared with 1878 is almost entirely confined to New South Wales and New Zealand, in which colonies the falling-off amounted to £1,000,437 and £1,190,520 respectively ; whilst of the increase in 1881, as compared with 1880, over £1,200,000 was in New South Wales, over £400,000 in Queensland, and nearly £200,000 in New Zealand.

Decrease of  
land re-  
venue in  
Australasia.

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

Revenues of  
British  
dominions.

#### REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
<b>EUROPE.</b>			
United Kingdom ... ..	1882-3	89,004,456	2 10 6
Gibraltar ... ..	1882	50,161	2 14 7
Malta ... ..	"	205,884	1 7 6

\* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 129 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
		£	£	s.	d.
<b>ASIA.</b>					
India ... ..	1881-2	73,695,806	0	7	3
Ceylon ... ..	1882	1,140,147	0	8	3
Straits Settlements ... ..	"	441,673	1	0	10
Labuan ... ..	"	4,867	0	15	5
Hong Kong ... ..	"	251,983	1	11	5
<b>AFRICA.</b>					
Mauritius ... ..	"	955,163	2	15	11
Natal ... ..	"	657,737	1	11	10
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	1881-2	3,524,858	2	16	5
St. Helena ... ..	1882	11,500	2	5	5
Lagos ... ..	"	44,636	0	11	10
Gold Coast ... ..	"	104,817	0	5	3
Sierra Leone ... ..	"	65,537	1	1	8
Gambia ... ..	"	26,625	1	17	7
<b>AMERICA.</b>					
Canada ... ..	"	6,954,886	1	12	2
Newfoundland ... ..	"	228,373	1	5	5
Bermudas ... ..	"	31,924	2	5	9
Honduras ... ..	"	46,384	1	13	9
British Guiana ... ..	"	458,694	1	16	5
West Indies—					
Bahamas ... ..	"	46,085	1	1	2
Turk's Island ... ..	"	9,400	1	19	9
Jamaica ... ..	1881-2	576,881	0	19	10
St. Lucia ... ..	1882	38,953	1	0	3
St. Vincent ... ..	"	31,565	0	15	7
Barbadoes ... ..	"	141,714	0	17	1
Grenada ... ..	"	42,453	1	0	0
Tobago ... ..	"	13,661	0	15	2
Virgin Islands ... ..	"	1,643	0	6	3
St. Christopher ... ..	"	33,666	1	3	1
Nevis ... ..	"	9,285	0	15	8
Antigua ... ..	"	47,008	1	6	8
Montserrat ... ..	"	5,692	0	11	3
Dominica ... ..	"	20,283	0	14	5
Trinidad ... ..	"	437,383	2	17	1
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ... ..	"	21,911,015	7	12	10
Fiji ... ..	"	111,314	0	17	1
Falkland Islands ... ..	"	8,289	5	6	9
Total ... ..	...	201,392,401	0	16	0

\* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 129 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 232 *ante*.

247. It will be noticed that, out of the 201 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 91 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 44 per cent., 36 per cent., and 11 per cent. Of the total amount, 44 per cent. is raised in Europe, 38 per cent. in Asia,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Africa,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

248. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.\* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Large revenue per head in Australasian colonies.

249. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possessions of Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands—in which the revenues from all sources are exceptionally high in proportion to population—the only colonies which raise a larger amount per head than the United Kingdom are Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and Trinidad.

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

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

Revenues of Foreign countries.

#### REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.‡
EUROPE.			
		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1883-4	74,552,§	1 18 0
Belgium ... ..	1883	11,982,	2 2 10
Denmark ... ..	1882-3	2,979,	1 10 4

\* See table following paragraph 232 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 240 and 243 *ante*.

‡ The populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 132 *ante*.

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

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
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
ASIA.			
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

251. According to this table and that following paragraph 246 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Germany, Russia, and the United Kingdom, in the order

\* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 132 *ante*.

† 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-Sonderhausen, £105,969 in 1883; and Württemberg, £2,699,329 in 1884-5.

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

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

named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in the United States, 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.

252. 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 nearly two and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head.

253. 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, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labour of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :— Taxation.

TAXATION, 1882-3.

			£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	2,334,255	6	2
„ otherwise ...	...	...	3,276,997	19	0
Total ...	...	...	5,611,253	5	2

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

## TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1882-3.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ... ..	*	*
				Tax on bank notes imposed... ..	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	85,000	85,000	Land tax imposed...	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ...	4,600	4,800
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed	28,300	37,000
1880	... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ... ..	83,005	120,000
1881	... ..	...	...	Customs— Duties increased on— Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of increased duties, about .. ..	47,800	53,000†
	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased ... ..	(Revenue decreased) 2,300	*
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced...	3,000	3,500	Cigars increased		3,500
	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... ..	21,872	65,000
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Beer " "	62,557	100,000
				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.



255. In 1882-3 nearly 42 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 904,646, an average will be obtained of £2 11s. 7d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

## TAXATION, 1853 TO 1882-3.\*

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

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

256. It will be observed that an increase of £6,500 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1882-3, as compared with the preceding year. The taxation per head was less by 1s. 1d. than in 1881-2, but much greater than in any previous year since 1859; and the proportion of taxation to revenue was higher than in any year since 1873-4.

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

\* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer on the 16th July, 1884, the taxation in 1883-4 (partly estimated) amounted to £2,308,873, or £2 9s. 8d. per head of the estimated mean population (930,940) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 207 *ante*.

## HEADS OF TAXATION, 1875-6 TO 1882-3.\*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties .. ..	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467
Wharfage rates .. ..	107,327	109,037	†27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346	28,537
Excise :—								
Spirits .. ..	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620	52,522
Beer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	62,557	98,955	11,256
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,872	64,972	70,933
Ports and Harbours† ..	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263	27,787
Licences (not territorial) ..	10,712	11,638	§17,150	20,116	21,762	23,906	25,977	28,381
Duties on estates of deceased persons	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368	86,648
Duties on bank notes ..	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324	28,685
Land tax .. ..	..	..	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555	125,606
Stamp duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	83,005	115,844	131,020	133,433
Toll receipts .. ..	197	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,780,392</b>	<b>1,770,685</b>	<b>1,712,953</b>	<b>1,730,088</b>	<b>1,690,923</b>	<b>2,003,704</b>	<b>2,317,706</b>	<b>2,334,255</b>

Heads of taxation, 1881-2 and 1882-3 compared.

258. The only important alteration in the taxation of the colony which took place during 1882-3 was the abandonment of the beer duty, which, as it was in force for only two months of that financial year, produced no more than £11,256, as against £98,955 in the preceding twelve months, the falling-off thus being £87,700. The total amount raised by taxation, however, having increased by £16,500, as already stated, it is evident that a substantial increase of £104,200 occurred under such heads of taxation as were common to the two years; nearly £73,200 of this increase appears under the head of Customs duties, || £12,300 under the head of duties on estates of deceased persons, £6,000 under the head of tobacco, and £4,000 under the head of land tax, whilst the balance is distributed over the other items, all of which, without exception, show satisfactory increases.

Proportion of Customs revenue to total taxation, &c.

259. 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. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1882-3 was equivalent to a charge of nearly  $9\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on the total value of imports. ¶

\* See footnotes on pages 110 and 111 *ante*.

† Chiefly tonnage dues.

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

§ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences will be observed in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 305 *post*.

|| See also paragraph 261 *post*.

¶ See also table following paragraph 288 *et seq. post*.

260. 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,  
1875-6 to  
1882-3.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,\* 1875-6 TO 1882-3.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits .. ..	520,557	499,568	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431	468,746
Wine—								
Sparkling .. ..	} 37,716	39,139	37,893	31,462	34,095	43,171	45,112	44,100
Other .. ..								
Beer and Cider ..	27,096	30,352	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770	32,372
Tobacco—								
Manufactured ..	} 100,001	97,034	82,830	75,161	59,384	53,379	71,525	85,844
Unmanufactured								
Snuff .. ..	14,295	16,929	17,639	17,818	16,404	21,691	24,927	29,453
Cigars .. ..	74,225	69,907	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706	80,298
Tea .. ..	90,038	90,394	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466	108,087
Sugar and molasses	17,069	15,622	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491	14,883
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	17,021	15,520	14,214	13,988	18,877	21,645	21,359	20,897
Opium .. ..	16,657	13,489	13,681	12,434	15,555	23,136	20,169	20,576
Rice .. ..	6,412	9,934	7,586	8,277	9,364	7,805	14,948	8,318
Hops .. ..	16,810	14,129	12,870	12,710	10,907	3,371	4,272	1,750
Malt .. ..	42,863	42,994	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510	48,418
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved								
Live Stock—								
Horses and cattle	} ..	..	28,270	30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948	32,945
Sheep .. ..								
Pigs .. ..								
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	301,575	329,617	268,656	248,622	273,835	334,296	434,532	444,038
All other articles..	268,126	238,167	244,810	205,391	218,053	222,800	275,140	299,742
Export duty on timber	..	..	69	9	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,550,461</b>	<b>1,522,795</b>	<b>1,459,628</b>	<b>1,351,864</b>	<b>1,353,656</b>	<b>1,450,137</b>	<b>1,667,306</b>	<b>1,740,467</b>

261. The large increase in the revenue raised from Customs duties in 1881-2, referred to in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*,† was more than maintained in the year under review, the total amount received being greater than in that year by £73,161. This increase was distributed over all the items named in the table except wine, tea, opium, hops, malt, and live stock, the revenue from which items decreased by £14,000. The principal increases were £25,300 under spirits, £18,800 under tobacco, and £4,600 under sugar; together with an increase of £9,500 distributed over articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, and £24,600 under “All other articles.” With the exception of a slight, and so far as the comparative Customs revenues are concerned inappreciable, reduction on the duty on undressed rice, made on the 1st August, 1881, the same tariff was in existence throughout the two years.

Customs duties,  
1881-2 and  
1882-3  
compared.

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

† Paragraph 195.

Duty on bank notes.

262. 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.

263. 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.

264. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1883 to over seven million 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.

265. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation in its present condition is estimated to amount to about 45,000,000 acres,\* of which 21,000,000 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 16 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.

266. The number of estates assessed was 1,028. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 865. 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.

267. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,854 acres, which is slightly above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, and in Class IV. not quite 11,000 acres.

\* See Part Production *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to about 7,400,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase money had been paid.

268. 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.

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

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1884.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors.*	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	100	111	332,549	4·72	3,325	2,996
II.	202	223	810,542	11·50	4,013	3,635
III.	321	384	2,511,408	35·65	7,824	6,540
IV.	242	310	3,391,348	48·13	14,014	10,940
Total	865	1,028	7,045,847	100·00	8,145	6,854

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

Valuation of estates assessed.

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

Valuation of estates of each class.

### VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1884.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,330,196	250,000	1,080,196	81·21
II.	2,431,626	505,000	1,926,626	79·23
III.	5,022,816	802,500	4,220,316	84·02
IV.	3,391,348	605,000	2,786,348	82·16
Total	12,175,986	2,162,500	10,013,486	82·24

\* See paragraph 266 *ante*.

Amount of  
land tax  
payable.

271. The land tax payable varied from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre in Class I. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £164 in Class III. to one of £119 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £122, and ranged from an average of £137 in Class III. to one of £108 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, 1884.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,503	9·745	135·0	121·6
II.	24,083	7·131	119·2	108·0
III.	52,754	5·041	164·3	137·4
IV.	34,829	2·465	143·9	112·4
Total	125,169	4·264	144·7	121·7

Difference in  
payments  
in each  
class.

272. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III. over 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 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, nearly double that in the former.

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

273. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1882-3 amounted to £1,926, as against £1,794 in the previous year.

274. 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
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## 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
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## 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.

275. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1882–3 has already been shown\* to have been £133,433 as compared with £131,020 in the previous year. During the calendar year 1883, according to the last report of the Post Office, the duty stamps issued or impressed on documents numbered 9,766,190, of a total value of £139,821. Of these as many as 9,218,316, valued at £38,410 were penny stamps—the remainder being of higher denominations. The expenses connected with the manufacture and issue of duty and fee stamps during 1883 amounted to about £4,000.

276. 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 eleven financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the ten years ended with 1882 :—

\* See table following paragraph 258 *ante*.



## TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
	1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
	1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
	1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
	1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
	1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
	1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
	1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 7	41·60
New South Wales ...	1873	1,382,752	2 10 4	41·59
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6	34·68
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3	27·63
	1876	1,161,406	1 17 7	23·07
	1877	1,235,021	1 18 3	21·49
	1878	1,309,717	1 18 8	26·28
	1879	1,272,721	1 15 8	28·44
	1880	1,417,293	1 19 3	28·90
	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
Queensland† ...	1873	546,732	3 14 6	48·81
	1874	552,758	3 11 3	47·61
	1875	562,227	3 5 3	44·57
	1875-6	568,776	3 2 9	45·02
	1876-7	609,861	3 5 2	42·45
	1877-8	694,062	3 8 4	44·52
	1878-9	631,289	3 0 0	43·19
	1879-80	600,236	2 15 1	37·23
	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
South Australia ...	1873	362,246	1 17 1	38·63
	1874	370,440	1 16 9	36·90
	1875	339,103	1 12 8	29·66
	1876	445,548	2 0 10	33·75
	1877	499,885	2 3 2	34·68
	1878	519,254	2 2 9	32·60
	1879	526,366	2 1 5	31·66
	1880	529,450	2 0 2	26·11
	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864‡	2 5 1	31·33

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

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

‡ This amount is less than that given in the table following paragraph 240 *ante*.—See footnote (\*\*)  
to that table.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia	1873	71,625	2 15 8	55·35
	1874	82,275	3 3 4	55·56
	1875	80,645	3 0 11	51·11
	1876	85,177	3 3 1	52·52
	1877	81,286	2 18 11	49·14
	1878	75,849	2 14 2	46·44
	1879	88,329	3 2 2	44·19
	1880	101,257	3 10 2	56·24
	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
Tasmania*	1873	192,229	1 17 1	59·28
	1874	207,311	1 19 10	62·12
	1875	207,851	2 0 0	60·67
	1876	210,611	2 0 3	64·40
	1877	230,652	2 3 5	62·99
	1878	241,732	2 4 7	62·64
	1879	232,360	2 1 9	61·87
	1880	300,241	2 12 10	67·89
	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
New Zealand	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4	38·01
	1874	1,294,276	4 1 2	42·24
	1875	1,350,296	3 15 3	47·98
	1876	1,350,025	3 9 8	37·71
	1877	1,343,945	3 5 10	34·32
	1878	1,533,393	3 12 9	36·79
	1879	1,441,838	3 4 4	45·99
	1880	1,535,700	3 4 9	46·77
	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

277. 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:—

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.          |                     |

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

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

279. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1882\* 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 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, 1882.

—	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ... ..	5,816,360	2 12 2	33·34
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	8,186,216	2 17 4	37·36

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

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

Taxation in British possessions.

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

\* In the case of Victoria and Queensland, the figures for 1881-2 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 238 *ante*.

## TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.				
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.		
EUROPE.				£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom ... ..	1882-3	73,128,000	2 1 6	82·16		
ASIA.						
India ... ..	1881-2	29,840,417	0 2 11	40·49		
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 ... ..	1877	23,267	1 13 8	86·48		
West Indies—						
Jamaica ... ..	1879-80	392,149	0 13 5	67·80		
Barbadoes ... ..	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98		
Grenada ... ..	1880	33,321	0 15 8	91·66		
Virgin Islands ... ..	1876	1,463	0 4 5	95·19		
Antigua ... ..	1878	35,723	1 0 0	94·85		
Dominica ... ..	1879	14,939	0 10 7	73·68		
Trinidad ... ..	1877	205,913	1 17 7	43·76		
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1882	8,186,216	2 17 4	37·36		
Fiji ... ..	1882	59,518	0 9 6	53·47		

282. It will be observed that nearly half as much again is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada, that the taxation in the former is equal to more than a fourth of that raised in India, and to more than a ninth of that raised in the United Kingdom. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 37 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.

\* 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 276 ante.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

Taxation in  
Victoria  
and other  
British  
possessions  
compared.

283. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is less than half that in Canada, the average per head is 10s. higher than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in  
Foreign  
countries.

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

#### TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Austria-Hungary ...	1883-4	£ 41,764,‡	£ 1 1 4	56·02
Belgium ...	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
<b>ASIA.</b>				
Japan ...	1883-4	14,051,	0 7 9	92·92
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt ...	1882	4,769,	0 14 0	52·13
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
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

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

285. 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 ;

\* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 132 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 250 *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.

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 slightly above that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland or Greece, also somewhat above that levied in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

286. 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.

Taxation per head in various countries.

287. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies, † on the other hand, with three exceptions—Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand—raise much less than half 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.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

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

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

#### TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

Colony.	Customs Revenue. ‡		
	Amount. §	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ... ..	1,769,004	75·78	9·69
New South Wales ... ..	1,552,706	81·57	7·29
Queensland ... ..	639,007	79·21	12·30
South Australia ... ..	636,091	93·38	9·48
Western Australia... ..	119,879	89·02	23·56
Tasmania... ..	288,523	77·79	17·26
New Zealand ... ..	1,515,026	75·79	17·59

\* See table following paragraph 281 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 276 *ante*.

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

§ See table following paragraph 240 *ante*.

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

289. It will be observed that in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during 1882, between 76 and 78 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The 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 imports.

290. 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 many of the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material.

Taxation by Customs in British dominions.

291. In the United Kingdom, a very much smaller proportion of the taxation is raised through the Customs than in any Australasian colony; but in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope the proportion is somewhat larger than in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in any other Australasian colony. As compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom is only half that in Victoria, but in the great majority of British possessions it is much above that in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. The following are the figures for these and other British possessions respecting which the information is at hand :—

#### TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.*	Total Value of Imports.†
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
United Kingdom ...	1882-3	£ 19,657,000	26·88	4·76
Gibraltar ...	1882	10,091	...	...
Malta ...	"	113,160	...	0·42
<b>ASIA.</b>				
India... ..	1881-2	4,710,270	15·78	7·79
Ceylon ...	1882	257,855	...	5·89
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius ...	1882	272,034	...	9·57
Natal... ..	"	220,759	79·38	9·97
Cape of Good Hope ...	"	1,340,936	...	13·88

\* For figures of taxation, see table following paragraph 281 *ante*.

† For values of imports, see Part Interchange *post*.



TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.*	Total Value of Imports.†
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
<b>AFRICA—<i>continued.</i></b>				
St. Helena ... ..	1882	8,253	...	8·76
Lagos ... ..	"	38,189	...	8·90
Gold Coast ... ..	"	90,089	...	22·92
Sierra Leone ... ..	"	44,041	...	11·04
Gambia ... ..	"	22,964	...	13·20
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ... ..	1882	4,496,160	78·32	18·07
Newfoundland... ..	"	210,286	...	12·08
Bermudas ... ..	"	24,950	...	8·99
Honduras ... ..	"	21,230	...	9·11
British Guiana ... ..	"	254,432	...	12·11
West Indies—				
Bahamas ... ..	"	37,275	...	17·21
Turk's Island ... ..	"	5,435	...	20·26
Jamaica ... ..	"	267,344	...	20·22
St. Lucia ... ..	"	20,350	...	15·24
St. Vincent ... ..	"	20,695	...	13·58
Barbadoes ... ..	"	89,681	...	7·71
Grenada ... ..	"	18,621	...	13·65
Tobago ... ..	"	6,544	...	13·90
Virgin Islands ... ..	"	1,051	...	17·56
St. Christopher ... ..	"	23,872	...	12·63
Nevis ... ..	"	7,068	...	14·61
Antigua ... ..	"	28,726	...	15·97
Montserrat ... ..	"	3,010	...	10·44
Dominica ... ..	"	8,834	...	12·21
Trinidad ... ..	"	196,987	...	8·20
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1882	6,520,236	79·64	10·21
Falkland Islands ... ..	"	2,679	4·50	7·20

292. Of ten Foreign countries respecting which information is available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appear to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportion even in these is much less than in any of the Australasian colonies. The proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports is higher than in Victoria in four out of the ten countries, and in five it is higher than in New South Wales, whilst in Spain it is higher than in any Australasian colony except Western Australia, and in the United States it is even higher than in Western Australia. The following are the particulars of the Foreign countries alluded to:—

Taxation by  
Customs  
in Foreign  
countries.

\* For figures of taxation, see table following paragraph 281 *ante*.

† For value of imports, see Part Interchange *post*.

## TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Total Amount. (000's omitted.)	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.*
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austria-Hungary ...	1883	4,276,	10·23	4·11
Belgium ...	1884	888,	14·79	0·73
Denmark ...	1881-2	1,221,	52·45	8·65
France ...	1884	12,899,	11·09	5·01
Germany ...	1884-5	17,694,	...	7·20
Holland ...	1884	401,	5·06	0·48
Italy ...	1883	6,204,	15·19	10·61
Russia ...	1879	9,815,	11·84	9·76
Spain ...	1883-4	4,952,	16·14	19·03
United States ...	1882	45,919,	60·05	28·73

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

293. It has been already stated † that, in connexion with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure, the revenue, taxation, and expenditure of local bodies should be considered. There are at present two such bodies in Victoria, viz., the Municipalities and the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

294. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1883, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

## MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment ...	...	43,205	301,227	344,432 †
		Other receipts	...	15,787	33,116	48,903
,, Rates	...	...	...	242,001	203,960	445,961 §
,, Licences	...	...	...	64,981	27,629	92,610
,, Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,524	6,243	11,767
,, Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	...	42,756	1,039	43,795
,, Other sources	...	...	...	72,075	26,959	99,034
Total	...	...	...	486,329	600,173	1,086,502
EXPENDITURE.						
Public works	...	...	...	279,805	477,123	756,928
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	49,005	70,345	119,350
Other expenditure	...	...	...	164,666	83,136	247,802
Total	...	...	...	493,476	630,604	1,124,080

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

† See paragraph 198 *ante*.

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

§ Of this amount £28,827 was levied as *special rates*.

|| Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 347 *post*.

295. 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.

296. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.\* Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during the first six months of 1883 was at the average annual rate of £1 5s. 5½d. to shires, and 12s. 9d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with annual averages payable in the preceding six months of £1 5s. 3¾d. and 12s. 8d. respectively.†

297. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue in 1883 by 3½ per cent.; or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 1½ per cent.; and that of shires by 5 per cent. In the previous year, on the contrary, the revenue of municipalities exceeded the expenditure by 7 per cent.; that of cities, towns, and boroughs by 3 per cent.; and that of shires by 9 per cent.

298. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 19 of the 58 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 35 of the 119 individual shires, in 1882; and in 28 out of 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 67 shires, in 1883.

299. Payments for salaries formed nearly 11 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1882, and nearly 10 per cent. in 1883. The same item formed 11 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in both years.

300. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust‡ during the seven years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net

\* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 170 *et seq. ante*.

† An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of twelve 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*.

receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue :—

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1877 TO 1883.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>NET RECEIPTS.</b>							
Wharfage rates ...	43,106*	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99	95
Licences ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487	4,729
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...	...
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409	377
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>44,435</b>	<b>86,746</b>	<b>78,517</b>	<b>71,260</b>	<b>86,642</b>	<b>110,849</b>	<b>104,010</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Plant ...	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603	18,220	55,158
Harbour improvements and maintenance ...	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128	13,571	18,082
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt ...	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513	48,116	58,596
Wharves and approaches ...	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527	16,249	23,246
Special survey by Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	371	3,412	764	218	8,698	7,551	15,512
General expenses ...	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485	5,452	16,183
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
Commissioners' fees...	...	2,980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Interest ...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,332	1,241
Sundries ...	...	...	947	425	54	15	13
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>92,136</b>	<b>91,014</b>	<b>103,540</b>	<b>93,890</b>	<b>121,580</b>	<b>189,573</b>

Receipts and expenditure compared.

301. In the seven years the Trust has been in existence, the receipts have amounted to £582,459, and the expenditure to £708,673, thus showing a deficiency of £126,214. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and although the amount received in 1883 was less than in 1882 by nearly £7,000, it was much greater than in any other previous year. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the seven years the

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

Trust has been in existence, £179,424 has been laid out, or rather more than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being Improvement and Maintenance of Harbour, Wharves and Approaches, on which £450,262 has been laid out, or upwards of three-fifths of the whole expenditure; and the third being Management, on which £78,987 has been expended, or nearly an eighth of the whole amount.

302. 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. The balance on hand on 31st December was £135,711.

Harbour  
Trust Loan.

303. 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,  
1877 TO 1883.\***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362	5,611,253
Municipalities	674,436	639,428	624,681	616,132	651,597	653,891	693,167
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	104,010
Total ...	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674	5,924,250	6,357,102	6,408,430
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Government ...	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885
Municipalities	632,094	713,503	583,476	771,054	574,947	583,037	730,745
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580	189,573
Total ...	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623	5,777,479	5,850,381	6,572,203

\* 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.

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

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,  
1877 TO 1883.\*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	5 17 10	5 10 6	5 11 8	5 9 11	6 0 7	6 7 1	6 4 1
Municipalities	0 16 10	0 15 8	0 15 1	0 14 8	0 15 2	0 14 10	0 15 4
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6 15 9</b>	<b>6 8 3</b>	<b>6 8 9</b>	<b>6 6 4</b>	<b>6 17 9</b>	<b>7 4 5</b>	<b>7 1 9</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Government ...	5 8 9	5 13 8	5 16 10	5 16 0	5 18 10	5 16 11	6 4 11
Municipalities	0 15 9	0 17 6	0 14 1	0 18 4	0 13 4	0 13 3	0 16 2
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	0 0 5	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 4 2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6 4 11</b>	<b>6 13 5</b>	<b>6 13 2</b>	<b>6 16 10</b>	<b>6 14 4</b>	<b>6 12 10</b>	<b>7 5 3</b>

General and local taxation.

305. 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 207 *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 253 *ante*.

## GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1877 TO 1883.\*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } †	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ... ..	381,580	401,208	398,303	401,096	417,642	422,033	445,961
Toll receipts ...	57,078	‡ 13,895	...	...	...	...	...
Licences ... ..	108,367	§ 102,732	98,441	94,713	95,258	94,731	92,610
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,843	10,293	10,521	10,370	10,311	10,961	11,767
Market dues ...	32,742	32,776	32,095	37,451	39,295	38,088	43,795
Total ... ..	590,610	560,904	539,360	543,630	562,506	565,813	594,133
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809
Total general & local taxation } †	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373	3,027,197

306. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1877, a proportion of £3 to each individual in the community; in 1878, £2 17s. 10d.; in 1879, £2 16s. 8d.; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; and in 1883, £3 6s. 11d.

General and local taxation per head.

307. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties || —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Sixty-five per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1877, 71 per cent. in 1878, 74 per cent. in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, and 75 per cent. in 1883, was derived from rates.

Chief sources of taxation.

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

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 257 *ante*.

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

§ For explanation of decrease, see footnote (§) to table following paragraph 257 *ante*.

|| See paragraph 259 *ante*.



Public debt. 308. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1883,\* to £26,103,202,† and consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures ... ..	25,450,220	0	0‡
Stock ... ..	642,881	18	0
Treasury Bonds ... ..	10,100	0	0
Total ... ..	£26,103,201	18	0‡

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

309. The amount of public debt authorized, the amount paid off, and amount outstanding at the end of June, 1883, under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Amount authorized.	Amount paid off.	Amount outstanding on 30th June, 1883.
	£	£	£
Railways § ... ..	20,509,566	68,100	20,441,466
Water supply—			
Melbourne ... ..	1,582,107	800,000	782,107
Country ... ..	2,442,609	...	2,442,609
Defences ... ..	100,000	...	100,000
Public offices ... ..	166,195	...	166,195
Law courts and Parliament Houses ... ..	468,514	...	468,514
Schools ... ..	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
Yarra bridge ... ..	60,000	...	60,000
Graving-dock ... ..	350,464	...	350,464
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	489,900	10,100
Total ... ..	28,196,202	2,093,000	26,103,202

Public debt, when authorized.

310. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1883, 8 millions sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, and over 14 millions in the eleven years ended with 1881, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were

\* On the 30th June, 1884, the public debt amounted to £28,325,112.

† 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 Part Interchange *post*.

‡ Of this amount, £4,000,000 may be either in debentures or inscribed stock, at option of holders.

§ For 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 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 350 *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.

authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given :—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.			Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1883.
Year.	Act.			
			Per Cent.	£
1857	...	21 Vict. No. 36	6	8,000,000
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
1880	...	44 Vict. No. 663*	5	10,100
1881	...	45 Vict. No. 717	4	4,000,000
Increase of debt by conversion of debentures			4	13,102
Total			...	26,103,202

311. 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 two years subsequent to 1880–81, an amount of £4,000,000 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 £28 10s. in 1882–3. 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 1882–3 to nearly 4½ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of three decennial periods, and of the year 1882–3, is shown in the following table :—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1882–3.†

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

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1884, the public debt was £28,325,112. At the same date the estimated population was 945,703. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £29 19s.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·90.

\* Treasury bonds.

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

Increase of  
debt, 1882-3.

312. At the end of the financial year 1881-2 the debt amounted to £22,121,202, and thus in twelve months it increased by £3,982,000, which amount was made up of a loan of £4,000,000 floated in London in the early part of 1883, less Treasury bonds redeemed amounting to £18,000.\* The indebtedness per head increased by £3 14s. 2d., and the additional liability incurred was equivalent to more than two-thirds of a year's revenue.

Repayment  
of debt.

313. As already stated, the debt is composed of debentures, stock, and bonds. The stock may be paid off any time after the 29th December, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The bonds are repayable on the 1st October, 1883. The debentures are repayable at the following dates and places:—

#### REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable.		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
1st October, 1883 ... ..	6 per cent.	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"    1884 ... ..	"	...	812,500	812,500
"    1885 ... ..	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"    1888 ... ..	"	130,000	...	130,000
"    1889 ... ..	"	276,100	...	276,100
1st January, 1891 ... ..	"	...	850,000	850,000
"    1894 ... ..	5 per cent.	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July, 1899 ... ..	4 per cent.	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
"    1901 ... ..	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
"    "    ... ..	4½ per cent.	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1st January, 1904 ... ..	4 per cent.	...	457,000	457,000
1st July, 1907 ... ..	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	...	<b>1,536,220</b>	<b>23,914,000</b>	<b>25,450,220†</b>

Loans falling  
due.

314. It will be observed that an amount of nearly £4,000,000 fell due on the 1st October, 1883, and a similar amount will be repayable in 1884 and 1885; also, that the whole of that portion of the debt which bears 6 per cent. interest, amounting to £9,073,320, is to be repaid on or before the 1st January, 1891. The loans falling due up to 1885 are being replaced by the issue of redemption loans (inscribable as stock) bearing 4 per cent. interest. The first of these, of the nominal value of £2,000,000, was successfully floated in London on the 3rd July, 1883, and the second, of the nominal value of £1,824,100 (being portion of a

\* For particulars respecting the issue of Treasury bonds, see paragraph 318, and for those relating to the £4,000,000 loan, see paragraph 327, *post*.

† See footnote (†) to paragraph 308 *ante*.

loan of £4,000,000), was floated on the 22nd January, 1884.\* The saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cent. loans falling due up to 1885 will amount to over £156,000 per annum.

315. Under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), Victorian stock. 5 per cent. debentures to the value of £287,000, and 4 per cent. debentures to the value of £100,000, were converted into stock, but the whole was subsequently reconverted into debentures under Act 42 Vict. No. 611. Victorian Government stock was also authorized to be erected under the Public Works Loan Act 1872, and originally amounted to £1,113,000. On the 30th June, 1883, however, it had become reduced to £642,882, as particularized below :—

## VICTORIAN STOCK.

			£	s.	d.
Stock erected under Act 36 Vict. No. 428	...	...	1,113,000	0	0
Converted into stock under Act 36 Vict. No. 439 :—					
Six per cent. debentures	...	...	£76,680	0	0
Five ditto ditto	...	...	10,100	0	0
			<hr/>		
			86,780	0	0
Increase by conversion	...	...	13,101	18	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,212,881	18	0
Deduct stock converted into debentures :—					
Under Act 39 Vict. No. 531	...	...	£500,000	0	0
Under Act 42 Vict. No. 611	...	...	70,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
			570,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total on 30th June, 1883	...	...	£642,881	18	0
			<hr/>		

316. Of the total amount of Victorian stock on the 30th June, 1883, Stock held by Treasurer and public. about two-fifths (£269,186) was held by the Treasurer, and the remaining three-fifths (£373,696) was held by the public.

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

318. In order to provide for a temporary deficit in the public Issue of Treasury bonds. finances, Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £500,000 were issued in the colony towards the close of the year 1880. These bonds were

\* For particulars of these issues, see paragraph 327 *post*.

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

Redemption  
of Treasury  
bonds.

319. The bonds for one year (£166,600) were redeemed in due course on the 1st November, 1881, and subsequently, in February, 1882, the revenue being in a flourishing condition, the sum of £166,700, representing the whole of the bonds for two years, and the sum of £138,600, being portion of those for three years—or in all £305,300—was paid off. Further sums, amounting to £18,000, were paid off during the financial year 1882-3, so that the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1883, was reduced to £10,100.

Rates of  
interest.

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

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.		
					£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	2,430,000	0	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000	0	0
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	9,599,881	18	0
Total ...					£26,103,201	18	0

Interest on  
debt.

321. 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,

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

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. Upwards of eight-ninths 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, 1883 :—

## 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	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0
4	" "	25,715	5	6	...		
	Total ...	99,114	9	6	420,000	0	0
5	May and November	505	0	0	...		
	Grand Total ...	115,264	9	6	1,159,630	0	0

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable in 1883–4 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 £3,824,100 at 6 per cent. on the 1st October, 1883, by a new issue of debentures at 4 per cent., the annual interest after that date will be reduced by £76,482; also that, owing to portion of the redemption loan being floated before the old loan was paid off, interest was payable for portion of the year on both amounts.

322. The rate of interest payable on the public debt, taken as a whole, as it existed at the end of 1882–3, was about £4 17s. 7¼d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 4 to 6 per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. loans floated since have brought down the rate of interest upon the amount borrowed for railway construction, the average of which was, at the end of 1882–3, only a trifle

Interest on loans for different works.

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

† Only half this amount was actually paid, as the bonds became due on the 1st November, 1883.

over 5 (£5 0s. 7¼d.) 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, 1883.	Interest payable annually.*	
		Amount.	Average Rate.
	£	£	Per Cent.
Railways ... ..	20,441,466†	1,028,978	5·03
Water Supply { Melbourne ... ..	782,107	32,388	4·14
{ Country ... ..	2,442,609	109,821	4·50
Defences ... ..	100,000	6,000	6·00
Public Offices ... ..	166,195	6,789	4·09
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ... ..	468,514	19,977	4·25
Schools ... ..	1,000,000	41,000	4·10
Yarra Bridge ... ..	60,000	2,700	4·50
Graving-dock ... ..	350,464	15,308	4·37
Harbours, &c. ... ..	250,000	10,000	4·00
To provide for prospective loss on sale of Debentures	31,747	1,428	4·50
Treasury Bonds ... ..	10,100	505	5·00
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>26,103,202</b>	<b>1,274,894</b>	<b>4·88</b>

Prospective reduction of rate of interest.

323. On the 1st October, 1883, or four months after the date to which the table relates, £3,824,100 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 4·66 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·59 per cent. It may, moreover, be pointed out that, after the £812,500 falling due on the 1st October, 1884, and the £3,180,620 on the 1st October, 1885, are paid off, the average rate of interest on the railway debt will be further reduced to 4·27 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·29 per cent.

Interest payable and paid.

324. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is £1,274,894; but as interest on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1882-3 was only £1,148,077.

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

325. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London, discount, and commission—viz.,

\* 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.



$\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on interest payable thereat—amounted to £14,118 in 1882–3, as against £10,473 in the previous year.

326. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted, in 1882–3, to £1,162,195,\* being in the proportion of £1 5s. 8d. 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—is the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

327. A loan of £4,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the principal repayable on the 1st July, 1907, was placed on the London market in the early part of 1883, the debentures being of the nominal value of £100. This loan differed from former Victorian loans, inasmuch as holders of the debentures had for the first time the right of optional inscription of stock, free of stamp or other cost. The minimum price fixed for tenders was par. The debentures were first offered on the 9th January, but as only £455,500 was subscribed on that day, tenders were received up to the 17th January, when the loan was temporarily withdrawn, with the result that only £600,700 altogether was taken up, nearly all at, or at only a small fraction over, the minimum. The balance, however, amounting to £3,399,300, was offered and successfully disposed of on the 6th March following, when there were 512 tenderers for the total sum of £8,820,700. Although the minimum price fixed on both occasions was nominally par, that amount, *ex interest*, represented on 9th January only 99 $\frac{5}{8}$ , and on the 6th March a little under 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; whilst the average price, *ex interest*, realized on the latter occasion was £98 12s. 6d. Taking the loan as a whole, the gross proceeds amounted to £3,953,408, which gives an average of £98 16s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the net proceeds—after deducting all expenses, which amounted to £46,177, or £1 3s. 1d. per cent.—were £3,907,230, or an average of £97 13s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per £100 debenture. The following is a comparison of the leading particulars of this loan with the corresponding ones for the loan floated in 1879–80—the quotations being, in all cases, exclusive of accrued interest:—

\* This amount differs by £60,480 from that shown in the table following paragraph 219 *ante*. The difference is chiefly made up of interest and expenses of Savings Banks' Deposits and of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

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

## PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED SINCE 1878.

Particulars.	£5,000,000—4½ per cent. (42 Vict. No. 608.)		£4,000,000—4 per cent.—Inscribable. (45 Vict. No. 717.)
	First Portion— £3,000,000.	Remaining Portion —£2,000,000.	
When floated ... ..	13th March, 1879	29th Sept., 1880	9th-17th Jan. and 6th March, 1883*
Minimum price fixed per £100 ...	£96 16 1	£100 0 0	£98 13 7
Number of tenders ... ..	1,407	872	735
Amount tendered ... ..	£8,503,200	£10,786,900	£9,421,400
Number of tenders accepted ...	427	18	494
Highest tender per £100 ...	£101 1 1	£103 11 6	£101 3 7
Lowest tender accepted per £100	£97 14 7	£103 2 0	£98 13 7
Gross proceeds, average per £100	£97 17 5½	£103 3 8½	£98 16 8½
Deduct expenses, ditto	£0 18 3	£0 17 9½	£1 3 1
Net proceeds, ditto	£96 19 2½	£102 5 11	£97 13 7½

Causes of failure in first instance to float loan.

328. The failure of the first attempt to float the £4,000,000 loan of 1883 is thus accounted for by Messrs. Westgarth and Co. in their Circular, 230, of the 12th January, 1883 :—

“ The Victoria Government, looking to the former success, as well as to the prices latterly got for the like stocks of sister colonies, instead of considering the circumstances special to their own case in hand, had fixed too high a price. Nothing is better ascertained in market experience than the fact that the quantity offered causes a difference in price as well as the quality. The usual buyers will not load and overload themselves with any particular stock without adequate consideration for so doing ; nor can the new or additional buyers, necessary for a large operation, be moved without the like inducement. Besides the £4,000,000 now, £3,800,000 had also been announced for July following, to take up that amount of a previous loan issue falling due on the 1st October, and there was again the same amount for the like purpose in 1885. These two latter amounts were not indeed additions to the colony’s debt, and on this account, together with the expectation that in most cases, instead of money, an exchange into the inscribable loan would be accepted, the colony had quite under-estimated the effect upon the market from the very large issues additional to the £4,000,000. But, in fact, the nearly-maturing bonds of previous loans are already largely in the hands of banks, which, regarding them as ordinary first-class bills, looked for cash and not renewal of loan. Again, the issue of two like loans so close on each other was a tactical mistake. Indeed, there was further bad management in throwing together so great a mass of stock, and risking the market so close upon the time of the money being wanted. The £4,000,000 might have been sold on very favorable terms eight months before, and thus all difficulty would have been removed. Lastly, a bank rate of 5 per cent.

\* Since the 30th June, 1883, two other 4 per cent. inscribable loans have been successfully floated in London, viz.—On the 3rd July, 1883, one of £2,000,000 (a redemption loan), repayable in 1908 ; and on the 22nd January, 1884, one of £4,000,000 (of which £1,824,100 was for redemption of an old loan), repayable in 1913. For the former, the minimum price, *ex interest*, fixed for tenders was about £96 13s. 3d., whilst the total amount tendered was £5,137,700—the lowest tender being at £97 8s. 9d., and the average price obtained £97 14s. 1½d. For the latter, the minimum price fixed was £98 9s., whilst the amount tendered was £5,561,700—the lowest tender being at £98 7s. 6½d., and the average price obtained £98 9s. It is believed that the price obtained for the last loan was reduced fully 5s. per cent. in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold to Australia.

was to local experience here a sure indicator of a narrow market for fresh loan operations. Altogether, the case is one more illustration that such distant borrowers should give a larger discretion to their financial agents on the spot. The injurious and inconvenient failure that has just occurred would thus have been avoided. The Stock Exchange dealers could not venture upon a bond of the loan upon the terms offered, because with such a mass of fresh stock in view there was no prospect of a profit within reasonable time. The Stock Exchange, as is well known, takes nearly all of a loan in the first instance. The result was, therefore, perfectly foreseen. Indeed, the common prediction of the market had correctly limited the possibility of sale to only one-eighth to one-tenth of the total £4,000,000. And yet, withal, the colony is in excellent credit, and its financial position as sound as could be desired. There has only been bad management."

329. The circumstances which contributed chiefly to the final success of the loan on the 6th March following are thus described in Westgarth's Circular, No. 232, of the 9th March, 1883 :—

Causes of  
final success  
in floating  
loan.

"This great loan, which, from the uncertainty and divided counsels, since its first announcement, as to the exact time and the exact terms of its issue, has hung like a wet blanket over our still comparatively-limited Colonial market, was finally disposed of on the 6th instant, and with a success which was quite as striking as the previous failure which occurred less than two months ago. The unsold balance amounted to no less than £3,399,300. The price declared was, as before, a minimum of 100, payable by instalments running to 20th June. These deferred payments, together with accrued interest from 1st January, made a net reduction of price to a little under 98½, or about 1 per cent. cheaper than when offered in January. The success this time was extraordinary, but this was rather as regarded the very large amount tendered for than the advance upon the price asked. The allotment was at £100 2s. and upwards—that particular price, at which nearly £4,000,000 was tendered for, being the market's precise estimate of the value of the loan. The average price obtained was only £100 3s. 6d.; but, on the other hand, there were 525 lenders for a total application of £8,994,000. This remarkable result, as compared with the previous failure, calls for some explanation; but the explanation is not difficult, nor was the result unforeseen towards the time by those acquainted practically with this kind of business. In the first place, besides the 1 per cent. reduction in price explained above, the bank rate of discount, which was 5 per cent. when the loan was previously offered, was now down to 3 per cent., with even a still lower rate as the probability ahead. Thus, the dealer in a 4 per cent. stock had the prospect, on the first occasion, of holding at continuous loss by time, and on the second of holding at continuous profit. It will be readily seen how important is this consideration where a large amount of stock is concerned. But, again, because £9,000,000 was tendered for we must not infer that this amount, or even near it, was actually wanted. Excessive over-tendering is a well-understood feature whenever the market has reason to infer that its orders to buy may prove rather more than the amount offered. If the larger dealers or brokers are agreed as to price, they may each tender for twice or thrice what they really want, and possibly even then may not get their desired amount. The tenders, as above, at £100 2s. received, in fact, only about 18½ per cent. Although £9,000,000 had been thus bid for, yet, had as much as that been actually offered for sale, the result might have again been all but entire failure, with the prospect of such over-supply of the stock. Another comparative advantage on this occasion was the reduction of the further sum of £3,800,000 required to take up a previous loan issue of that amount falling due 1st October. The colony's exchequer was so well provided that £2,000,000 of this amount could stand over till next year; and, the Agent-General having promised accordingly, an additional impetus was thus given to the tendering. But still more in its favour was the inscription of the stock which had already been brought into full operation by the prompt and admirable method instituted by the London and Westminster Bank. This example, it may be hoped, will stimulate New South Wales and South Australia with their promised inscription, the want of which, especially in the unaccountably deferred case of the former, is most injurious to the value of these colonies' stocks."

Particulars  
of loans  
floated in  
London.

330. Particulars respecting the various loans, forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1884 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1884.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Per £100 Debenture.					
				Minimum Price fixed.	Average Price obtained, <i>ex</i> Interest.				
	£	Per Cent.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1859 ... ..	1,000,000	6	1st Oct. 1883	107	0	0	105	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
" ... ..	750,000	"	"	108	0	0	107	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1860 ... ..	1,837,500	"	"	} 105	0	0	104	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ... ..	812,500	"	1st Oct. 1884						
1861 ... ..	1,000,000	"	1st Oct. 1885	105	5	0	103	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1862 ... ..	1,600,000	"	"	102	0	0	102	19	7
1866 ... ..	850,000	"	1st Jan. 1891	102	10	0	100	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1869 ... ..	588,600	5	1st Jan. 1894	} Par, <i>ex</i> interest, with power to reduce 1 per cent.			98	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1870 ... ..	1,518,400	"	"						
1874 ... ..	1,500,000	4	1st July 1899	90	0	0*	90	2	7
1876 ... ..	3,000,000	"	1st July 1901	93	0	0*	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ... ..	3,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st Jan. 1904	96	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	96	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880 ... ..	2,000,000	"	"	100	0	0*	102	5	11
1883 ... ..	4,000,000	4	1st July 1907	98	13	7*	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ... ..	2,000,000†	"	1st Oct. 1908	96	12	6*	97	16	0
1884 ... ..	4,000,000‡	"	1st Oct. 1913	98	8	0*	98	8	3§
Total ...	29,457,000								

Terms upon  
which loans  
have been  
obtained.

331. Up to the year 1866, the rate of interest contracted to be paid on loans was uniformly 6 per cent.; but on the loan raised in 1869 the interest was reduced to 5 per cent., and on that raised in 1874 it was further reduced to 4 per cent., which rate has prevailed ever since, except on the loans raised in 1879 and 1880, which were floated at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. All the 6 per cent. loans, it will be noticed, were floated at a premium varying from 9s. to nearly £8 per cent. (*ex* accrued interest); 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. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 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.

Expenses of  
floating  
loans.

332. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans to the 30th June, 1883, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., amounted to £285,462, which figures furnish a proportion of £1 1s. 2d. per cent.

\* Exclusive of accrued interest.

† Redemption loan.

‡ Of which £1,824,100 was for redemption of an old loan.

§ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per cent. would have been obtained but for the simultaneous, but unusual, occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia.

on the amount borrowed to that date. It therefore follows that the proceeds of the loans, *ex interest*, as given in the last table, will, on the average, have to be reduced by this proportion in order to show the net proceeds. 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.

333. 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 ten years ended with 1882; 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 ...	1873	12,445,722	16 2 5	3·42
	1874	13,990,553	17 17 4	3·41
	1875	13,995,093	17 13 8	3·30
	1876	17,011,382	21 4 5	3·60
	1877	17,018,913	20 17 5	3·78
	1878	17,022,065	20 11 5	3·78
	1879	20,050,753	23 17 0	4·34
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1881	22,426,502	25 8 5	4·32
	1882	22,103,202	24 7 10	3·95
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0	3·25
	1874	10,516,371	18 0 0	3·00
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2	1·78
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5	2·34
	1877	11,724,419	17 14 1	2·04
	1878	11,688,119	16 16 11	2·35
	1879	14,937,419	20 6 10	3·34
	1880	14,903,919	20 3 2	3·04
	1881	16,924,019	21 13 3	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	22 18 0	2·53
Queensland ...	1873	4,782,850	32 12 1	4·27
	1874	5,249,350	32 2 1	4·52
	1875	6,435,250	35 9 11	5·10
	1876	6,435,250	34 7 11	5·09
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10	5·35
	1878	8,935,350	42 8 11	5·73
	1879	10,192,150	46 15 8	6·97
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1881	13,245,150	58 7 1	6·55
	1882	13,125,350	52 17 5	6·24

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
South Australia ...	1873	2,174,900	10 19 7	2·17
	1874	2,989,750	14 12 3	2·98
	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·85
	1876	3,837,100	17 0 1	2·91
	1877	4,737,200	20 0 0	3·29
	1878	5,329,600	21 8 5	3·35
	1879	6,605,750	25 9 2	3·97
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1881	11,196,800	38 3 6	5·16
	1882	12,472,600	42 9 10	5·98
Western Australia	1873	35,000	1 7 2	·26
	1874	119,000	4 10 10	·80
	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1876	135,000	4 18 10	·83
	1877	161,000	5 15 8	·97
	1878	184,556	6 11 0	1·13
	1879	361,000	12 11 10	1·84
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
Tasmania ...	1873	1,477,600	14 3 7	5·03
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6	4·50
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·33
	1876	1,520,500	14 8 3	4·64
	1877	1,589,705	14 16 10	4·39
	1878	1,747,400	15 17 10	4·57
	1879	1,786,800	15 17 9	4·76
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1881	2,003,000	16 16 10	3·96
	1882	2,050,600	16 14 10	3·72
New Zealand* ...	1873	10,913,936	36 17 7	3·93
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0	4·36
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·19
	1876	18,678,111	46 16 1	5·22
	1877	20,691,111	49 10 11	5·28
	1878	22,608,311	52 5 5	5·42
	1879	23,958,311	51 13 3	7·64
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

334. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, and next to it Queensland. Victoria was much less heavily indebted than either of these or than South Australia, but was more

\* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1882, to £2,462,496.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.



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. Tasmania.          |
| 2. Queensland.      | 5. New South Wales. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 3. South Australia. |                     |                       |

335. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1882 from an amount equal to about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  years' revenue in New Zealand and from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 years' revenue in Queensland and South Australia to a sum equal to 2 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a central position amongst the colonies, her debt being equal to her revenue for 4 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

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

336. 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 nearly sixty-seven millions, being over two and a half millions more than in 1881; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded ninety-nine millions sterling, being over three millions more than in 1881. 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, 1882.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ... ..	66,933,371	29 3 0	3·84
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	99,219,682	33 15 9	4·53

337. 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 12s. 9d.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.



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.

Increase of debt in Australasia in nine years. 338. During the nine years ended with 1882, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased 133 per cent., and the burden per head of population increased by nearly two-thirds. 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 1882 it was equal to their income for four and a half years. This will be observed by the following figures :—

#### INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1882.

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
1882... ..	99,219,682	33 15 9	4·53
Increase ... ..	56,547,259	13 13 6	1·07

Public debts of British dominions.

339. 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.†
EUROPE.				
£				
United Kingdom ... ..	1883	756,376,519	21 9 3	8·49
Malta ... ..	1882	383,630	2 11 2	1·86
ASIA.				
India ... ..	„	156,820,614	0 15 6	2·13
Ceylon ... ..	„	1,687,477	0 12 3	1·47
Straits Settlements ... ..	„	70,000	0 3 4	·15

\* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 129 *ante*.  
 † For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 246 *ante*.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.		
AFRICA.				£	£ s. d.	
Mauritius ... ..	1882	698,100	1 17 0	·73		
Natal ... ..	"	2,101,500	5 1 9	3·19		
Cape of Good Hope...	"	16,098,409	12 17 7	4·56		
St. Helena ... ..	"	8,750	1 14 6	·76		
Lagos ... ..	"	441	0 0 1	·01		
Sierra Leone ... ..	"	73,000	1 4 1	1·11		
AMERICA.						
Canada ... ..	"	32,012,844	7 8 1	4·60		
Newfoundland ... ..	"	312,245	1 14 9	1·36		
Bermudas ... ..	"	7,984	0 11 5	·25		
British Guiana ... ..	"	396,190	1 11 5	·86		
West Indies—						
Bahamas ... ..	"	55,833	1 5 7	1·21		
Jamaica ... ..	"	1,238,750	2 2 8	2·14		
St. Lucia ... ..	"	33,000	0 17 2	·85		
St. Vincent ... ..	"	3,500	0 1 8	·11		
Grenada ... ..	"	9,690	0 4 6	·22		
St. Christopher ... ..	"	2,700	0 1 11	·06		
Antigua ... ..	"	48,562	1 8 1	1·03		
Montserrat ... ..	"	3,000	0 5 11	·52		
Dominica ... ..	"	11,900	0 8 6	·58		
Trinidad ... ..	"	591,760	3 17 3	1·35		
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	"	99,219,682	33 15 9	4·53		
Fiji ... ..	"	254,025	1 19 1	2·28		
Total ... ..	1882	1,068,520,105	4 4 5	5·32		

340. 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.

341. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is half as large again as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any 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 about twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by about a seventh. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world. Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

342. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies. Canada and the Cape of Good Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

\* For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 333 *ante*.

Hope are the only ones of these in which the debt is as great a multiple of the revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Public debts  
of foreign  
countries.

343. 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.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
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 ... ..	1881	96,163,	22 6 7	13·39
Roumania ... ..	1883	27,782,	5 3 4	5·72
Russia ... ..	1879	417,892,§	4 19 4	4·05
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
<b>ASIA.</b>				
Japan ... ..	1883	67,073,	1 16 11	4·43
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt ... ..	1883	96,439,††	14 3 8	10·54
Tunis ... ..	1882	5,000,‡‡	2 7 8	9·96

\* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 132 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, £26,108,210 (including Treasury bills) in 1883, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,348,260 in 1883; Anhalt, £218,988 in 1882; Baden, £18,667,122 in 1883; Bavaria, £67,366,037 in 1883; Bremen, £4,004,100 in 1882; Brunswick, £4,036,962 in 1883; Hamburg, £7,191,302 in 1882; Hesse, £1,383,153 in 1883; Lippe, £108,625 in 1883; Lübeck, £1,141,331 in 1882; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,041,685 in 1883; Oldenburg, £1,912,533 in 1883; Prussia, £102,984,071 in 1882-3; Reuss-Greiz, £48,269 in 1883; Reuss-Schleiz, £63,335 in 1883; Saxe-Altenburg, £83,188 in 1883; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £531,389 in 1883; Saxe-Meiningen, £647,040 in 1882; Saxe-Weimar, £327,172 in 1883; Saxony, £33,174,127 in 1883; Schaumburg-Lippe, £813,000 in 1882; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £218,255 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £171,387 in 1883; and Würtemberg, £21,078,500 in 1883-4. 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 (forced paper currency), estimated at £161,000,000, the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, and Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

|| This amount is made up of £12,719,000, 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.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1883	£ 45,000,	£ s. d. 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

344. 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 £30,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, 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.

345. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are Spain and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect far behind the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.‡ Besides Spain, Portugal, and the colonies named, no country has as large a debt per head as the United Kingdom, which is, however, in this respect, closely approached by France and Holland.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

346. 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.

347. 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, 1883, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £681,428, of which

Municipal debt.

\* Exclusive of an internal floating debt of an unknown amount.

† See table following paragraph 339 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 333 *ante*.

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

£21,055 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony\* :—

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1883.

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... ..	38	£ 657,058
Shires ... ..	30	119,625
Total... ..	68	776,683

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

348. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 6 to 8 per cent., except in the case of three shires, in which the rate on portion of the loan, and two in which the rate on all the loan, was 5 per cent.; and in one city (Melbourne), where the rate on portion of the loan was as low as 4½ per cent., and eight 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.

349. If the municipal debts, as shown above, be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1883, viz., £26,103,202,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £26,879,885, or a proportion of £29 6s. 11d. per head of population.

Trust funds, 1883.

350. At the end of June, 1883, there was a total balance of £1,453,924 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £726,186, or 50 per cent., were invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund :—

## TRUST FUNDS, 1883.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1883.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Assurance fund ... ..	81,052	50,000
Suitors' fund ... ..	48,920	35,381
Police superannuation fund ... ..	72,485	70,000
Intestate estates ... ..	96,832	46,446
Municipalities Investment account ... ..	48,021	48,021
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	9,338	9,338
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company	10,000	10,000
	60	...
Exhibition Commissioners ... ..		...
Permanent Artillery — Deferred pay fund	876	...

\* See table following paragraph 309 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1884, the debt of the General Government had increased to £28,325,112.

TRUST FUNDS, 1883—*continued.*

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1883.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Post Office Savings Banks ...	1,005,418	} 457,000
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,708	
Customs officers' and goods overtime	666	
Loan redemption account ...	21,055	
Education result fund ...	7	
Sundries ...	86,001	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,484,439</b>	<b>726,186</b>
Deduct remittances and advances ...	30,515	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,453,924</b>	<b>726,186</b>

351. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, a falling-off of £127,000 took place in the total amount at credit of trust funds, which is more than accounted for by a decrease of over £140,000 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 fourteen financial years:—

## TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1883.

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

352. 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.

Age an element in certain cases only.

353. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service and the number of years served.

Pensions.

354. Of pensions there were in 1882-3 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.

Superannuation allowances.

355. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 264, and consisted of four former judges of County Courts, and 246 ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 14 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £35,574, or an average of £134 15s. to each recipient.

Pensions, &c., 1882 and 1883.

356. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 268, or 14 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £38,474, or £283 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £143 11s. 2d., or £6 16s. less than in 1881-2.

Pensions, &c., 1882-3.

357. 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 1882-3, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

#### PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1882-3.

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.



PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1882-3—  
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.
<b>SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.</b>								
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	4	3,000	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	246	32,276	8	4	131	4	1
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	14	297	7	4	21	4	10
	Total ... ..	268	38,473	15	8*	143	11	2

358. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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.

359. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1882-3 was 158, the gross amount payable was £13,279, or an average of £84 0s. 10d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 35 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £10,358, or an average of £295 18s. 10d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1882-3.

360. In the year under review, for the sixth 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 £4,068. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having

Deduction from pay of police.

\* Not including a retiring allowance of £500 per annum paid to Mr. G. W. Rusden, late Clerk of the Parliaments.

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, and of £8,000 in 1882-3.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

361. 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, 29 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 53 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.

362. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; and, in addition, pensions were voted to three persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. Over two-thirds of the retired public servants referred to were prior to their retirement connected with the Education Department, chiefly as State school teachers. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1882-3, 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, 1882-3.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.					
		Total Amount Paid.			Average to each Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
Education ... ..	110	7,047	19	5	64	1	10
Railways ... ..	9	2,009	14	9	223	6	1
Public Works and Water Supply ...	18	1,718	14	10	95	9	8
Chief Secretary ... ..	7	508	9	2	72	12	10
Trade and Customs ... ..	1	450	0	0	450	0	0
Treasurer ... ..	2	114	11	3	57	5	7
Crown Lands ... ..	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
Post Office... ..	1	32	4	0	32	4	0
PENSIONS.							
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	86	15	8*	43	7	10
Ex-Constable of Police ... ..	1	52	0	0*	52	0	0
Total ... ..	152	12,095	9	1	79	11	6

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

363. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1882-3 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE \*  
FROM THE REVENUE, 1882-3.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown ... ..	1,800	0	0
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie ... ..	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts ... ..	3,000	0	0
„ officers of the Civil Service ... ..	32,276	8	4
„ „ Lunacy department ... ..	297	7	4
„ police ... ..	10,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament ... ..	12,095	9	1
Total ... ..	£60,569	4	9‡

364. 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 III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

365. 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 registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

366. 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,

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

\* The amounts actually paid were, owing to the deaths of recipients, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears, in some instances more, than these.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £8,000 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 359 ante.

‡ Not including a retiring allowance of £500 per annum paid to Mr. G. W. Rusden, late Clerk of Parliaments.

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,  
1883.

367. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1883 numbered 6,771, as against 6,309 in the previous year. The excess in favour of 1883 was thus 462.

Marriages,  
1883 and  
former  
years.

368. More marriages took place in 1883 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 1883, as already stated, they amounted to 6,771.\*

Marriage  
rate.

369. The number of marriages compared with the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years had been declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98, in 1879, but since then it has gradually revived, and in 1883 amounted to 7·38, this being the highest rate that has prevailed during the last nineteen 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-four years ended with 1883 :—

#### ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1883.

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

\* 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 1883—*continued.*

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
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
Mean of twenty-four years	6.90	13.80

370. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,\* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

Marriage rate at various periods.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION† AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.‡	Marriageable Women.§
1854	234,361	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857	383,668	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861	513,896	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871	712,263	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881	849,438	5,732	6.75	57.40	48.02

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

† The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean populations 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.

Reasons for  
fluctuations  
in marriage  
rate.

371. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought money with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and, consequently, the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to a life on the early gold-fields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857 immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a gold-fields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861 the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some, unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the gold-fields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871 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.

Probability  
of female  
marriage  
rate reviv-  
ing.

372. 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 to supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene; and it may be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the marriages will increase in proportion to the available females, as they have already done in proportion to the available males.

373. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1882, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last eleven of those years:—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1882.\*

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
Means ...	6·58	7·92	8·63	8·11	6·79	6·81	8·19

374. 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

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

\* 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.



to the population as a whole. In civilized countries the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between 20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.\* The explanation of the higher proportion 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 always the case when immigration is subsidized, these have been accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. Besides, not one of the neighbouring colonies has been subjected, in the early years of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as has taken place in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. This colony, however, as the young population is growing to a marriageable age, is rapidly assuming a normal condition, and this is already bringing about an improvement in the marriage rate, which, with perhaps occasional brief interruptions, will assuredly continue until marriages bear as high a proportion to the total population as they do in any of the neighbouring colonies.

Comparison  
of marriage  
rates of  
colonies  
in 1882 and  
former  
years.

375. In 1882 the marriage rates in all the colonies compare favorably with those in previous years, but most especially those in New South Wales and Tasmania, which, with one exception in the case of the former, were the highest recorded in the eighteen years named in the table; in Queensland also the marriage rate was much higher than in any other year since 1875. In New Zealand, on the other hand, the rate, although higher than in the two years immediately preceding, was considerably lower than in the majority of the other years shown. The marriage rate in the last named colony, which, a few years since, was higher than in any other Australasian colony, had fallen in 1882 to the lowest position; which is a remarkable instance of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped.†

\* See figures following paragraph 87 *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."

376. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of eighteen years :—

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

Order in 1882.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.	2. New Zealand.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.
4. Tasmania.	4. New South Wales.
5. Victoria.	5. Tasmania.
6. { New Zealand.	6. Western Australia.
{ Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

377. It will be noticed that Victoria, which for some years had been at the bottom of the list, had risen in 1882 above Western Australia and New Zealand; also that besides Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania occupy higher positions in the list for 1882 than they do in that for a series of years.

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

378. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian colony according to the returns of the census of 1881. The Chinese and Aborigines are excluded in all the colonies, and the unmarried (never married) are distinguished from the widowed :—

Single men and women in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.*					
	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.	Widowers at all Ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.	Widows at all Ages.	Total.
Victoria ...	87,071	12,796	99,867	97,667	21,711	119,378
New South Wales ...	90,597	9,848	100,445	68,206	16,064	84,270
Queensland ...	26,177	2,237	28,414	14,420	3,077	17,497
South Australia ...	29,365	2,790	32,155	26,711	5,860	32,571
Western Australia ...	4,858	539	5,397	2,501	508	3,009
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>238,068</b>	<b>28,210</b>	<b>266,278</b>	<b>209,505</b>	<b>47,220</b>	<b>256,725</b>
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
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>309,280</b>	<b>35,552</b>	<b>344,832</b>	<b>259,364</b>	<b>57,490</b>	<b>316,854</b>

379. It will be observed that there were more bachelors in New South Wales than in Victoria, and thus, although widowers in the latter were more numerous than in the former, the whole number of marriageable men was greater in New South Wales than in this colony.

Victoria and New South Wales compared.

\* In Queensland, South Sea Islanders are excluded as well as Chinese and Aborigines.

Proportion  
of single  
women to  
single men.

380. Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

SINGLE WOMEN PER 10,000 SINGLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. Victoria ...	... 11,954	5. New Zealand ...	6,825
2. Tasmania ...	... 11,664	6. Queensland ...	6,158
3. South Australia ...	... 10,135	7. Western Australia ...	5,575
4. New South Wales ...	... 8,390		

Marriage  
rates in  
census year.

381. 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 373 *ante*, and the positions of Queensland and South Australia are reversed; those of the other colonies, however, remaining unchanged:—

MARRIAGES\* PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION† OF EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. New South Wales ...	8.50	5. Victoria ...	6.94‡
2. Queensland ...	8.42	6. New Zealand ...	6.76
3. South Australia ...	8.37	7. Western Australia ...	6.66
4. Tasmania ...	7.45		

Proportion of  
marriages  
to single  
men.

382. Comparing the marriages with the marriageable men, which is the most correct way of computing the marriage rate, South Australia—essentially an agricultural community §—stood first in 1881, and Western Australia last, the proportion in the latter being little more than half that in the former. In this respect Victoria occupied the fifth position, as in the case of the marriage rate calculated upon the whole population:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. South Australia ...	71.78	5. Victoria ...	59.04‡
2. Tasmania ...	63.56	6. New Zealand ...	50.41
3. New South Wales ...	62.56	7. Western Australia ...	36.50
4. Queensland ...	59.94		

\* The marriages in 1881 numbered as follow in the different colonies:—Victoria, 5,896; New South Wales, 6,284; Queensland, 1,703; South Australia, 2,308; Western Australia, 197; Tasmania, 856; New Zealand, 3,281. It has not been possible to eliminate the marriages of Chinese and Aborigines, as they are not kept separate in any of the colonies except Victoria. Their numbers, however, are but few.

† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. The following are the numbers:—Victoria, 849,438; New South Wales, 739,620; Queensland, 202,296; South Australia, 275,724; Western Australia, 29,563; Tasmania, 114,861; New Zealand, 484,929.

‡ These proportions differ slightly from those given in the table following paragraph 370 *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 nearly three times as much per head as any other Australasian colony. Tasmania stood next to South Australia with a little over 3 acres per head.

383. 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 :—

Proportion of marriages to single women.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1881.

1. Queensland	...	97·33	5. Western Australia...	65·47
2. New South Wales	...	74·57	6. Tasmania...	54·50
3. New Zealand	...	73·86	7. Victoria ...	49·39*
4. South Australia	...	70·86		

384. In 1882 the marriage rate of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent was higher than in any of the other years named in the following table, and, notwithstanding the decline in the marriage rate experienced in New Zealand, which has been already referred to,† this was also the case as regards the continental colonies with the addition of that colony and Tasmania :—

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1882.

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
Means	7·23	7·30

385. 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

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

\* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See paragraph 375 ante.

‡ The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

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.

	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*		Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	... 1867-76	... 7·3	West Indies—		
Mauritius	... 1871-75	... 2·5	St. Vincent	1872-76	... 6·3
Seychelles	... 1875-77	... 8·7	Barbadoes	... 1872-77	... 3·7
Bermudas	... 1871-75	... 8·3	Grenada	... 1871-75	... 5·6
West Indies—			Dominica	... 1871-75	... 6·9
St. Lucia	... 1878-79	... 5·2	Trinidad	... 1871-75	... 3·8

Marriage  
rates in  
European  
countries.

386. The following table gives for each of the thirteen years ended with 1880 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

#### MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1880.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.‡	Belgium.	The Nether- lands.	France.	Switzer- land.	Spain.	Italy.§
1868	8·1	6·7	5·1	7·3	5·5	9·3	13·7	8·8	7·3	7·7	7·9	6·7	6·7	7·2
1869	8·0	6·7	5·0	7·4	5·7	10·4	11·0	8·9	7·4	7·8	8·2	7·2	8·1	8·0
1870	8·1	7·2	5·3	7·4	6·6	9·7	9·8	7·4	7·0	7·9	6·0	7·0	6·3	7·3
1871	8·4	7·1	5·4	7·3	6·5	9·5	10·4	8·0	7·4	8·0	7·2	7·3	...	7·5
1872	8·8	7·5	5·0	7·5	7·0	9·2	10·8	10·3	7·8	8·2	9·8	7·8	...	7·5
1873	8·8	7·8	4·8	8·1	7·3	9·3	11·3	10·0	7·8	8·5	8·9	7·6	...	7·9
1874	8·6	7·6	4·6	8·2	7·3	9·0	10·7	9·6	7·6	8·3	8·3	8·3	...	7·6
1875	8·4	7·4	4·5	8·5	7·0	8·5	11·0	9·1	7·3	8·3	8·4	9·0	...	8·4
1876	8·4	7·5	5·0	8·5	7·1	8·2	9·9	8·5	7·2	8·2	7·9	8·1	...	8·1
1877	7·9	7·2	4·6	8·1	6·9	7·4	9·1	8·0	6·9	8·0	7·6	7·9	...	6·8
1878	7·6	6·8	4·7	7·4	6·5	7·5	9·3	7·7	6·7	7·7	7·6	7·4	...	7·1
1879	7·2	6·5	4·3	7·3	6·3	7·6	10·2	7·5	6·7	7·6	...	6·9	...	7·5
1880	7·4	6·7	3·8	7·6	6·3	7·5	9·1	7·5	7·1	7·5	...	6·8	...	6·9
Means	8·1	7·1	4·8	7·7	6·6	8·7	10·5	8·6	7·2	8·0	8·0	7·5	7·0	7·5

\* The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

† The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to defective registration, particularly as regards Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

‡ The figures for the years from 1868 to 1871 refer to Prussia only.

§ In Italy, the civil became the only legal form of marriage in 1866, and 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.

387. It will be observed that in the last year named the marriage rates in all the European countries were below the average. In Austria the rate had been decreasing steadily since 1869; in England, Germany, and France since 1872; in Scotland, Sweden, and the Netherlands since 1873; in Switzerland and Italy since 1875; and in Denmark since 1876. Moreover, although a universally low marriage rate prevailed in 1879, still lower rates prevailed in 1880 in Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Italy, whilst in Sweden and Germany the rates remained unchanged; but a marked improvement took place in Belgium, and a slight one in England, Scotland, and Denmark. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rate was lower in 1880 than in any other year since registration began except 1879.

Low European marriage rates.

388. The mean marriage rate in Central Europe, as shown by the figures for Hungary, Germany, and Austria, is much higher than in the other portions; whilst the rates in England and Wales and in France and Holland come next. All these rates exceed 8 per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rates prevail in Ireland\* and Sweden. In only three of the Australasian colonies, viz., Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia, did the mean marriage rate, during the eighteen years ended with 1882, exceed 8 per 1,000, the rate in the first two being considerably higher than, and in the last about the same as, in England, Holland, and France. The average rate in New South Wales is rather above that in Denmark and Switzerland, which stand next below France and Holland in regard to the marriage rate, whilst the rates in Tasmania and Western Australia are slightly higher than, and the rates in Victoria is about the same as, the rate in Sweden.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

389. 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			
1877	...	7·32	Mean	...	7·46

\* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 386 ante.



Marriage rates in town and country.

390. 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 1883 it was in country towns over five times, and in the metropolis over four times, as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions:—

#### MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1883.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1883.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne & suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	304,409	3,317	10·90
Extra-Metropolitan towns ... ..	193,464	2,426	12·54
Country districts ... ..	419,437	1,028	2·45
Total ... ..	917,310	6,771	7·38

Marriages in each quarter.

391. Marriages in Victoria have generally been most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1883, however, the number was least in the autumn quarter, and highest in the spring and summer quarters. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of a previous decenniad:—

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1883.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ... ..	1,732	25·58	24·43
Autumn ...	June ... ..	1,623	23·97	26·19
Winter ...	September ... ..	1,657	24·47	23·81
Spring ...	December ... ..	1,759	25·98	25·57
	Year ... ..	6,771	100·00	100·00

Former condition of persons married.

392. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters; and the next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages



between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. The following are the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1883 and the percentage during a previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1883.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters ... ..	5,753	84·97	80·59
Bachelors and widows ... ..	319	4·71	7·10
Widowers and spinsters ... ..	456	6·73	7·75
Widowers and widows ... ..	243	3·59	4·56
Total ... ..	6,771	100·00	100·00

393. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Seven divorced men and six divorced women were married in 1883; four of the former married spinsters, one a divorced woman, one a deserted wife, and one a widow. Three of the divorced women married bachelors, two widowers, and one, as already stated, married a divorced man. Divorced persons.

394. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties.\* Divorced persons, 1881.

395. 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. Two deserted wives availed themselves of this provision in 1883. One of these married a bachelor, and the other a man who had been divorced; one had not heard of her former husband for 7 years, and the other for 19 years. In the previous year, 5 deserted husbands and 11 deserted wives remarried. Deserted husbands and wives.

\* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report on the Census of 188 paragraph 314.

Remarriages.

396. In 1883, 699 widowers and 562 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last ten 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 has been disclosed by the results of the last census.\* In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the number of the former being 490,912, that of the latter 332,428. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who remarried in Victoria during each of the eighteen years ended with 1883 :—

## REMARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1876 ...	678	623
1867 ...	504	591	1877 ...	666	600
1868 ...	558	623	1878 ...	634	585
1869 ...	553	563	1879 ...	637	553
1870 ...	547	595	1880 ...	603	520
1871 ...	587	605	1881 ...	679	551
1872 ...	522	552	1882 ...	628	547
1873 ...	586	591	1883 ...	699	562
1874 ...	602	593			
1875 ...	614	583	Total ...	10,784	10,335

Marriages of Aborigines.

397. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1883. In the previous year there were 6 marriages of Aborigines, the bridegroom in one case being an Englishman.

Marriages of Chinese.

398. Eight Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1883, as against 10 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 13 in 1880, 11 in 1879, 13 in 1878, and 20 in 1877. During the seventeen years prior to the year under review, 268 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

\* According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.—See table following paragraph 378 *ante*; also figures following paragraph 380.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1883.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Seventeen Years: 1866 to 1882.	Year 1883.	Total: 1866 to 1883.
Victoria ... ..	117	7*	124
Other Australian colonies ...	45	1	46
England and Wales ... ..	52	...	52
Scotland ... ..	15	...	15
Ireland ... ..	24	...	24
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France ... ..	1	...	1
Germany ... ..	2	...	2
Spain ... ..	1	...	1
The United States ... ..	1	...	1
China ... ..	4	...	4
At sea ... ..	5	...	5
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>276</b>

399. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1883, 92 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 8 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, which, for some years previously, had been increasing in numbers, were in 1883 fewer by 23 than in 1882, and fewer by 82 than in 1881. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1883, 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 1883.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1882.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Church of England ... ..	1,895	27·99	28·04	24·63
Presbyterians ... ..	1,293	19·10	18·67	20·46
Wesleyans ... ..	1,047	15·46	16·06	16·38
Bible Christians ... ..	133	1·96	1·87	1·69
Independents ... ..	339	5·01	5·32	5·42
Baptists ... ..	327	4·83	4·25	3·70
Lutherans ... ..	60	·89	·81	1·02
Unitarians ... ..	1	·01	...	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	...	·01
Calvinistic Methodists ...	2	·03	·06	·16
Roman Catholics ... ..	1,006	14·86	14·06	17·21
Jews ... ..	27	·40	·41	·42
Other sects ... ..	76	1·12	1·13	1·06
Lay registrars ... ..	565	8·34	9·32	7·82
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>

\* In two of these cases the wife was stated to be of Chinese parentage.

Duplicate marriages.

400. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics.

Sects of  
Aboriginals  
married.

401. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1883, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, and 2 according to those of the Presbyterians.

Sects of  
Chinese  
married.

402. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1883, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 1 according to those of the Wesleyans, 1 according to those of the Independents, and 2 were performed by lay registrars.

Marriages  
by different  
sects.

403. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population, and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination 1881.	Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882.		Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880.	
		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,554·3	5·00	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians ...	132,591	1,107·0	8·35	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	936·3	8·64	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	117·3	17·57	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	286·3	14·40	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	234·0	11·49	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	57·3	5·14	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	2·0	2·12	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	712	6·3	8·85	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	828·3	4·07	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	24·0	5·54	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	69·3	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	607·7†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total...	862,346	5,830·3	6·76	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

\* Including Pagans, those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

404. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the 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.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versa.

405. 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 1883, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1883.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ... ..	6,771	209	3·09
Brides ... ..	6,771	235	3·47
Mean ... ..	6,771	222	3·28

406. In proportion to the total numbers married, an evident increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. 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 1883, the proportion of men signing with marks was slightly higher than in 1881 or 1882, and the proportion of women was higher than in 1882; but, with these exceptions, the proportions for 1883 are lower than those for any other year. Generally, more males than females sign in writing, but an exception to this rule

Increased numbers signing in writing.

took place in 1880, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last eleven years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1873 TO 1883.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
1880	4·18	4·09	4·12
1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
1882	2·88	3·27	3·07
1883	3·09	3·47	3·28

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

407. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

Cases of both signing with marks.

408. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1883 numbered 382, but in only 62 of these, or not quite 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 about an eighteenth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 109 marriages could neither party write.

Signatures of Aborigines.

409. One of the 4 Aboriginal males and two of the 4 Aboriginal females married in 1883 signed in writing; all the remainder signed with marks.

Signing with marks in each sect.

410. 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 1883 and the average of the ten years ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1883.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	2.06	1.95	2.00	4.54	6.11	5.33
Presbyterians ...	2.01	2.01	2.01	3.67	5.97	4.82
Wesleyans ...	2.67	2.96	2.82	} 4.15	5.33	4.74
Bible Christians ...	1.50	1.50	1.50			
Independents ...	3.24	2.95	3.10	3.37	5.49	4.43
Baptists ...	2.45	2.45	2.45	3.48	5.22	4.35
Lutherans ...	1.67	...	.84	1.77	4.13	2.95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	1.22	6.10	3.66
Roman Catholics ...	5.78	6.06	5.92	10.14	15.43	12.79
Jews ...	...	...	...	.95	.47	.71
Other sects ...	3.95	7.89	5.92	7.01	3.79	5.40
Lay registrars ...	5.84	9.56	7.70	6.60	12.93	9.77
Total ...	3.09	3.47	3.28	5.31	7.93	6.62

411. 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 1883 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the decennial period. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although usually lower, was in 1883 considerably higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

412. In 14 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the thirteen years ended with 1883, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 96 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In the 282 marriages of Jews only 3 persons signed with marks.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

413. 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

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.



percentages for the six years 1877 to 1882 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

## SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1882.

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
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
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
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
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	9·89	7·52

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

414. 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, in 1882, 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 established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

415. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, taken from the reports of the Registrars-General, are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1880	14·0	18·6	16·3
Scotland ... ..	1879	7·6	15·3	11·4
Ireland ... ..	1879	28·0	32·9	30·4

416. From the figures it would seem that Scotland is before and Ireland much behind England in point of adult education, but that all are very far behind even the most backward of the Australasian colonies. In England, in 1880, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the Westmoreland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 5·6 ; but even this shows more illiteracy amongst males than was found to exist in the same year in any of the colonies named except New South Wales and Queensland. As regards females, the highest state of proficiency prevailed in the Rutland district, where the percentage signing with marks was 4·7, which, although lower than in the other Australasian colonies, was not so low as the proportion prevailing in Victoria.

Illiteracy in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

417. Of other countries, the only one respecting which similar particulars are at hand is France, where, according to the returns of 1877, illiteracy—by the marriage register test—is somewhat more prevalent amongst males, and very much more so amongst females, than in England and Wales, but in both cases is considerably lower than in Ireland. In France, the proportions signing with marks in every 100 marriages during 1877 were — males, 18·52 ; females, 29·60 ; mean, 24·06.

Signing with marks in France.

Ages of  
bride-  
grooms  
and brides  
in combina-  
tion.

418. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 42 of the 6,771 marriages which took place in 1883.\* In 34 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 3 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife; and in 5 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, 1883.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																	Total Bridegrooms.		
	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.		70 to 75.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 to 19 "	1	...	1	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
19 to 20 "	...	...	1	1	6	14	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
20 to 21 "	...	...	2	6	7	26	22	36	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
21 to 25 "	...	5	31	70	180	260	245	1301	200	28	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2328
25 to 30 "	...	4	5	50	93	167	189	1144	550	71	15	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2295
30 to 35 "	...	...	1	11	24	26	41	320	249	85	34	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	808
35 to 40 "	...	1	...	6	3	6	15	119	117	70	44	14	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	401
40 to 45 "	...	...	...	1	3	4	6	41	71	43	44	27	15	1	1	...	1	...	1	259
45 to 50 "	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	28	38	43	33	23	25	5	1	...	...	...	...	202
50 to 55 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	14	11	29	30	26	17	1	2	...	...	...	142
55 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	11	11	15	11	11	7	3	...	1	...	84
60 to 65 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	7	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	30
65 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	17
70 to 75 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	10
75 to 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39
Total Brides	1	10	41	151	322	511	530	3018	1253	369	227	135	98	43	17	6	1	1	37	6771

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Two men between 50 and 55 married girls between 18 and 19; two women between 45 and 50 married men between 25 and 30, &c.

Relative  
ages of  
husband  
and wife.

419. An examination of the 6,729 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,095 instances, or 31 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 489 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,145 instances, or 62 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Age at which  
marriage is  
contracted.

420. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which males and females generally marry, the information

\* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv :—“I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property, but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation.”

being given for the year 1883 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1883.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1883.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1883.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1883.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1883.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	1	.15	.48
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	10	1.50	2.71
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	.02	41	6.09	12.74
17 to 18 „ ...	1	.15	.46	151	22.42	36.74
18 to 19 „ ...	14	2.08	1.57	322	47.82	62.69
19 to 20 „ ...	36	5.35	6.33	511	75.88	80.93
20 to 21 „ ...	104	15.45	16.79	530	78.70	86.94
21 to 25 „ ...	2,328	345.81	281.06	3,018	448.17	375.69
25 to 30 „ ...	2,295	340.91	295.83	1,253	186.07	174.64
30 to 35 „ ...	808	120.02	165.38	369	54.80	69.13
35 to 40 „ ...	401	59.56	97.22	227	33.71	44.26
40 to 45 „ ...	259	38.47	59.54	135	20.05	26.44
45 to 50 „ ...	202	30.01	37.58	98	14.55	14.99
50 to 55 „ ...	142	21.09	20.49	43	6.38	6.79
55 to 60 „ ...	84	12.48	9.92	17	2.52	3.03
60 to 65 „ ...	30	4.46	4.96	6	.89	1.16
65 to 70 „ ...	17	2.53	1.85	1	.15	.40
70 and upwards ...	11	1.63	1.00	1	.15	.24
Total ...	6,732*	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,734*	1,000.00	1,000.00

421. 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 1883 are much higher than those relating to the decennial period. Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

422. Boys not under 14 and girls not under 12 years of age may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry in Victoria; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. One of the males, however, who married in 1883 had not reached his eighteenth year, and 11 of the females had not reached their sixteenth; as many as 155 of the males, or 1 in every 43, and no fewer than 1,566 of the females, or not quite a fourth, had not attained the full age of 21 years. These proportions fluctuate from year to year. Marriages of minors.

423. From the experience of Victoria during recent years, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

\* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 39 and the brides by 37. 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.

but fewer males marry under age in this colony than in England and Wales. This is shown by the figures in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
	Year 1883.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms ...	2·30	2·52	7·95
Brides ...	23·26	28·32	21·96
Mean ...	12·78	15·42	14·96

Marriage rate of minors.

424. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, the mean number of minors who married in the census year and in the year immediately preceding and following it being compared with the marriageable minors returned at the census, and the result is given in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871 AND 1881.

Census Years.	Number of Marriageable Minors returned at Census.		Mean Annual Number of Minors who Married.*		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	19,816	30,306	85	1,305	4·29	43·05
1881 ...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	24·54

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

425. 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.

\* Mean of the years 1870 to 1872 and of the years 1880 to 1882.

426. By means of the returns of the recent census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,\* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria :—

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

AGES OF MINORS † MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married. (Mean of Three Years, 1880-82.)		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1.09	.18
16	...	10,209	...	39	...	.02	3.82	1.53
17	9,718	10,100	3	146	.31	.41	14.45	9.33
18	9,763	9,966	10	282	1.02	4.04	28.29	36.39
19	9,580	9,352	36	443	3.76	20.34	47.37	72.46
20	8,614	8,160	102	499	11.84	52.98	61.15	105.84
Total...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4.01	18.32	24.54	34.08

427. 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.

428. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These will here be grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Conjugal condition in Australasian colonies.

429. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished :—

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

\* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.

† In this table, and that following paragraph 424, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England, there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.

‡ See table following paragraph 423 ante.

## HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	283	124,371	124,654	3,006	123,036	126,042
New South Wales ... ..	408	109,810	110,218	4,040	103,793	107,833
Queensland ... ..	118	30,004	30,122	1,285	28,839	30,124
South Australia ... ..	95	43,860	43,955	1,344	42,339	43,683
Western Australia ... ..	15	4,260	4,275	207	3,769	3,976
Total ... ..	919	312,305	313,224	9,882	301,776	311,658
Tasmania* ... ..	73	17,671	17,744	607	16,527	17,134
New Zealand... ..	97	73,234	73,331	2,374	70,433	72,807
Grand Total ... ..	1,089	403,210	404,299	12,863	388,736	401,599

Proportion  
of wives to  
husbands.

430. Victoria is the only one of the Australasian colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. In Queensland the numbers were equal, but in all the other colonies husbands were in excess. Wives relatively to husbands were fewest in Western Australia, and next so in Tasmania. The following are the proportions in the different colonies :—

## WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH COLONY.

1. Victoria ... ..	10,111	5. New South Wales ... ..	9,773
2. Queensland ... ..	10,000	6. Tasmania ... ..	9,656
3. South Australia ... ..	9,938	7. Western Australia ... ..	9,301
4. New Zealand ... ..	9,928		

Proportion  
of husbands  
under and  
over 21.

431. According to the ages of those living in the marriage state, the tendency of males to marry under age would appear to be greatest in Tasmania, and least in New Zealand, Victoria standing above the latter colony and South Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of husbands under age was largest being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

## HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH COLONY.

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Tasmania ... ..	41	9,959
2. Queensland ... ..	39	9,961
3. New South Wales ... ..	37	9,963
4. Western Australia... ..	35	9,965
5. Victoria ... ..	23	9,977
6. South Australia ... ..	22	9,978
7. New Zealand ... ..	13	9,987

\* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.



432. 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

433. The births registered in Victoria during 1883 numbered 27,541, as against 26,747 in 1882. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 794.

Births, 1883.

434. During the last 15 years, the number of births in Victoria has remained almost stationary, and although some improvement was shown in the year under review, even the number in that year was exceeded in 1873—ten years previously—when 28,100 births, or 559 more than in 1883, were registered.\*

Births in 1883 and former years.

435. The birth rate has been declining steadily for many years past. It recovered itself slightly in 1881, but again fell, and in 1883 was lower than in any previous year. The following are the figures for the last twenty-four years:—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1883.

Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1873	...	...	36·71
1861	...	...	43·46	1874	...	...	34·46
1862	...	...	44·50	1875	...	...	33·94
1863	...	...	42·46	1876	...	...	33·61
1864	...	...	43·79	1877	...	...	32·17
1865	...	...	42·40	1878	...	...	32·36
1866	...	...	39·76	1879	...	...	32·18
1867	...	...	39·75	1880	...	...	30·75
1868	...	...	41·08	1881	...	...	31·24
1869	...	...	37·89	1882	...	...	30·04
1870	...	...	38·07	1883	...	...	30·02
1871	...	...	37·15				
1872	...	...	36·33				
				Mean of 24 years	...		36·96

\* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

Proportion of births to population and to married women.

436. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66

Reason for decline of birth rate.

437. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which has been noticed for years past, is therefore conclusively shown to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates in Australasian colonies.

438. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1882, 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 1882, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

\* In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1882.\*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	42.40	42.99	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1866	39.76	40.22	44.86	42.38	...	29.15	42.89
1867	39.75	41.67	45.66	41.87	...	30.34	42.18
1868	41.08	40.43	43.03	41.51	...	30.03	42.14
1869	37.89	40.41	42.83	39.03	...	28.27	41.90
1870	38.07	39.76	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1871	37.15	39.42	43.25	38.34	...	30.16	40.64
1872	36.33	38.27	40.70	37.60	32.42	29.44	39.50
1873	36.71	39.01	40.82	36.42	31.43	29.43	39.00
1874	34.46	38.75	41.11	38.22	33.71	29.72	40.27
1875	33.94	37.83	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1876	33.61	37.69	37.48	37.71	33.98	30.11	41.73
1877	32.17	36.92	36.75	37.36	33.07	30.21	41.28
1878	32.36	37.36	35.77	38.23	31.11	32.27	42.14
1879	32.18	37.72	36.74	38.96	34.38	32.05	40.32
1880	30.75	39.04	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
1881	31.24	38.00	37.19	38.66	33.67	33.40	37.95
1882	30.04	37.16	35.85	37.40	35.84	33.50	37.32
Means ...	35.55	39.06	40.27	38.89	32.79	30.76	40.76

439. During recent years the birth rates in the majority of the colonies have been low as compared with those quoted for the early years named in the table. In Victoria and New Zealand the birth rate in 1882 was the lowest during the whole period to which the table refers ; in New South Wales and Queensland it was the lowest with one exception ; and in South Australia with three exceptions. On the other hand, the birth rates in Tasmania and Western Australia were higher in 1882 than in any of the previous years. The diminished birth rate in Victoria has already been accounted for by the falling-off shown to have taken place 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.

Diminished birth rate in all the colonies.

440. 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 eighteen years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1882, but stands fifth in the eighteen-year series :—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

- Order in 1882.
1. South Australia.
  2. New Zealand.
  3. New South Wales.
  4. Queensland.
  5. Western Australia.
  6. Tasmania.
  7. Victoria.

- Order in a Series of Years.
1. New Zealand.
  2. Queensland.
  3. New South Wales.
  4. South Australia.
  5. Victoria.
  6. Western Australia.
  7. Tasmania.

\* For the number of births in the various colonies during the eleven years ended with 1883, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

Birth rate in  
Australia  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

441. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate was lower in 1882 than in any of the previous nine years, except 1877. On the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1882 was the lowest during the whole period of ten years. This will be seen by the following figures :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1882.

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
Means ... ..	35·21	35·84

Birth rates in  
British  
possessions.

442. 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

\* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still-births.

443. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the fourteen years ended with 1881, 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.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1881.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary	German Empire.†	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Italy.
1868	35.8	35.3	26.7	31.2	27.5	39.3	42.4	36.8	31.5	34.7	25.7	30.2	34.4	35.3
1869	34.8	34.3	26.7	29.5	28.2	40.2	42.6	37.7	31.6	34.5	25.7	30.9	35.7	37.0
1870	35.2	34.6	27.7	30.5	28.3	40.5	41.7	38.1	32.3	35.9	25.5	31.3	35.4	36.7
1871	35.0	34.5	28.1	30.2	30.4	39.9	43.0	33.8	31.0	35.3	22.6	30.5	...	37.0
1872	35.8	34.9	27.8	30.3	30.0	39.9	41.0	39.4	32.3	35.8	26.8	31.3	...	37.8
1873	35.5	34.9	27.1	30.7	30.8	40.3	42.2	39.7	32.5	36.0	26.1	31.2	...	36.3
1874	36.2	35.7	26.6	30.8	30.9	40.1	42.7	40.1	32.6	36.1	26.2	31.9	...	34.9
1875	35.5	35.4	26.1	31.8	31.0	40.4	45.2	40.6	32.5	36.3	26.0	33.5	...	37.7
1876	36.6	35.9	26.4	32.5	30.7	40.6	45.6	40.8	33.2	36.8	26.3	32.9	...	39.0
1877	36.2	35.6	26.2	31.7	30.9	39.1	43.3	40.3	32.3	36.3	25.6	32.1	...	36.7
1878	35.9	35.3	25.1	31.6	29.7	38.9	42.8	38.8	31.5	35.8	25.2	31.5	...	35.9
1879	35.0	34.7	25.2	31.9	30.5	39.6	45.3	38.8	31.5	37.4	...	30.5	...	37.1
1880	34.2	34.0	24.7	31.8	29.4	37.3	42.9	37.7	31.3	35.6	...	29.6	...	33.6
1881	33.9	33.7	24.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Means	35.4	35.0	26.4	31.1	29.9	39.7	43.1	39.6	32.0	35.9	25.6	31.3	35.1	36.5

444. 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

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

\* It is explained that the low birth rate in Ireland is partly attributable to the small proportion of females in the population at child-bearing ages. (See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29.) There is also no doubt, however, that the figures understate the truth, the registration being admittedly defective.

† The figures for the years from 1868 to 1871 refer to Prussia only.

‡ See table following paragraph 386 ante.

§ See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 386 ante.

country, and is but little above its own death rate.\* It will be remarked that in 1880 the birth rate in most of the countries named was unusually low; thus in England, Ireland, Scotland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, it was lower than in any previous year shown, in Belgium it was the lowest with one exception, and in Sweden and Holland with three exceptions. Moreover, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 1881, it was even lower than in 1880.

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

445. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, approximates to that in England 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 rate is about equal to that in Central Europe (excepting Hungary)—the rate in the two former slightly exceeding, and in the two latter nearly equalling, that in Germany or Austria. In Western Australia, the rate is somewhat higher than in Belgium, whilst in Tasmania it is lower than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Ireland, and France.

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

446. 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 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			
1877	...	34·5	Mean	...	34·0

Birth rates in town and country, 1883.

447. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1883; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year:—

\* An explanation of the low birth rate in France is given, as follows, by the Registrar-General of England in his 41st Report, page xlv:—"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."

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1883.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1883.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	304,409	10,093	33·15
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	193,464	6,204	32·07
Country districts ...	419,437	11,244	26·81
Total ...	917,310	27,541	30·02

448. 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 eleven years :—

Birth rates in town and country, 1873 to 1883.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1883.

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

449. 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 year, however, owing to a falling-off in the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts—especially the former—and a slight increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in either of the other districts.

Results compared.

450. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1883; also the birth rate during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table :—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.



## BIRTH RATES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1883.			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 ... ..	65,791	1,665	25·30	27·57
Hotham Town ... ..	18,250	664	36·39	34·03
Fitzroy City ... ..	23,200	785	33·84	34·57
Collingwood City ... ..	25,100	913	36·37	36·28
Richmond City ... ..	25,465	880	34·56	35·96
Brunswick Borough ... ..	6,434	255	39·63	38·66
Prahran City ... ..	25,300	828	32·73	32·38
South Melbourne City* ... ..	28,000	1,020	36·43	32·02
Port Melbourne Borough † ... ..	9,029	364	40·31	38·99
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	13,346	332	24·88	29·03
Brighton Borough ... ..	4,861	142	29·21	31·14
Essendon Borough ... ..	3,500	111	31·71	} 37·72
Flemington & Kensington Borough	3,350	132	39·40	
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	7,011	205	29·23	34·13
Kew Borough ... ..	4,689	102	21·75	26·95
Footscray Borough ... ..	7,000	254	36·29	45·62
Williamstown Borough ... ..	9,320	332	35·62	38·88
Northcote Borough ... ..	19,661	568	28·89	25·83
Remainder of district ... ..				
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &amp;c.</i> ‡ ... ..	3,624	541	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478	...	...	·05
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>304,409</b>	<b>10,093</b>	<b>33·15</b>	<b>33·50</b>

Birth rates  
in sub-dis-  
tricts, 1871  
to 1880.

451. 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," viz., not quite 26 per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony. §

Birth rates  
in sub-dis-  
tricts, 1883.

452. During 1883, the birth rates in Hotham, Collingwood (slightly), Brunswick, Prahran (slightly), South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, 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.

\* Formerly called Emerald Hill.

† Formerly called Sandridge.

‡ The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

§ See table following paragraph 448 ante.

The sub-district with the highest birth rate was Port Melbourne, closely followed by Brunswick and Flemington; those with the lowest rates were Kew, St. Kilda, and Melbourne City, in all of which the rates were even lower than in the "Remainder of District."

453. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1870-79, was 35.4, which was only slightly higher than that of England and Wales during the same period. It was thus about 2 per 1,000 above the average in Melbourne and suburbs. Birth rate in London.

454. 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 British towns.

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		

455. The same report† contains a statement of the birth rate in twenty-one foreign towns (including two in British India), in which the rate ranges from 22.9 in Geneva to 42.9 in Alexandria. In six of these towns, viz., Geneva, Venice, Bombay, Paris, Turin, and Brussels, the birth rate was lower than in Greater Melbourne, but in all the rest it was higher:— Birth rates in foreign towns.

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-ONE FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria ...	42.9	Breslau ...	36.7
Buda-Pesth ...	40.6	Amsterdam ...	36.6
Hamburg (State) ...	39.5	Dresden ...	34.5
Madras ...	39.4	Christiania ...	33.7
The Hague ...	39.3	Brussels ...	31.2
Berlin ...	39.2	Turin ...	29.8
Rotterdam ...	38.3	Paris ...	28.7
Vienna ...	38.3	Bombay ...	26.6
Munich ...	38.2	Venice ...	23.9
Rome ...	37.3	Geneva ...	22.9
Copenhagen ...	36.8		

\* See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page cxi: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

† See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

Births of  
males and  
females.

456. The births of males in Victoria during 1883 numbered 14,109, those of females 13,432. These numbers furnish a proportion of 105·04 boys to 100 girls, as against a proportion of 103·63 in 1882. 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.

Births of  
males and  
females in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

457. 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 ten years ended with 1882, 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 1882.

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

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
sexes of  
those born.

458. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the ten years was 104·67 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·31 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.

459. 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\* :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1870 TO 1879.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Italy ...	107·1	Holland ...	106·1
Austria ...	106·8	Belgium ...	105·9
France ...	106·4	Scotland ...	105·7
Switzerland ...	106·3	Ireland ...	105·6
German Empire ...	106·2	England and Wales ...	103·9

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
1856 to 1860...	104·6	1871 to 1875...	103·9
1861 to 1865...	104·3	1876 to 1880...	103·8
1866 to 1870...	104·1		

460. 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.

Australasian and other countries compared.

461. In 1883, 183 twin births but no triple births were registered, as against 215 twin births and 2 triple births in 1882. In the ten years ended with 1880, 2,426 cases of twins and 21 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 268,710. There were thus 266,242 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 111 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Twins and triplets.

462. The illegitimate children born in 1883 numbered 1,292, or 1 in every 21 births registered. Those in 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.

463. 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 302½ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1883, that, approximately, 86,728 married women at

Women living in concubinage.

\* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

† 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 436 *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 1883, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 4,268 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. The estimated total number of unmarried women and widows between 15 and 45 years of age in 1883 was 114,763. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 27 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy  
and concu-  
binage,  
1873 to  
1883.

464. 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 eleven years :—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1883.

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
Means ... ..	1,114	4·14	3,679	4·15

Illegitimacy  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

465. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies which publish statistics of illegitimacy are New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,\* illegitimacy was, over a series of years, most rife in New South Wales, next so in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. During the last five years, however, the proportion was even higher in Victoria than in New South Wales. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the eleven years ended with 1882 :—

\* See footnote to paragraph 462 *ante*.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1882.

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
Means ... ..	3.99	4.20	3.60	2.13

466. 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

467. 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 :—

Proportion of concubinage in each colony.

In Queensland 1 single woman in 13 was living immorally.  
 In New South Wales " " 19 " "  
 In Victoria " " 22 " "  
 In New Zealand " " 23 " "

468. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of

Illegitimacy in United Kingdom.

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.

469. 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.\* 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:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN FRANCE, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
1873	7·46	1879	7·07
1874	7·26	1880	7·41
1875	7·03	1881	7·48
1876	6·96		
1877	7·08	Mean	7·22
1878	7·25		

Illegitimacy  
in town and  
country.

470. 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 1883, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 14, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 17, but in country districts only 1 birth in 44, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 13, 1 in 21, and 1 in 43 respectively.

\* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-quatrième année, page 160: Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1883.



471. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction is made between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the four colonies 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:—

Fecundity of women in Australasian 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*

472. 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 ten years ended with 1883:—

Children born to a marriage.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1883.

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
Sums and Mean ...	255,946	52,505	4.87

\* In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 436 ante.

Decrease in  
proportion  
of children  
born.

473. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting in the ten years to 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.

Births in  
each quar-  
ter.

474. 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 1883 and the percentage for a previous decennial period :—

#### BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1883.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	6,371	23·13	23·74
Autumn ...	June ...	7,199	26·14	25·10
Winter ...	September ...	7,295	26·49	27·15
Spring ...	December ...	6,676	24·24	24·01
	Year ...	27,541	100·00	100·00

Deaths, 1883.

475. The deaths in 1883 numbered 13,006, as against 13,634 in 1882. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 628.

Deaths, 1883  
and former  
years.

476. Deaths were more numerous in 1883 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.\*

Excess of  
births over  
deaths.

477. The births in 1883 exceeded the deaths by 14,535, or 112 per cent., as against 96 per cent. in 1882. In the eighteen years ended with 1883 the proportion averaged 122 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those eighteen years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

\* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1883.

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
Total in 18 years	481,195	216,648	264,547	122

478. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1882, 1876, and 1875.

Years in which births doubled deaths.  
Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies.

479. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which over a series of years the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favoured by the circumstance that an abnormally large proportion of the population, resulting from the number of immigrants introduced at the expense of the State,\* consists of persons at the reproductive period of life, which, being also the strongest, is that at which fewest deaths occur. The low death rate is no doubt also promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is above that of Tasmania, but below that of the other colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1882, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

\* In the ten years 1873 to 1882, 96,710 State-assisted immigrants arrived in New Zealand.

**EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1882.**

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 Yrs.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
	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 ...	208	209	153	230	260	283	224	256	241	233	229
2. South Australia	170	124	84	132	167	148	177	162	167	147	147
3. New South Wales	182	156	109	108	142	135	164	151	151	132	143
4. Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	75	145	172	148	99	120
5. Western Australia	94	80	61	140	111	121	138	144	144	153	118
6. Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	109	121	124	121	96	111
7. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	106	111	104	126	112	93

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
European  
countries.

480. 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.	
			Per Cent.
England and Wales ...	23	1853 to 1875	57
Scotland... ..	22	1855 to 1876	59
Ireland ... ..	11	1865 to 1875	57
Denmark ... ..	26	1850 to 1875	57
Sweden ... ..	26	1850 to 1875	56
Austria ... ..	23	1853 to 1875	23
Prussia ... ..	23	1853 to 1875	40
The Netherlands	23	1853 to 1875	36
France ... ..	23	1853 to 1875	8
Spain ... ..	10	1861 to 1870	25
Italy ... ..	13	1863 to 1875	23

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Australia  
and else-  
where.

481. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in every one of those countries than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. The proportionate excess of births over deaths is highest in Scotland, next highest in England, Ireland, and Denmark ; and lowest in France, where the births annually exceed the deaths by only 8 per cent.\*

Deaths of  
males and  
females.

482. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1883 numbered 7,410, and deaths of females, 5,596. These numbers furnish a proportion of 75 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 73 in 1882, and an average of 75 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total popu-

\* See also paragraph 444 *ante*.

ation were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males in the last two years, and of about 87 during the decenniad; therefore more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

483. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past twenty-three 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.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1883.

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
Average of twenty-three years ...					16·76	14·75	15·85

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.

484. 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,

Normal death rate.

\* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption," in Part Production *post*; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the males and females together.

† See page ix of 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.

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-three years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last seven years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in four of those years it was below 15 and in one below 14 per 1,000.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

485. It has happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-one years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881. However satisfactory it may be on general grounds that a low rate of mortality should prevail at any time, such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

486. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1882 :—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1882.\*

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
Means	15·75	15·59	17·71	15·12	15·13	15·25	12·24

\* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the eleven years ended with 1883, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.



487. 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, which in Queensland extended also to 1868, and was caused by the presence of a severe epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have escaped, as their death rates were not affected. In 1875 and 1876 the same complaints caused a high death rate in all the colonies of the group, New Zealand, however, having been affected only in the first of these years, whereas Queensland and Tasmania were affected not only in both of them but also in 1877, and the former also in 1878. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872, also about 1880 and 1881.

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

488. In the eighteen years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland ten times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania twice, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last ten of those years it was reached twice in Western Australia. Queensland is the only colony in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

Normal death rate in colonies.

489. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in the last year shown in the table, and according to the average of the whole period of eighteen years. The colony with the lowest rate is placed first, and that with the highest last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the fourth place in the list for 1882, and the sixth in that showing the average over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1882.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. New Zealand.	1. New Zealand.
2. Western Australia.	2. South Australia.
3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. Victoria.	4. Western Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. New South Wales.
6. New South Wales.	6. Victoria.
7. Queensland.	7. Queensland.

490. 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 ten years ended with 1882 :—

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.



## DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1882.

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
Means ... ..	15·63	15·11

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

491. 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 a marked increase took place in 1882 on the comparatively low rates which prevailed in the three preceding years.

Death rates in certain British possessions.

492. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

## DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon ... ..	1867-76	21·62
Straits Settlements ... ..	1873-7	19·96
Hong Kong ... ..	1879-81	28·00
Mauritius ... ..	1871-7	28·34
Seychelles ... ..	1875-7	22·40
St. Helena ... ..	1871-5	13·21
Bermudas ... ..	1871-5	24·07
British Guiana ... ..	1871-9	34·47
West Indies—		
Bahamas ... ..	1874-5	22·60
Jamaica ... ..	1878-80	24·10
St. Lucia ... ..	1869-79	28·40
St. Vincent ... ..	1870-9	28·40
Barbadoes ... ..	1872-8	23·76
Grenada ... ..	1871-5	27·82
Antigua ... ..	1875-6	32·87
Montserrat ... ..	1874-5	20·44
Dominica ... ..	1871-6	18·53
Trinidad ... ..	1871-6	34·14

493. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Ireland the average rate is apparently the same as in Queensland; but this may perhaps not really be the case, it being an admitted fact that the registrations of Ireland are defective. Omitting Ireland, it will be observed from the following table that in not one of the countries do the figures 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 1881.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	German Empire.†	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Italy.
1868	21.9	21.2	15.8	19.3	21.0	29.3	33.8	27.3	21.7	24.8	24.0	...	32.6	30.5
1869	22.3	23.0	16.4	19.1	22.3	28.9	32.0	25.9	21.8	23.0	23.5	...	32.6	27.7
1870	22.9	22.2	16.7	19.1	19.8	29.2	32.6	25.9	23.3	25.7	28.3	25.8	30.1	29.8
1871	22.6	22.2	16.4	19.5	17.2	30.0	39.0	28.4	28.5	29.4	34.8	27.6	...	30.0
1872	21.3	22.3	18.1	18.3	16.3	32.4	42.3	29.0	23.2	25.7	22.0	22.2	...	30.7
1873	21.1	22.4	18.3	18.6	17.2	38.5	65.1	28.2	21.5	24.0	23.3	22.7	...	30.0
1874	22.3	23.3	17.3	19.9	20.3	31.3	42.6	26.7	20.5	22.6	21.5	22.3	...	30.3
1875	22.8	23.4	18.5	21.0	20.2	29.7	37.2	27.6	22.7	25.4	23.1	24.1	...	30.7
1876	21.0	21.0	17.3	19.7	19.5	29.4	35.0	26.3	21.9	23.3	22.7	24.2	...	28.7
1877	20.4	20.8	17.5	18.7	18.5	31.1	36.3	26.6	21.1	22.0	21.7	23.5	...	28.1
1878	21.7	21.4	18.6	18.5	18.0	31.1	37.6	26.2	21.5	22.8	22.6	23.4	...	28.8
1879	20.9	20.2	19.6	19.7	16.9	29.4	36.4	25.6	21.9	22.4	...	22.6	...	29.9
1880	20.6	20.7	19.3	20.4	18.1	29.6	38.6	26.1	22.4	23.6	...	21.9	...	30.5
1881	18.9	19.3	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	21.4	21.7	17.7	19.4	18.9	30.8	39.1	26.9	22.5	24.2	24.3	23.7	31.8	29.8

NOTE.—The mortality of Sweden was increased by small-pox in 1874; that of Austria by cholera in 1873; that of Hungary by cholera in 1873 and 1874; that of Prussia (now German Empire) by war in 1870 and 1871, and by cholera in 1873; that of Belgium by small-pox in 1871; that of the Netherlands by small-pox in 1871; that of France by war in 1870 and 1871.

494. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very

Death rate in United Kingdom.

\* 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.

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	...	...	<u>20·7</u>

Death rates  
in town and  
country,  
1883.

495. 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 1883, the death rate was somewhat 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 :—

#### DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1883.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1883.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	304,409	5,923	19·46
Extra-metropolitan Towns	193,464	3,640	18·81
Country districts ...	419,437	3,443	8·21
Total ...	917,310	13,006	14·18

496. 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 eleven years:—

Death rate in town and country, 1873 to 1883.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS,  
1873 TO 1883.

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

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.

497. It will be noticed that in seven of the years, including the last two 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.

Normal death rate in town and country.

498. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1883, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years commencing with 1871 and ending with 1880, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts where they occurred, and are shown separately near the end of the table:—

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

## DEATH RATES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1883.			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 ... ..	65,791	999	15·18	16·71
Hotham Town ... ..	18,250	332	18·19	17·34
Fitzroy City ... ..	23,200	401	17·28	18·63
Collingwood City ... ..	25,100	488	19·44	20·14
Richmond City ... ..	25,465	450	17·67	17·44
Brunswick Borough ... ..	6,434	108	16·78	14·62
Prahran City ... ..	25,300	375	14·82	16·89
South Melbourne City†... ..	28,000	493	17·61	16·53
Port Melbourne Borough ‡	9,029	164	18·16	17·46
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	13,346	162	12·14	14·01
Brighton Borough ... ..	4,861	73	15·02	14·00
Essendon Borough ... ..	3,500	43	12·29	17·84
Flemington and Kensington Borough ... ..	3,350	56	16·72	
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	7,011	85	12·13	16·94
Kew Borough ... ..	4,689	44	9·38	11·84
Footscray Borough ... ..	7,000	97	13·86	16·75
Williamstown Borough ... ..	9,320	134	14·38	17·94
Northcote Borough ... ..	19,661	252	12·82	11·85
Remainder of district ... ..				
Hospitals, asylums, &c. §... ..	3,624	1,157	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478	10	6·77	4·09
Total ... ..	304,409	5,923	19·46	20·39

Death rates  
in 1883 and  
series of  
years.

499. It will be observed that in 1883 the death rate in eight of the sub-districts, viz., Hotham Town, Richmond and South Melbourne Cities, and Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Brighton Boroughs, the "Remainder of district" and the Shipping, was above the average of the decennial period, the excess being especially large in the case of Brunswick. On the other hand, in Hawthorn, Essendon and Flemington, Footscray, Williamstown, Kew, Prahran, and St. Kilda, the rate of mortality in 1883 was much below the average.

Places in  
which death  
rate was  
highest and  
lowest.

500. 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

\* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 100 *ante*.

† Formerly called Emerald Hill.

‡ Formerly called Sandridge.

§ 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 1883 the highest death rate was in Collingwood, followed by Hotham, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and South Melbourne, in the order named; but the rates in Fitzroy, Williamstown, and Essendon and Flemington were comparatively low. During the period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in Kew and the "Remainder of district"; the next in Brighton and St. Kilda; and the next in Brunswick. In 1883 the lowest rate was also in Kew; then in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, Essendon, and the "Remainder of district."

501. The death rate of Greater Melbourne taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 persons living in 1883, and a fraction over 20 per 1,000 in the period of ten years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in 7 out of the 18 sub-districts, viz., Collingwood, Fitzroy, Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Sandridge, Richmond, and Hotham; and during 1883 it was over 17 per 1,000 in all those sub-districts, except Essendon and Flemington, and Williamstown, and was also above 17 per 1,000 in South Melbourne. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of individual districts.

Sub-districts with death rates over 17 per 1,000.

502. The average mortality of Greater Melbourne is lower than that of most towns in the United Kingdom. In the following list, which shows the death rate of 23 such towns, the only town with a lower average death rate than it is Portsmouth:—

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Portsmouth	...	20·2	Leicester	...	25·2
Brighton	...	20·8	Bradford	...	25·7
Edinburgh	...	20·8*	Sheffield	...	25·8
Plymouth	...	22·3	Oldham	...	26·5
London	...	22·8	Leeds	...	26·5
Nottingham	...	23·2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	26·6
Bristol	...	23·7	Salford	...	27·8
Norwich	...	23·8	Liverpool	...	29·1
Hull	...	24·0	Dublin	...	29·6
Glasgow	...	24·2*	Manchester	...	29·9*
Birmingham	...	24·4			
Sunderland	...	24·6	Mean of towns named		24·4
Wolverhampton	...	24·7			

\* Average of years 1876 to 1879.

Death rates  
in foreign  
towns.

503. The death rate in Greater Melbourne is also lower than that in any of the 30 foreign towns named in the following list, except Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Christiania :—

#### DEATH RATES IN 30 FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.\*

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Philadelphia ...	19·3	Stockholm ...	28·8
Baltimore ...	19·7	Paris ...	29·0
Christiania ...	20·3	Berlin ...	29·9
Geneva ...	22·9	Breslau ...	31·0
The Hague ...	23·1	Rome ...	32·0
Brooklyn ...	23·4	Bombay ...	32·7
Rotterdam ...	24·2	Munich ...	33·5
Dresden ...	24·9	Trieste ...	36·0
Copenhagen ...	25·0	Buda-Pesth ...	37·3
Hamburg (State) ...	26·0	Madrid ...	40·1
Calcutta ...	26·8	Alexandria ...	42·5
Vienna ...	27·2	Madras ...	44·8
Amsterdam ...	27·2	St. Petersburg ...	46·1
Venice ...	27·6		—
Brussels ...	28·0		—
New York ...	28·5	Mean of towns named	29·6
Turin ...	28·8		—

Death rates  
in Victorian  
towns.

504. Of the 5 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 3 had in 1883 higher, and 2 had lower, death rates than that city. In none of them, however, was the death rate as high as in the majority of British and Foreign towns just referred to, as will be seen by the following figures :—

#### DEATH RATES IN 6 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1883.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Castlemaine ...	15·25	Melbourne ...	19·46
Ballarat ...	16·29	Stawell ...	21·79
Sandhurst ...	18·24	Geelong ...	21·92

Deaths in  
each month.

505. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of a series of years, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, April, and February, in the order named; but in the year under review more deaths occurred in March than in January, and more in December than in either February or April. The number of deaths in each month of 1883, 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 :—

\* Taken from the Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page cxiv.



DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1883.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January ... ..	1,331	10·23	10·29
February ... ..	1,157	8·89	9·09
March ... ..	1,365	10·49	10·17
April ... ..	1,134	8·72	9·73
May ... ..	1,155	8·88	8·55
June ... ..	956	7·35	7·44
July ... ..	945	7·27	7·89
August ... ..	1,004	7·72	7·37
September... ..	909	6·99	6·81
October ... ..	936	7·20	7·09
November ... ..	932	7·17	7·12
December ... ..	1,182	9·09	8·45
Total ... ..	13,006	100·00	100·00

506. 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:—

Deaths at different seasons.

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Year 1883.	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	29·62	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	24·95	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	21·98	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	23·45	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

507. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1883 amounted to 180, all males, and those of Aborigines to 25. The former furnishes a proportion of 14·8 and the latter of 32·0 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 14·18.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

508. 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 1883, with the exception of three infants, not one of the Chinese who died was under 20 years of age, the two oldest were said to be over 80. Of the Aborigines who died, three were under 5, and three were stated to have attained the age of 80.

Deaths at each age, 1883.

509. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1883, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

#### DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1883.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1883.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,393	2,037	4,430	32·29	36·40	34·06
5 years to 10 years ...	219	193	412	2·96	3·45	3·17
10 " 15 " ...	143	156	299	1·93	2·78	2·30
15 " 20 " ...	193	241	434	2·60	4·31	3·34
20 " 25 " ...	288	269	557	3·89	4·81	4·28
25 " 35 " ...	479	488	967	6·46	8·72	7·44
35 " 45 " ...	589	494	1,083	7·95	8·83	8·33
45 " 55 " ...	982	580	1,562	13·25	10·36	12·01
55 " 65 " ...	1,021	472	1,493	13·78	8·44	11·48
65 " 75 " ...	645	374	1,019	8·71	6·68	7·83
75 years and upwards ...	458	292	750	6·18	5·22	5·76
Total ...	7,410	5,596	13,006	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

510. It will be noticed that nearly a third of the males and over a third of the females who died had not reached their fifth year, that a fourth of the males and a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age, that more than a fourth of the males and nearly a fifth of the females were between 45 and 65 years of age, and that a seventh of the males and an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age ; also that, as a rule, the females who died were younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 25 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 35 years of age.

Proportion of deaths at each age to population.

511. It was mentioned in a former paragraph † that death rates based upon the population of a country are apt to mislead, unless

\* On the 3rd April, 1881, the Chinese numbered 12,128 ; Aborigines, 780.

† See paragraph 484 *ante*.

the ages of the persons of whom that population is composed are taken into account. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1871 and 1881, an opportunity is afforded of securing an accurate result by comparing at each age the numbers of the population with the deaths. This has been done for males and females in quinquennial periods up to 75 years of age for the year 1881, and for the mean of the antecedent period of ten years, and the results are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS AT EACH AGE TO POPULATION,  
1871-80 AND 1881.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Living at each Age.	
	Ten years: 1871 to 1881*	Year 1881.	Mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.	Mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880.	Year 1881.
<b>MALES.</b>						
Under 5 years	58,391	57,846	2,764·3	2,368	47·34	40·94
5 to 10 "	54,196	54,888	330·6	176	6·10	3·21
10 to 15 "	48,671	54,765	160·7	124	3·30	2·26
15 to 20 "	37,855	50,523	167·7	187	4·43	3·70
20 to 25 "	32,298	41,449	173·9	255	5·38	6·15
25 to 30 "	28,179	27,482	189·3	222	6·72	8·08
30 to 35 "	27,945	22,633	237·5	208	8·50	9·19
35 to 40 "	30,919	23,434	322·0	233	10·42	9·95
40 to 45 "	30,412	25,948	425·2	337	13·98	12·99
45 to 50 "	25,223	28,596	436·3	430	17·30	15·04
50 to 55 "	21,505	26,863	436·0	538	20·28	20·03
55 to 60 "	12,353	16,299	350·0	468	28·33	28·71
60 to 65 "	9,190	12,313	323·1	462	35·16	37·51
65 to 70 "	4,605	6,305	249·9	343	54·28	54·40
70 to 75 "	2,845	3,764	200·6	300	70·50	79·71
75 and upwards	1,980	2,999	248·7	373	...	...
All ages ...	426,567	456,107	7,015·8	7,024	16·45	15·40
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
Under 5 years	57,055	56,359	2,407·1	2,038	42·19	36·16
5 to 10 "	53,708	54,496	322·3	201	6·00	3·69
10 to 15 "	48,248	54,222	159·1	115	3·30	2·12
15 to 20 "	39,741	51,908	170·6	210	4·29	4·05
20 to 25 "	34,371	43,868	185·4	263	5·39	6·00
25 to 30 "	26,194	27,025	202·4	219	7·73	8·10
30 to 35 "	23,027	21,954	216·0	219	9·38	9·98
35 to 40 "	22,598	21,571	249·4	247	11·04	11·45
40 to 45 "	19,595	21,329	246·9	275	12·60	12·89
45 to 50 "	15,403	19,684	213·8	270	13·88	13·72
50 to 55 "	11,912	15,507	177·1	235	14·87	15·15
55 to 60 "	6,951	9,256	145·0	185	20·86	19·99
60 to 65 "	5,394	7,116	153·8	193	28·51	27·13
65 to 70 "	2,846	3,864	118·0	174	41·46	45·03
70 to 75 "	1,923	2,562	111·4	162	57·93	63·23
75 and upwards	1,406	2,114	162·9	272	...	...
All ages ...	370,372	412,835	5,241·2	5,278	14·15	12·78

\* The figures in this column, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1871 and 1881, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz. that ended with the 31st December, 1880.

Death rate in 1881 and previous decennium compared.

512. It has already been stated that 1881 was a year of exceptionally low mortality.\* It is therefore not surprising to find that in the case of both males and females the death rate in it was lower than the mean death rate of the previous decennium. This was specially marked at the younger ages, the mortality at under 5 being upwards of 6 per 1,000 and at from 5 to 10 nearly 3 per 1,000 less in 1881 than in the decennial period. A reduced mortality, however, did not occur at all the age-periods, the death rate in 1881 being higher than in the previous decennium at from 20 to 35 and 55 to 75 in the case of males; and at from 20 to 45, 50 to 55, and 65 to 75 in the case of females.

Death rates of males and females at different ages compared.

513. The total mortality of males exceeded that of females by about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per 1,000 in the decennial period, and by nearly  $2\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000 in 1881. At some of the ages, however, the death rate of females was the greater. This was the case at from 20 to 40 in the decennial period, and at from 5 to 10, 15 to 20, and 25 to 40 in 1881. In the former, moreover, the death rate of females at from 10 to 15 was exactly equal to that of males at the same ages.

Death rates at different ages, 1861 to 1881.

514. In the following table the death rates of males and females at quinquennial periods of age up to 25 years of age, and at decennial periods after that age, during the decennium ended with 1880, are compared with similar results during the decennium ended with 1870, the increase or decrease of the rate at each age being also shown:—

#### DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN THE LAST TWO DECENNIA.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Males and Females Living at different Ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 years, 1861 to 1870.	Mean of 10 years, 1871 to 1880.	Increase + Decrease —	Mean of 10 years, 1861 to 1870.	Mean of 10 years, 1871 to 1880.	Increase + Decrease —
Under 5 years ...	55·08	47·34	— 7·74	49·66	42·19	— 7·47
5 to 10 „ ...	7·52	6·10	— 1·42	6·95	6·00	— ·95
10 to 15 „ ...	3·27	3·30	+ ·03	3·25	3·30	+ ·05
15 to 20 „ ...	4·22	4·43	+ ·21	3·65	4·29	+ ·64
20 to 25 „ ...	5·50	5·38	— ·12	5·89	5·39	— ·50
25 to 35 „ ...	7·85	7·60	— ·25	8·28	8·50	+ ·22
35 to 45 „ ...	12·09	12·18	+ ·09	11·12	11·76	+ ·64
45 to 55 „ ...	17·52	18·67	+ 1·15	13·20	14·31	+ 1·11
55 to 65 „ ...	29·71	31·24	+ 1·53	21·98	24·20	+ 2·22
65 to 75 „ ...	53·79	60·47	+ 6·68	43·10	48·10	+ 5·00
75 to 85 „ ...	111·71	114·80	+ 3·09	93·02	102·94	+ 9·92
All ages ...	16·68	16·45	— ·23	16·13	14·15	— 1·98

\* See paragraph 485 ante.

515. The whole mortality of both males and females, especially the latter, was less in proportion to population in the decennium ended with 1880 than in that ended with 1870. Decrease in total mortality.

516. In the second decennium, as compared with the first, a substantial decrease took place in the death rate of children under 5, and a less marked one in that of children from 5 to 10; also a slight decrease in the death rate of males at from 20 to 35, and of females at from 20 to 25, but at all the other ages—especially the higher ones—the death rate of both males and females was greater at the latter than at the former period. Increase or decrease of death rate, 1861 to 1880.

517. As compared with their respective numbers in the population, the mortality of males was greater than that of females in the first decennium at all the ages except from 20 to 35, and in the second decennium at all the ages except from 10 to 15 (when the mortality of the two sexes was identical) and from 20 to 35. Death rate of males greater than of females at most ages.

518. 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 are for the year 1883 and for the decennium ended with 1880; those for England and Wales extend over 40 years, and those for France over 10 years :— Death rate in Victoria, England, and France.

DEATH RATE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.				England and Wales.		France.	
	Year 1883.		Average of 10 years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 40 years.		Average of 10 yrs.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	15·31	12·91	16·45	14·15	23·2	21·1	23·80	23·19
Under 5 years...	41·15	36·11	47·34	42·19	71·6	61·7	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „ ...	3·91	3·52	6·10	6·00	8·3	8·0	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „ ...	2·56	2·83	3·30	3·30	4·6	4·8	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „ ...	3·59	4·57	4·43	4·29	6·4	7·0	10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „ ...	5·72	5·40	5·38	5·39	8·6	8·2		
25 to 35 „ ...	8·03	8·65	7·60	8·50	9·7	9·7	10·02	9·69
35 to 45 „ ...	12·37	11·64	12·18	11·76	13·2	12·2	10·96	11·03
45 to 55 „ ...	17·85	15·51	18·67	14·31	18·7	15·6	14·76	14·88
55 to 65 „ ...	31·54	25·58	31·24	24·20	32·6	28·1	29·19	27·27
65 to 75 „ ...	54·44	50·97	60·47	48·10	67·1	59·7	60·69	63·49
75 to 85 „ ...	...	...	114·80	102·94	147·2	134·3	160·22	153·76

519. Comparing the Victorian figures for 1883 with those for the decennial period ended with 1880, it is found that in the single year the mortality of males and females at all ages, and from infancy up to 15 Death rate in Victoria, 1883 and 1871-1880.

years, was below the average; that the mortality of males was also below the average at from 15 to 20, from 45 to 55, and from 65 to 75; and the mortality of females was below the average at from 35 to 45; but that at from 20 to 35, and from 55 to 65, the mortality of both males and females was above the average.

Death rate in Victoria less than in England and France.

520. It will be observed that, in Victoria, over a series of years, the total mortality of males is less by 7 per 1,000 than that of England or France; and the total mortality of females is less by 6 per 1,000 than that of England, and by 8 per 1,000 than that of France. At none of the age-periods is the mortality of either males or females as high in Victoria as in England; but it is higher than in France in the case of the males at from 35 to 65, and in the case of the females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

521. 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.

522. 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.

Infantile mortality, 1883.

523. The death rate of infants in 1882 was exceptionally high, but in 1883 it was below the average, it having been exceeded in only four previous years since 1866.\* The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,150, and as the births numbered 27,541, it follows that 1 infant died to every 9 births, or 11·44 infants to every 100 births. In the seventeen years, 1866 to 1882, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·43 to every 100 births.\*

Mortality of male and female infants.

524. 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 13 years ended with 1883, 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:—

\* See table following paragraph 532 *post*.



MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1883.

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

525. 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 boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

526. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875—the number dying per 1,000 births during the 11 years 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

Proportion of infants dying to births.

\* See paragraph 456 ante.



epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883, the infantile mortality in that year having been lower than in most of the preceding years, as already stated.

Deaths of infants at different ages.

527. 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 1883 and the 11 years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1883 the mortality at nearly all 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 1883.			Average of 11 Years, 1871 to 1881.	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<b>Boys.</b>					
Under 1 month ...	588	34·55	4·17	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months ...	292	17·16	2·07	17·30	2·23
3 to 6 „ ...	368	21·62	2·60	19·43	2·51
6 to 12 „ ...	454	26·67	3·22	29·04	3·75
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>12·06</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>12·91</b>
<b>GIRLS.</b>					
Under 1 month ...	413	28·52	3·07	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months ...	279	19·27	2·08	17·23	1·94
3 to 6 „ ...	340	23·48	2·53	20·14	2·26
6 to 12 „ ...	416	28·73	3·10	31·82	3·57
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>10·78</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>11·23</b>

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages

528. During the period of 11 years 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.

529. 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.

Periods at which infants die.

530. 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.

531. 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.

532. It has been pointed out in previous issues of this work that, in proportion to the number of infants born, the number who die before completing one year of life is greater in South Australia\* than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The proportion in that colony, which in the three years 1879 to 1881 had shown improvement, again rose in 1882 above the average. The infantile death rate in 1882, calculated in a similar manner, was also above the average in all the other colonies except 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 seventeen years ended with 1882. 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
Sums and means } 453,654	56,400	12·43	385,363	42,624	11·06	106,174	13,644	12·85	
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
Sums and means } 139,327	20,743	14·89	55,118	5,685	10·31	232,607	22,754	9·78	

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

533. 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. | 3. New South Wales. | 5. Queensland.      |
| 2. Tasmania.    | 4. Victoria.        | 6. South Australia. |

534. 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 1870 to 1879 in the proportion of 15·0 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the four years 1870 to 1873, was a fraction higher than that in Victoria, being in the proportion of 12·55 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the three years 1875 to 1877, the returns show only 9·5 deaths of infants to 100 births, but the registrations of Ireland are admittedly so defective that but little reliance can be placed on calculations based thereon. In France, during the year 1879, infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 15·7 per 100 births, or a higher rate than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions. In the urban districts of France the proportion was 17·5, and in the rural districts 15·0, per 100 births. The percentage of illegitimate infants who died was 29·8, whilst that of legitimate infants was only 14·7.\*

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom and France.

535. 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 eleven years ended with 1883 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 eleven years named:—

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1883.

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
Sums and means }	95,693	16,226	16·96	199,665	19,963	10·00

\* 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 English  
towns.

536. 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
					—

Deaths of  
infants in  
Lying-in  
Hospital.

537. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 538 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1883, and of these, 38, or over 7 per cent., died before leaving the institution, 8 having died within 48 hours of their birth. In the previous eighteen months,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in the year 1880,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in 1879, 8 per cent.; in 1878,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  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  
children  
under 5.

538. In the year 1883, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,392, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,037—the former being in the proportion of about 32 per cent. and the latter of about 36 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are much lower than those for any other year since 1870. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1883 and in each of the previous 12 years:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1883.

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.
<b>MALES.</b>							
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
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
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

539. During the 11 years ended with 1881, deaths of boys under 5 exceeded those of girls under 5 by about 4,000, or 15 per cent. The former in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the latter did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance no doubt mainly due to the small proportion of old people in the female as compared with that in the male population. In none of the years did the mortality of boys under 5 exceed 45 per cent., but in three of them that of girls under 5 exceeded 50 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

More boys die than girls.



Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

540. The average number of boys and girls at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of 11 years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of boys and girls at those ages which occurred annually during the same period :—

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	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	4·399	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

Proportion of children dying annually.

541. 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 infants dying annually.

542. 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.†

More boys died than girls.

543. 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.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

544. 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.

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

545. 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

\* 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 527 ante.

† See table following paragraph 527 ante.

‡ See also paragraph 528 ante.



per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age ; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2 ; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3 ; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4 ; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

546. 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.

Probable mortality of children under 5.

547. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 355 in 1883, as against 380 in 1882, and 358 in 1881. Those in 1883 consisted of 198 males and 157 females. 19 of the males and 21 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 4 of the males but not 1 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact ages of such persons in the three years named and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

Deaths of octogenarians.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1883.

Years of Age.	Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	29	30	38	31	42	23	211	121
81	12	16	34	16	35	24	100	74
82	40	26	44	17	17	18	102	79
83	34	23	20	17	21	16	80	59
84	21	13	22	16	22	11	93	68
85	16	13	16	11	13	6	78	64
86	10	3	13	15	11	14	52	47
87	5	4	4	7	10	11	55	35
88	10	5	4	10	1	4	47	34
89	2	3	2	5	2	6	33	20
90	5	5	8	4	4	7	22	30
91	2	1	2	2	3	6	7	10
92	1	4	3	3	6	4	12	14
93	3	3	2	2	1	3	8	5
94	1	3	3	1	4	2	10	6
95	2	2	1	...	3	...	13	9
96	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	4
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
98	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2
99	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	...
100	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	4
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
102	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
103	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1

\* See paragraph 531, also table following paragraph 527, 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 1883—*continued.*

Years of Age.	Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years, 1871-80.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
104	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
105	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
106	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
110	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total	198	157	220	160	200	158	1,091	793

Deaths of octogenarians, 1871 to 1880.

548. In the 10 years ended with 1880, 1,091 males and 793 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 70,158 and 52,412 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 64, and 1 female in every 66, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the 8 years ended with 1880, that age was attained by 956 males, or 1 in 61, and by 695 females, or 1 in 63. In the same 8 years, 370 of the males, or 1 in 157, and 294 of the females, or 1 in 149, lived to be 85 years of age or upwards; 105 of the males, or 1 in 552, and 94 of the females, or 1 in 466, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; 46 of the males, or 1 in 1,261, and 29 of the females, or 1 in 1,511, lived to be 95 years of age or upwards; and 10 of the males, or 1 in 5,800, and 10 of the females, or 1 in 4,382, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age.

Average age at death.

549. The average age at death in 1883 was 30·73 years, or 30 years and 9 months. For males the average age was 33·13 years, or 33 years and 1 month, and for females, 27·55 years, or 27 years and 6 months. The average age at which both males and females die in Victoria has a tendency to advance from year to year, as will be seen by the following figures :—

## AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

			Males.		Females.
			Years.		Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	24·28	...	18·23
„ 1876	...	...	26·81	...	21·84
„ 1877	...	...	28·60	...	23·06
„ 1878	...	...	29·54	...	23·24
„ 1879	...	...	30·65	...	24·71
„ 1880	...	...	30·72	...	25·35
„ 1881	...	...	32·63	...	25·98
„ 1882	...	...	32·04	...	26·58
„ 1883	...	...	33·13	...	27·55

Classification of causes of death.

550. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by the late Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., then of the General Register Office,

\* 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.

551. 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.\*

Nosological Index.

552. 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.†

Victorian index used throughout Australasia.

553. 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 1883, also the total number who died from each cause during the twenty-seven and a half years ended with 1880 :—

Causes of death classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.  
(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880 ; and Year 1883.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Year 1883.	
			Total. ‡	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes ... ..	285,902	13,006	25
		Specified causes ... ..	284,227	12,990	25
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	ZYMOTIC DISEASES :—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by the want of, or by the bad quality of, food	86,062	2,728	16
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	38,118	2,069	6

\* 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.*  
(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1883.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years : 1853-1880	Year 1883.		
				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	96,617	5,412	74	10
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	40,163	1,873	16	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	23,267	908	27	...
ORDERS.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases : — Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain ; defilement)	78,966	2,354	12	...
	2	Enthetic diseases : — Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in ; implanted)	765	54	1	...
	3	Dietic diseases :—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life ; diet)	4,722	241	3	...
	4	Parasitic diseases :—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,609	79	...	...
II.	1	Diathetic diseases :—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition ; diathesis)	7,944	583	15	...
	2	Tubercular diseases : — Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	30,174	1,486	32	6
III.	1	Brain diseases :—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	30,743	1,434	12	1
	2	Heart diseases :—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ...	13,186	837	20	...
	3	Lung diseases :—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	27,392	1,655	26	3
	4	Bowel diseases :—Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	20,320	1,121	12	6
	5	Kidney diseases :—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	3,215	298	1	...
	6	Genetic diseases :—Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	491	13	...	...
	7	Bone and muscle diseases :—Myostici (μῦς, muscle ; ὀστέον, bone)	676	22	1	...
	8	Skin diseases :—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	594	32	2	...
IV.	1	Developmental diseases of children :—Paidiaci (παιδία, youth)	13,438	467	...	1
	2	Developmental diseases of women :—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,824	121	...	...
	3	Developmental diseases of old people :—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	4,249	486	9	6

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1883.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Year 1883.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
<b>ORDERS—<i>continued.</i></b>						
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	19,652	799	7	2
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	20,918	782	20	...
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (άνήρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	493	22	...	...
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,783	103	7	...
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	73	1	...	...
<b>DISEASES, ETC.</b>						
I.	1	Small-pox ... ..	21	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ... ..	40	1	...	...
		Measles ... ..	4,099	7	...	...
		Scarlatina ... ..	8,710	59	...	...
		Diphtheria ... ..	8,032	131	...	...
		Quinsy ... ..	611	10	1	...
		Croup ... ..	4,135	167	...	...
		Whooping-cough ... ..	4,477	48	...	...
		Typhoid fever, &c. ... ..	11,343	661	4	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	1,065	31	...	...
		Metria ... ..	711	43	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c. ... ..	71	1	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh ... ..	893	23	1	...
		Dysentery ... ..	12,508	139	2	...
		Diarrhœa ... ..	18,318	885	2	...
		Cholera ... ..	1,290	46	...	...
		Ague ... ..	97	2	...	...
		Remittent fever ... ..	695	4	...	...
		Rheumatism ... ..	1,382	75	2	...
	Miasmatic diseases not classed ... ..	468	21	...	...	
	2	Syphilis ... ..	594	49	1	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra ... ..	169	5	...	...
		Glanders ... ..	2	...	...	...
3	Privation ... ..	433	22	3	...	
	Want of breast-milk ... ..	2,160	127	...	...	
	Purpura and scurvy ... ..	285	12	...	...	
	Alcoholism ... ..	1,815	80	...	...	
	Other dietic diseases ... ..	29	...	...	...	
4	Thrush ... ..	984	21	...	...	
	Worms, &c. ... ..	61	1	...	...	
	Hydatids ... ..	544	56	...	...	
	Other parasitic diseases ... ..	20	1	...	...	
II.	1	Gout ... ..	179	18	...	...
		Dropsy... ..	2,085	63	1	...
		Cancer... ..	4,616	450	12	...

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(27½ Years: 1853 to 1880; and Year 1883.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			27½ Years: 1853-1880	Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>							
II.	1	Tumor ... ..	428	38	2	...	
		Polypus ... ..	11	...	...	...	
		Noma ... ..	66	...	...	...	
		Mortification ... ..	390	14	...	...	
		Other diathetic diseases ... ..	169	...	...	...	
	2	Scrofula ... ..	1,034	24	...	...	
		Tabes mesenterica ... ..	2,262	108	1	...	
		Phthisis ... ..	21,868	1,212	31	6	
		Hydrocephalus ... ..	4,242	121	...	...	
		Other tubercular diseases ... ..	768	21	...	...	
III.	1	Cephalitis ... ..	4,708	228	2	...	
		Apoplexy ... ..	5,193	353	3	...	
		Paralysis ... ..	2,610	176	2	...	
		Insanity † ... ..	255	...	...	...	
		Chorea ... ..	45	1	...	...	
		Epilepsy ... ..	1,162	75	1	...	
		Convulsions ... ..	9,859	262	...	...	
		Other diseases of the nervous system ... ..	6,911	339	4	1	
		2	Pericarditis ... ..	747	48	1	...
			Aneurism ... ..	1,547	63	2	...
	Other diseases of the circulatory system ... ..		10,892	726	17	...	
	3	Laryngitis ... ..	881	49	1	...	
		Bronchitis ... ..	8,736	571	2	...	
		Pleurisy ... ..	1,546	106	4	...	
		Pneumonia ... ..	11,373	638	10	3	
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ... ..	2,621	200	3	...	
		Asthma ... ..	715	40	1	...	
		Other diseases of the respiratory system ... ..	1,520	51	5	...	
		4	Gastritis ... ..	2,706	182	...	...
			Enteritis ... ..	5,116	225	1	...
			Peritonitis ... ..	1,606	101	6	1
	Ascites ... ..		436	11	...	...	
	Ulceration of intestines ... ..		399	28	1	...	
	Hernia ... ..		405	26	...	...	
	Ileus ... ..		822	53	...	...	
	Intussusception ... ..		179	6	...	...	
	Stricture of intestines ... ..		78	8	...	...	
	Fistula ... ..		41	1	...	...	
	5	Stomach diseases undefined ... ..	1,342	71	...	...	
		Pancreas disease ... ..	13	...	...	...	
		Hepatitis ... ..	2,247	55	2	...	
		Jaundice, gallstone ... ..	900	46	...	...	
		Liver disease undefined ... ..	3,935	304	2	5	
		Spleen disease ... ..	95	4	...	...	
		5	Nephritis ... ..	377	26	...	...
			Ischuria ... ..	65	6	...	...
			Nephria ... ..	1,000	146	...	...
			Diabetes ... ..	234	24	...	...

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Deaths from this cause are now usually returned under other heads.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880; and Year 1883.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			27½ Years : 1853-1880	Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
<b>DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>						
III.	5	Stone, gravel ... ..	97	8	...	...
		Cystitis ... ..	325	25	...	...
		Other diseases of the urinary organs ... ..	1,117	63	1	...
	6	Ovarian dropsy ... ..	106	5	...	...
		Other diseases of the generative organs ... ..	385	8	...	...
	7	Arthritis ... ..	137	8	1	...
		Ostitis, periostitis ... ..	40	6	...	...
		Other diseases of the locomotive system ... ..	499	8	...	...
	8	Phlegmon, whitlow ... ..	51	1	...	...
		Ulcer ... ..	185	9	...	...
	Other diseases of the skin ... ..	358	22	2†	...	
IV.	1	Premature birth... ..	5,337	332	...	...
		Cyanosis ... ..	357	20	...	...
		Spina bifida ... ..	231	10	...	...
		Other malformations ... ..	685	17	...	...
		Teething ... ..	6,817	88	...	1
		Other developmental diseases of children ... ..	11	...	...	...
	2	Paramenia ... ..	91	6	...	...
		Childbirth ... ..	2,732	115	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of adults ... ..	1	...	...	...
	3	Old age ... ..	4,249	486	9	6
4	Atrophy and debility ... ..	19,652	799	7	2	
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c. ... ..	7,213	352	13	...
		Wounds ... ..	520	24	...	...
		Burns and scalds ... ..	2,200	92	...	...
		Sunstroke ... ..	412	15	...	...
		Struck by lightning ... ..	38	...	...	...
		Poison ... ..	378	23	2	...
		Snake or insect bite ... ..	72	2	...	...
		Drowning ... ..	4,747	197	1	...
		Suffocation ... ..	1,555	64	1	...
		Other or unspecified accidents ... ..	3,783	13	3	...
	3	Murder and manslaughter ... ..	493	22	...	...
	4	Wounds ... ..	528	31	1	...
		Poison ... ..	331	12	...	...
		Drowning ... ..	346	23	...	...
		Hanging ... ..	510	34	6	...
		Suicide by other means ... ..	68	3	...	...
	5	Judicial hanging ... ..	73	1	...	...
...	<i>Causes not specified</i> ... ..	1,675	16	...	...	

554. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1883, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-seven and a half years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Cases of leprosy.



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880 ; and Year 1883.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1883.	Number of Deaths.	
27½ Years : 1853-80.	Year 1883.		27½ Years : 1853-80.	Year 1883.
1	1	Phthisis ... ..	21,868	1,212
4	2	Diarrhœa ... ..	18,318	885
3	3	Atrophy and debility ... ..	19,652	799
2	4	Accidents ... ..	20,918	782
8	5	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	10,892	726
7	6	Typhoid fever, &c. ... ..	11,343	661
6	7	Pneumonia ... ..	11,373	638
10	8	Bronchitis ... ..	8,736	571
21	9	Old age ... ..	4,249	486
19	10	Cancer ... ..	4,616	450
16	11	Apoplexy ... ..	5,193	353
13	12	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	6,911	339
15	13	Premature birth ... ..	5,337	332
25	14	Diseases of the liver not classed ... ..	3,935	304
9	15	Convulsions ... ..	9,859	262
18	16	Cephalitis ... ..	4,708	228
17	17	Enteritis ... ..	5,116	225
28	18	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	2,621	200
27	19	Gastritis ... ..	2,706	182
29	20	Paralysis ... ..	2,610	176
23	21	Croup ... ..	4,135	167
26	22	Childbirth and metria ... ..	3,443	158
48	23	Nephria ... ..	1,000	146
5	24	Dysentery ... ..	12,508	139
12	25	Diphtheria ... ..	8,032	131
32	26	Want of breast-milk ... ..	2,160	127
22	27	Hydrocephalus ... ..	4,242	121
30	28	Tabes mesenterica ... ..	2,262	108
38	29	Pleurisy ... ..	1,546	106
35	30	Suicide ... ..	1,783	103
36	31	Peritonitis ... ..	1,606	101
14	32	Teething ... ..	6,817	88
34	33	Alcoholism ... ..	1,815	80
40	34	Rheumatism ... ..	1,382	75
44		Epilepsy ... ..	1,162	75
41	35	Diseases of the stomach not classed ... ..	1,342	71
33	36	Dropsy ... ..	2,085	63
37		Aneurism ... ..	1,547	63
45		Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	1,117	63
11	37	Scarlatina ... ..	8,710	59
60	38	Hydatids ... ..	544	56
31	39	Hepatitis... ..	2,247	55
55	40	Venereal diseases ... ..	763	54
53	41	Ileus ... ..	822	53
39	42	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,520	51
52	43	Laryngitis ... ..	881	49
56	44	Pericarditis ... ..	747	48
20		Whooping-cough ... ..	4,477	48
43	45	Malformations ... ..	1,273	47
42	46	Cholera ... ..	1,290	46
50		Jaundice, gall-stone ... ..	900	46
57	47	Asthma ... ..	715	40
66	48	Tumor ... ..	428	38
46	49	Erysipelas ... ..	1,065	31
68	50	Ulceration of intestines ... ..	399	28

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*  
(27½ Years : 1853 to 1880 ; and Year 1883.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1883.	Number of Deaths.	
27½ Years : 1853-80.	Year 1883.		27½ Years : 1853-80.	Year 1883.
67	} 51 {	Hernia ... ..	405	26
71		Nephritis ... ..	377	26
73	52	Cystitis ... ..	325	25
47	} 53 {	Scrofula ... ..	1,034	24
76		Diabetes ... ..	234	24
51	54	Influenza, coryza, catarrh ... ..	893	23
62	} 55 {	Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	493	22
65		Privation ... ..	433	22
72	} 56 {	Skin diseases not classed ... ..	358	22
49		Thrush ... ..	984	21
54	} 56 {	Tubercular diseases not classed ... ..	768	21
63		Miasmatic diseases not classed ... ..	468	21
78	57	Gout ... ..	179	18
69	58	Mortification ... ..	390	14
74	59	Purpura and scurvy ... ..	285	12
64	60	Ascites ... ..	436	11
59	61	Quinsy ... ..	611	10
77	62	Ulcer ... ..	185	9
61	} 63 {	Diseases of locomotive system not classed ... ..	499	8
70		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	385	8
80	} 63 {	Arthritis ... ..	137	8
82		Stone, gravel ... ..	97	8
85	} 64 {	Stricture of the intestines ... ..	78	8
24		Measles ... ..	4,099	7
78	} 65 {	Intussusception ... ..	179	6
84		Paramenia ... ..	91	6
89	} 65 {	Ischuria ... ..	65	6
94		Ostitis, periostitis ... ..	40	6
81	66	Ovarian dropsy ... ..	106	5
58	} 67 {	Remittent fever ... ..	695	4
83		Spleen disease ... ..	95	4
82	68	Ague ... ..	97	2
94	} 69 {	Chicken-pox ... ..	40	1
86		Execution ... ..	73	1
87	} 69 {	Carbuncle, boil ... ..	71	1
90		Worms, &c. ... ..	61	1
91	} 69 {	Phlegmon, whitlow ... ..	51	1
92		Chorea ... ..	45	1
93	} 69 {	Fistula ... ..	41	1
97		Parasitic diseases not classed ... ..	20	1
75	...	Insanity ... ..	255	...
79	...	Diathetic diseases not classed ... ..	169	...
88	...	Noma ... ..	66	...
95	...	Dietic diseases not classed ... ..	29	...
96	...	Small-pox ... ..	21	...
98	...	Pancreas disease ... ..	13	...
99	} ... {	Polypus ... ..	11	...
100		Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
101	...	Glanders ... ..	2	...
	...	Developmental diseases of women not classed ...	1	...
		Deaths from specified causes ... ..	284,227	12,990
		Deaths from unspecified causes ... ..	1,675	16
		Deaths from all causes ... ..	285,902	13,006

Death rate  
from various  
causes in  
Victoria and  
England.

555. 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 1882, 1883, and the twenty-seven and a half years ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the thirty years ended with 1879:—

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 1883.	Year 1882.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		All causes ... ..	1,417·84	1,531·10	1,665·42	2,210·51
		Specified causes ... ..	1,416·09	1,527·28	1,655·66	2,189·90
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Zymotic diseases ... ..	297·39	316·57	501·33	484·57
II.	...	Constitutional diseases ... ..	225·55	234·15	222·04	410·87
III.	...	Local diseases ... ..	589·99	648·42	562·81	872·15
IV.	...	Developmental diseases ... ..	204·18	233·70	233·95	346·49
V.	...	Violent deaths ... ..	98·98	94·44	135·53	75·82
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ... ..	256·62	275·02	459·99	458·80
		Measles ... ..	·76	1·68	23·88	41·37
		Scarlatina ... ..	6·43	9·99	50·74	} 100·60
		Diphtheria ... ..	14·28	13·70	46·79	
		Croup ... ..	18·20	15·95	24·09	22·80
		Whooping-cough ... ..	5·23	12·24	26·08	51·90
		Typhoid fever, &c. ... ..	72·05	53·01	66·07	46·94†
		Dysentery ... ..	15·15	20·44	72·86	6·03
		Diarrhœa ... ..	96·48	108·71	106·71	87·22
		Metria (see also Child-birth and metria <i>infra</i> )	4·69	6·63	4·14	6·16
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	5·89	3·59	4·46	7·88
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	26·27	28·64	27·51	11·83
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	8·61	9·32	9·37	6·06
II.	1	Diathetic diseases ... ..	63·55	58·06	46·27	82·31
		Dropsy ... ..	6·87	9·55	12·15	34·48
		Cancer, &c. ... ..	53·20	41·89	29·45	38·96
	2	Tubercular diseases ... ..	162·00	176·07	175·77	328·56
		Phthisis ... ..	132·13	143·07	127·38	249·14
		Hydrocephalus ... ..	13·19	16·28	24·71	36·27

\* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.

† The death rate from typhoid fever is given for the ten years ended with 1879. Prior to 1870, it was not separated from typhus in the English returns.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1883.	Year 1882.	Average of 27½ Years: 1853 to 1880.	Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879.
		<b>ORDERS AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i></b>				
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	156·33	168·22	179·08	280·80
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	91·24	99·83	76·81	102·38
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)	180·42	209·78	159·56	339·02
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.)	122·20	127·46	118·37	100·47
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.)	32·49	34·93	18·73	29·69
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	1·42	2·13	2·86	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	2·40	3·71	3·94	8·01
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·49	2·36	3·46	6·08
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—				
	1	Of children (malformation, teething, &c.)	50·91	60·31	78·28	85·00
	2	Of women ... ..	13·19	13·25	16·45	11·23
		Childbirth (see also Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i> )	12·54	13·14	15·92	10·79
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	52·98	55·14	24·75	133·02
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	87·10	105·00	114·48	117·24
V.	1	Accident or negligence ...	85·25	83·21	121·85	} 75·82
	3	Homicide ... ..	2·40	1·91	2·87	
	4	Suicide ... ..	11·23	9·32	10·39	
	5	Execution ... ..	·10	...	·42	
I. IV.	1 } 2 }	Childbirth and metria ...	17·23	19·77	20·06	16·95

556. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Some of the zymotic diseases— notably dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever, diseases of the dietic order (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), and diseases of the parasitic order (including thrush, hydatids, &c.); diseases of the stomach and bowels; violence; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is on the average higher in England and Wales than in Victoria. Results compared.

Zymotic diseases.

557. The death rate from zymotic diseases in 1883 was, as in the four previous years, considerably below the average. Ever since the abatement of the fatal epidemics of measles and scarlatina, which commenced in 1874, and continued until 1876, the death rate from this class of complaints has been decreasing, and, although on the average higher than in England, it has been in the last seven years much lower than in that country. This decrease in 1883 occurred in all miasmatic complaints except typhoid fever and metria, and in complaints of the dietic and parasitic orders; the rate of mortality under the last two heads, however, being only slightly below the average. Diarrhœa, which, of all zymotic diseases, is the most fatal in Victoria, where also it is on the average much more prevalent than in England, caused more deaths in the last two years than any other disease except phthisis, and thus rose from the fourth—its usual position—to the second place on the list showing the diseases in order of their fatality.\* The mortality from typhoid fever, which was much above that in the previous year, or the average, and that from metria, which, although much lower than in the two previous years, was somewhat above the average, will be referred to hereafter.†

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

558. The following is a statement of the mortality from zymotic diseases over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the rate prevailing in each:—

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.

559. 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,

\* See table following paragraph 554 ante.

† See paragraphs 562 and 587 post.

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.

560. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases particularly affecting children which occurred during the twenty years ended with 1883:—

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN, 1864 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
Total in } 20 years }	3,290	6,619	6,276	3,364	3,590	5,652	15,800	44,591

561. The mortality in 1883 from the seven diseases named in the table was below that in any of the previous years except 1881, when the mortality from them was unusually low. The decrease, as compared with 1882, occurred under all the heads except diphtheria and croup.

Children's zymotic diseases, 1883.

562. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1883 numbered 661, which was 189 more than in 1882, and as many as 310 more than in 1881. The number of deaths from this complaint in 1883 was by far the highest

Typhoid fever.

on record; and, as compared with population, much exceeded that in any previous year since 1866. In 1880 the rate was less than half that in the year under review, but since that time the proportion has steadily increased. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past eighteen years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1883.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866	528	8.39
1867	455	7.06
1868	295	4.45
1869	360	5.24
1870	416	5.83
1871	269	3.65
1872	323	4.29
1873	282	3.68
1874	470	6.04
1875	455	5.78
1876	375	4.71
1877	532	6.58
1878	532	6.48
1879	438	5.25
1880	297	3.49
1881	351	4.04
1882	472	5.30
1883	661	7.21
Mean	417	5.41

563. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the ten years ended with 1800 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.

564. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the ten years ended with 1882, 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.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies.



DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1882.

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
Total...	4,204	5·13	2,736	4·99	1,114	5·72
	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
Total ...	936	3·94	371	3·40	1,737	4·40

565. In all the colonies except New Zealand the death rate in 1882 from typhoid fever was considerably higher than in the previous year, and in all except that colony and Tasmania it was also much above the average. Usually it appears to be more fatal in Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales than it is in the other three colonies; but in 1882 it was nearly as fatal in South Australia as in the two last named.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1882.

566. The death rate from Constitutional Diseases, Class II., was lower than in 1882, but still slightly above the average. By far the most fatal complaint under this head is phthisis or pulmonary consumption, which in 1883 caused 1,212 deaths, or 62 less than in 1882, but more than in any other previous year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths than any other disease; in 1883, diarrhœa, closely followed by atrophy and debility, stood next to phthisis on the list of causes of death,\* but neither of these complaints caused more than three-fourths of the number of deaths set down to the latter. It should also be borne in mind, as showing its baneful

Constitutional diseases—phthisis.

\* See table following paragraph 554 ante.

effects as compared with those of the other diseases named, that these are complaints usually attacking infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life.

Deaths from  
phthisis.

567. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportions to the total population in each of the last twenty-three years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1883.

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	1874 ...	1,011	13·00
1862 ...	707	12·90	1875 ...	1,027	13·04
1863 ...	717	12·74	1876 ...	1,010	12·68
1864 ...	686	11·70	1877 ...	1,088	13·46
1865 ...	741	12·12	1878 ...	1,124	13·68
1866 ...	782	12·43	1879 ...	1,058	12·69
1867 ...	793	12·31	1880 ...	1,175	13·82
1868 ...	746	11·25	1881 ...	1,199	13·80
1869 ...	893	12·99	1882 ...	1,274	14·31
1870 ...	888	12·45	1883 ...	1,212	13·21
1871 ...	841	11·41			
1872 ...	876	11·63	Total in }		
1873 ...	945	12·34	23 years }	21,546	12·78

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate  
from  
phthisis.

568. 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 23 years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 12·78 per 10,000 persons living; during the first 11 of those years that proportion was 12·38, and in the last 12 years it was 13·14. In 1883 the rate was, with the exception of 1879, lower than in any year since 1876.

Death rate  
from phthisis  
at different  
ages.

569. In the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1873† the announcement was hazarded that although the death rate from phthisis, calculated upon the total population, appeared to be tolerably even from year to year, yet the disease was actually increasing in Victoria, and this conclusion was arrived at by an impression, for which there were good grounds, that persons at ages most subject to be attacked by phthisis were not so numerous in the population as they had been, and consequently the death rate from phthisis, if it pressed upon such persons with no more severity than formerly, ought to have declined, which it had not done. To test the accuracy of this assumption, the following table has been prepared, which shows the numbers living at different ages according to the returns

\* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" *post*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* 1873, paragraph 321.

of the last three censuses, the mean number of deaths from phthisis in the respective census years and the years before and after them, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the numbers living at the same age :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS TO POPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGES AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Ages.	Enumerated Population.			Mean Annual Number of Deaths from Phthisis.			Proportion of Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population.		
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1861.	1871.	1882.
<b>MALES.</b>									
0 to 15 years ...	90,024	155,498	167,019	23	19	29	2.55	1.22	1.74
15 „ 20 „ ...	16,850	26,264	49,445	13	15	34	7.72	5.71	6.88
20 „ 25 „ ...	33,513	24,004	40,593	41	45	86	12.23	18.75	21.19
25 „ 35 „ ...	103,462	62,132	50,115	171	138	152	16.53	22.21	30.33
35 „ 45 „ ...	53,628	73,281	49,382	116	160	124	21.63	21.83	25.11
45 „ 55 „ ...	21,605	38,663	54,793	50	86	157	23.14	22.24	28.65
55 „ 65 „ ...	7,414	15,073	28,013	19	42	88	25.63	27.86	31.41
65 and upwards	2,155	6,135	12,723	5	12	23	23.20	19.56	18.08
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>328,651</b>	<b>401,050</b>	<b>452,083</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>15.33</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
0 to 15 years ...	89,297	153,278	164,743	33	15	29	3.70	.98	1.76
15 „ 20 „ ...	16,343	28,292	51,191	23	35	64	14.07	12.37	12.50
20 „ 25 „ ...	22,688	25,418	43,324	43	49	91	18.95	19.28	21.00
25 „ 35 „ ...	46,858	49,495	48,946	116	109	130	24.76	22.02	26.56
35 „ 45 „ ...	22,639	41,570	42,816	58	90	103	25.62	21.65	24.06
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,196	19,896	34,735	23	39	72	25.01	19.60	20.72
55 „ 65 „ ...	3,541	8,563	16,126	8	9	23	22.59	10.51	14.26
65 and upwards	1,109	3,966	8,382	2	5	11	18.03	12.61	13.12
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>211,671</b>	<b>330,478</b>	<b>410,263</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>14.46</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>12.75</b>

570. From 25 to 55 may be considered to be essentially the phthisical ages.\* It is found that a gradual falling-off, dating from 1861, has taken place in the numbers of the male population at these ages, whilst at the same ages the deaths of males from phthisis have been more numerous at each successive census period. The figures are as follow :—

Decrease of males at phthisical ages.

	Number of Males living between 25 and 55.	Number of Deaths of Males from Phthisis between 25 and 55.
1861 ...	178,695	337
1871 ...	174,076	384
1881 ...	154,290	433

571. The increase of phthisis amongst the male population is strikingly shown by these figures. The number at the phthisical ages was smaller in 1871 than in 1861 by 4,619, and yet the deaths from phthisis at those ages increased by 47; the number was smaller in

Increase of phthisis amongst males.

\* According to the table, this is strictly true in regard to females, but from 55 to 65 is the period at which the proportion of males dying from phthisis was highest. The present argument, however, is not affected by this circumstance.

1881 than in 1871 by 19,786, and yet the deaths from phthisis increased by 49.

Increase of  
phthisis  
amongst  
females.

572. In the case of the females the figures in the table also show an increase in the mortality from phthisis at the phthisical ages, although not so marked as in the case of the males, and appearing to date only from 1871. Between that period and 1881 there was an actual decrease in the female population at only one of the age-groups, viz., from 25 to 35—the falling-off being 549 ; but concurrently with this there was in the same group an increase of 20 in the deaths from phthisis. At the whole period of life which has been taken as the representative one, viz., from 25 to 55, the female population increased, but the mortality from phthisis increased in a still faster ratio, the proportion being 1 death from phthisis in 466 females living in 1871, and 1 in 415 in 1881.

Relative  
death rate  
from  
phthisis  
amongst  
males and  
females.

573. By means of the calculations in the table, it is elicited that the mortality of males from phthisis at from 15 to 20 is only about half that of females ; that at from 20 to 45 the mortality of males and females from that complaint relatively to their respective numbers is about equal ; and that after 45 phthisis presses much more hardly upon males than females. As regards the effects of the complaint upon the population at all ages, it is shown that in 1861 it affected females more than males, but in 1871 and 1881 the reverse was the case, males being much the more heavily affected.

Ages at  
death from  
phthisis.

574. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1883 ; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1883 and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1883.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1883.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1883.	Ten Years : 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	12	4	16	·36	·51
5 to 10 „ ...	2	3	5	1·21	1·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	4	22	26	8·69	5·15
15 „ 20 „ ...	30	57	87	20·04	21·22
20 „ 25 „ ...	83	83	166	29·80	32·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	157	144	301	31·12	29·18
35 „ 45 „ ...	122	97	219	20·22	20·27
45 „ 55 „ ...	152	68	220	14·08	13·69
55 „ 65 „ ...	99	26	125	8·37	8·30
65 „ 75 „ ...	28	10	38	3·73	2·97
75 years and upwards... ..	2	3	5	·67	·83
Unspecified ... ..	1	3	4	...	...
Total ... ..	692	520	1,212	9·32	8·29

575. If the figures in the last two columns of the table be compared, it will be noticed that in 1883 the proportion of deaths from phthisis occurring between the ages of 15 and 25 was somewhat below, but at most of the other ages—especially between 10 and 15—it was above, the average. Moreover, from the last column it may be found that, whilst at all ages phthisis causes on the average 1 death in 12, it causes a much higher relative mortality at the adult period of life. At from 15 to 20, and 35 to 45, about 1 in 5 of the deaths are due to this complaint; at from 20 to 25, about 1 in 3; at from 25 to 30, nearly 1 in 3; and at from 45 to 55, about 1 in 7.

Phthisis most fatal to adults.

576. Of the 1,212 deaths from phthisis in 1883, 678 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 534 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 give the results for twenty-three years:—

Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1883.

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			
1872 ...	18·69	8·62	Means	22·15	8·88
1873 ...	20·51	8·77			

577. It will be observed that in 1882 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 a previous table,\* 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

Apparent inconsistency explained.

\* See table following paragraph 567 ante.

nevertheless be greater than the ratio of the like terms of the second pair.\*

Death rate  
from  
phthisis in  
England.

578. In England and Wales, in the 24 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 about equal to that of Greater Melbourne. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the latter, and to a certain extent in the whole colony, has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage having been induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Phthisis  
among  
Chinese.

579. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1883, 31, or 17 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. Of those of all nationalities who died, the proportion from this complaint was 9 per cent.; but it must be remembered that the Chinese in Victoria, with the exception of a very small number of children and old people, are all at the ages at which attacks of phthisis are most common.

Phthisis  
among  
Aborigines.

580. Six out of the 25 deaths of Aborigines in 1883 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,‡ says—“Lung disease” (with which he probably includes phthisis) “is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;” and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,§ says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, “From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption.”

Phthisis in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

581. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly above that in Queensland, and much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, also that Queensland is the only colony besides

\* 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.

‡ See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

§ See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.



Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000 \* :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1882.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·31	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	9·96	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·24	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·62	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·45	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·13	301	13·56
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·45	292	13·21
1882 ...	1,274	14·31	927	11·60	404	17·00
Total...	10,911	13·28	5,829	10·47	2,562	12·93
	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
Total...	2,400	9·94	1,119	10·21	3,526	8·49

582. With reference to the high death rate from phthisis shown by the returns of Victoria as compared with that shown by those of the neighbouring colonies, it should be pointed out that, under the varying terms used by medical men to indicate the complaint, it is apt to be wrongly classed by inexpert or careless tabulators. The very care exercised in Victoria to place under the proper head all the deaths which really result from phthisis may possibly be the cause of this colony getting the credit of being more subject to that complaint than other countries wherein the same care may not always be exercised. The unevenness of the figures relating to some of the colonies causes them to be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

Phthisis returns of other colonies perhaps reliable.

\* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in recent Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis in that colony is considerably swelled by the prevalence of the disease amongst the Polynesians, more than two-fifths of such deaths in 1882 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  
cancer.

583. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 450 deaths in 1883, which was a much larger number than in any previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years; it stood tenth in 1882 and 1883, and eighth or ninth in the three previous years, in the list of causes of death\*—its usual place being the nineteenth; 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-three years:—

## DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1883.

Years.	Deaths from Cancer.					
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1861	...	...	52	50	102	1·89
1862	...	...	30	50	80	1·46
1863	...	...	58	45	103	1·83
1864	...	...	55	72	127	2·17
1865	...	...	81	70	151	2·47
1866	...	...	52	64	116	1·84
1867	...	...	63	57	120	1·87
1868	...	...	95	88	183	2·76
1869	...	...	85	99	184	2·68
1870	...	...	109	105	214	3·00
1871	...	...	100	93	193	2·62
1872	...	...	130	96	226	3·00
1873	...	...	122	128	250	3·27
1874	...	...	146	122	268	3·45
1875	...	...	168	140	308	3·91
1876	...	...	150	153	303	3·80
1877	...	...	169	160	329	4·07
1878	...	...	182	132	314	3·82
1879	...	...	205	178	383	4·59
1880	...	...	202	181	383	4·50
1881	...	...	172	179	351	4·04
1882	...	...	208	165	373	4·19
1883	...	...	234	216	450	4·90
Total in 23 years...			2,868	2,643	5,511	3·14

Proportions  
of the sexes  
who died of  
cancer.

584. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males. In the twenty-three years of which mention is made in the table, 92 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent has over the whole period† been considerably below the

\* See table following paragraph 554 *ante*.

† Females were in the proportion of 64 at the census of 1861, and of 91 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

proportion named. In 1883, females dying of cancer were in the proportion of 92 to every 100 males dying of that complaint, whilst in the population, females over 30 were in the proportion of only 75 to every 100 males.

585. The death rate in 1883 under Class III., local diseases, although much lower than in the previous year, was still somewhat above the average. The decreased mortality, as compared with 1882, occurred chiefly under the head of diseases of the respiratory system, the rate of mortality from which, however, was still much above the average; as also was that from diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems. Diseases of the digestive organs were also above, but those affecting the nervous, generative, and locomotive systems were much below, the average. Nervous diseases formerly caused most deaths in this class, but their fatality during the last five years has not been so great as that of diseases of the respiratory system, in which are included pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs—which in 1883 together caused 1,409 deaths, or nearly one-ninth of the mortality from all causes, and stood seventh, eighth, and eighteenth respectively in the list of causes of death.\* In 1883, as also in the previous five years, a rather high mortality resulted from diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, and urinary systems—the rate from the last named in 1882 and 1883 being much greater than in England. Of complaints of the urinary system, the most fatal is nephria (Bright's disease), which caused 146 deaths in 1883 as compared with 149 in 1882; it stood twenty-third in order of fatality during those two years, its usual place being the forty-eighth.\*

586. Under Class IV., developmental diseases, the death rate from those peculiar to children, Order 1, from those peculiar to women, Order 2, and from diseases of nutrition, which are also those of children chiefly, Order 4, was lower than in 1882, and much below the average; but the death rate from old age, Order 3, which has for some years past been increasing, was considerably above the average. The increased death rate from old age is easily accounted for by the circumstance that those remaining in the colony of the large number of immigrants who arrived at or about the times of the early gold discoveries are gradually reaching the age when they may be expected to die off; whilst the diminished death rate of infants, from premature birth, teething, and other complaints under Order 1, is probably due to the changed circumstances of the colony, which admit of mothers living in greater comfort, and infants being treated

\* See table following paragraph 554 *ante*.

with more care and attention than they were formerly. The deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 332 in 1883, which gives a proportion of nearly 11 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total births recorded. The diseases under Orders 2 and 4, viz., childbirth and atrophy, will be next referred to.\*

Deaths in  
childbed.

587. 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 1883 the proportion of deaths from child-bearing to the number of children born was much lower than in 1881 or 1882, and was also below the average.

#### DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1883.

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
Total in twenty years	2,412	782	3,194	59·90

Increase of  
deaths in  
childbed  
at epidemic  
periods.

588. It is a remarkable fact that at or about the three periods during the last twenty years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria, viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, and 1881-2, the mortality

\* See next paragraph and paragraph 593 *post*.

of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the last visitation differed somewhat from the two previous ones, as the epidemic was solely one of measles, and deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with it, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

589. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty years was 1 to 167 births, and in 1883 the proportion was 1 to every 174 births. In 1882, the proportion was 1 to every 152 births; in 1881, 1 to every 116 births; in 1880, 1 to every 200 births; in 1879, 1 to every 166 births; in 1878, 1 to every 134 births; in 1877, 1 to every 150 births; and in 1876, 1 to every 162 births; in 1875, 1 to every 113 births; and in 1874, 1 to every 107 births. All these proportions, except that for 1880, are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the thirty-four years ended with 1880, 207 births occurred to each death of a mother. In Scotland, 1 woman is stated to have died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 to every 151 births.

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Victoria and  
United  
Kingdom.

590. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 602 women were confined, and 538 infants were born alive, in the year ended 30th June, 1883; seven deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 86 deliveries, or to every 77 births. In this institution, in 1882 (first six months), 1 death of a mother took place to every 60 deliveries or 56 births; in 1881, the unusually high proportion of 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. It should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

Deaths of  
women in  
Lying-in  
Hospital.

591. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether this was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and 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 some of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring in such colonies is not known. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the ten years ended with 1882, 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 1882.**

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
Total...	1,896	70·75	1,003	49·08	434	58·77
	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
Total...	470	51·99	196	58·93	802	49·22

592. The connexion between the prevalence of measles and scarlatina and of those circumstances which cause the deaths of women in childbed is exemplified in the returns of the neighbouring colonies as well as in those of Victoria; 1875 and 1876 being about the years in which these epidemics were at their height, concurrently with the greatest mortality occurring to child-bearing women.

Increase of deaths in childbed during epidemics in all the colonies.

593. In proportion to population, deaths under the head of atrophy and debility in 1883 were much fewer than in 1882 or than the average of the twenty-seven and a half years, 1853 to 1880. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus, of the 799 set down thereto in 1883, 697 were under 5 years, 624 were under 1 year, 259 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable, however, that the causes of death amongst children are too often loosely given, and that sufficient pains are not taken to ascertain the primary disease. As a knowledge of the causes of death in childhood is a matter of extreme importance, it is to be desired that medical men should, where possible, define them more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the seventeen years ended with 1883:—

Atrophy and debility.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1883.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746	1877	344	304	648
1868	337	328	665	1878	389	311	700
1869	386	337	723	1879	407	304	711
1870	422	368	790	1880	369	324	693
1871	368	311	679	1881	392	345	737
1872	354	338	692	1882	493	442	935
1873	378	336	714	1883	412	387	799
1874	402	337	739				
1875	413	349	762	Total in seven-	6,609	5,773	12,382
1876	344	305	649	teen years			

594. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period of seventeen years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 87 to every 100 males.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

595. Deaths from external causes, Class V., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years the proportion has fallen considerably. Over a series of 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 1882 it fell to as low as 94, and in the year under review it again rose to 99. These last-named rates,

Violent deaths.



however, are higher by about a fourth than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 76.

Violent  
deaths, 1871  
to 1883.

596. Of the 908 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1883, 782, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 22, or 2 per cent., to homicide; 103, or 11 per cent., to suicide; and 1 to execution. Deaths from accidents were more numerous formerly than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any disease except phthisis, but in 1883 they had fallen to the fourth place on the list.\* Forty-five per cent. of the deaths from accident in that year were due to fractures, and 25 per cent. to drowning. Homicides were slightly below, but suicides were above, the average of the twenty-seven years ended with 1880; the latter numbered 103, as against only 83 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 1883 and the decennium ended with 1880, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

#### VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1883.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents:—						
Fractures and contusions	316	36	352	2,911	241	3,152
Gunshot wounds ...	7	1	8	} 226	36	262
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	12	4	16			
Burns and scalds ...	38	54	92			
Sunstroke ...	10	5	15	371	514	885
Lightning ...	...	...	...	158	60	218
Poison ...	13	10	23	22	3	25
Snake, insect—bite ...	1	1	2	112	66	178
Drowning ...	162	35	197	24	13	37
Suffocation ...	39	25	64	1,558	379	1,937
Others ...	9	4	13	409	216	625
				97	31	128
Total ...	607	175	782	5,888	1,559	7,447
Homicide ...	9	13	22	123	67	190
Suicide:—						
Gunshot wounds ...	15	1	16	69	...	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	13	2	15	164	21	185
Poison ...	7	5	12	144	44	188
Drowning ...	16	7	23	151	66	217
Hanging ...	34	...	34	233	23	256
Otherwise ...	3	...	3	31	5	36
Total ...	88	15	103	792	159	951
Execution ...	1	...	1	19	...	19
Grand Total ...	705	203	908	6,822	1,785	8,607

\* See table following paragraph 554 *ante*.



597. 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.

598. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1883, 705, or 78 per cent., belonged to the male, and 203, or 22 per cent., to the female, sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

599. 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 32½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 121 males were executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

600. 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.

601. One hundred and three persons took their own lives in 1883, and 83 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 95.

Suicidal deaths.

602. 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 only once in the 174 cases named in the table by shooting.

Modes of committing suicide.

603. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Seven men of this race committed that act in 1883, viz., 1 by stabbing and the remainder by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000 ; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 1 in 1,700.

Suicides of Chinese.

604. 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

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

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 ten years ended with 1882 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1882.

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
Total ...	975	11·9	603	9·1	258	13·1
	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
Total ...	201	8·4	64	5·9	355	8·5

Proportion  
of suicides  
in different  
colonies.

605. 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 twice in New Zealand, and only thrice in New South Wales and South Australia, during the

ten years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania, moreover, appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

606. 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.

607. Statistics of suicide in a number of countries have been collected with much care by Dr. Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine in the Royal University of Turin. Dr. Morselli arrives at the conclusion that suicide is increasing in almost every country; that “religion and morals have never reached the root of the calamity”; that the sole preventive, not only against suicide but against madness, would consist in “diminishing the struggle for life amongst men, and in developing in man the well ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character.” From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted †:— Suicides in Foreign countries.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.
Saxony ...	31·1	Norway ...	7·5
Denmark ...	25·8	Belgium ...	6·9
Schleswig-Holstein ...	24·0	Hungary ...	5·2
Austria ...	21·2	Italy ...	3·7
France ...	15·0	Netherlands ...	3·6
Hanover ...	14·0	United States ...	3·5
Prussia ...	13·3	Russia ...	2·9
Bavaria ...	9·1	Spain ...	1·4
Sweden ...	8·1		

608. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, suicide is more rife in Saxony, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, France, Hanover, and Prussia than in Queensland, Victoria, or New South Wales, and in these countries, with the addition of Bavaria, than in South Australia and New Zealand; whilst Tasmania stands not only below these, but also below Sweden, Norway, and Belgium. The only countries quoted which stand below any of the Australasian colonies in point of frequency of suicide are Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and Spain. Suicides in Australasia and Foreign countries.

609. 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 Violent deaths in Victoria and European countries.

\* See Forty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxvi.

† See *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, such deaths appear still to be more common there than in any European country. Fatal accidents seem to occur with more frequency in Victoria than in any of the countries, and suicides than in any except Switzerland and Prussia. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be more prevalent than in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Belgium, but to be much less rife than in Switzerland, Finland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table (except in the case of Victoria) have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account :—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN  
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.\*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria ... ..	107·8	93·5	2·4	11·9
Switzerland . ... ..	92·4	68·9	3·9	19·6
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	7·3
Scotland ... ..	72·0	68·2	·1	3·7
Ireland ... ..	39·1	35·3	1·7	2·1
Norway ... ..	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·0
Finland ... ..	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden ... ..	61·9	50·7	2·0	9·2
Prussia ... ..	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·4
Bavaria ... ..	51·9	37·7	3·9	10·3
Belgium ... ..	48·3	38·5	1·6	8·2
Austria ... ..	47·1	...	...	11·3
Italy ... ..	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

610. 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 years ended with 1883, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

\* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876. The figures in the last column often differ from those of Dr. Morselli (*ante*), which have been calculated over a series of years.

† Including the shipping.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1883.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	9	9	6	10	2
<b>Total killed</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>16</b>

PERSONS KILLED.

PERSONS INJURED.

1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
<b>Total injured</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>

611. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-five years, 277 persons were killed and 740 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 128 of the former and 176 of the latter met their death or

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Sixteen passengers and as many as 131 railway or contractors' servants were killed throughout the period, 11 of the former, and 117 of the latter, having been so in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 471, and the railway servants 211; as many as 149 of the latter, but only 27 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings 23 persons were killed, 6 being in the year under review, and 10 injured. As many as 91 trespassers were killed; 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.

612. The year 1883 was free from any important railway accident, but serious accidents occurred in 1881 and 1882. The most fatal railway accident which has ever taken place in the colony occurred on the 30th August of the former year at Jolimont, when the Brighton express train got off the line through the tire of a wheel breaking, in consequence of which three carriages were precipitated over a low embankment, causing loss of life to 4 persons, and injury of a more or less serious character to 39 others. A collision had previously occurred at Beaufort on the 26th January of the same year, caused by the driver of a goods train losing control of his train, which resulted in injuries to 7 persons. In 1882 the first important accident took place at Windsor on the 18th March, in consequence of a driver allowing his train to enter the station in defiance of signals, whereby a collision ensued with a stationary train, which resulted in injury to 30 persons, but was unaccompanied with loss of life; but the most serious accident occurred on the 2nd December of that year between the Burnley and Hawthorn stations, caused by a collision on the same line of rails between a special train from Box Hill and an ordinary train from Melbourne, four of the carriages being completely wrecked, whilst the casualties amounted to 1 killed and 178 injured. The total amount paid for compensation and other incidental expenses in respect of these accidents was £18,207 for the Windsor accident, £45,307 for the Jolimont accident, and about £120,000 for the Hawthorn accident.\*

613. In the ten years ended with 1883, embracing the whole period the Regulation of Mines Statute 1873 (37 Vict. No. 480) has

Serious railway accidents, 1881 and 1882.

Mining accidents.

\* See also portion relating to "Railways" in Part "Interchange" *post*.

been in operation, 632 persons lost their lives, and 1,459 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 1883.

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
Means	39,125	63	146	209	1.61	3.73	5.34

614. In 1883, fatal mining accidents were fewer by 12, and non-fatal ones were fewer by 2, than in 1882. The latter, however, were more numerous than in any other year since 1877. In comparison with that and 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. Mining accidents, 1883.

615. According to the average of the ten years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 621 loses his life annually. This proportion contrasts favorably with a similar one for Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1879, 1 person in every 490 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

616. It appears by the following table that, in the ten years named, 1,029, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 401, or 19 per cent., by falling down Causes of mining accidents.



shafts, cage accidents, &c.; and 253, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasts:—

### CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1883.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground ... ..	246	461	707
"  "  on surface ... ..	89	72	161
"  materials down shafts, passes, &c. ... ..	36	125	161
Falling down shafts ... ..	92	123	215
"  "  winzes, shoots, &c. ... ..	13	57	70
Cage accidents ... ..	42	74	116
Timber accidents ... ..	9	18	27
Truck accidents ... ..	...	35	35
Machinery in motion ... ..	15	59	74
Explosion of blasts—gunpowder ... ..	15	110	125
"  "  guncotton ... ..	1	10	11
"  "  nitro-glycerine compounds ... ..	14	43	57
"  explosives not blasts ... ..	5	28	33
"  boilers ... ..	1	5	6
"  fire damp ... ..	1	20	21
Foul air ... ..	4	...	4
Flooding of mines ... ..	23	...	23
Undescribed ... ..	26	219	245
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>632</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>2,091</b>

Causes of death of octogenarians.

617. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for 1881, 1882, 1883, and the previous ten years.\* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

### CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years ended with 1880.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, &c. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	6
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2

\* See table following paragraph 547 *ante*.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1883.		Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Ten Years ended with 1880.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	11
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	11	8	8	9	9	3	42	33
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
Rheumatism ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	4
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Privation...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hydatid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gout ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dropsy ...	...	4	2	3	4	2	16	16
Cancer ...	4	3	8	3	6	4	29	9
Tumor ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Mortification ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	7	3
Phthisis ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	3
Abscess, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brain Diseases, &c. ...	19	13	16	11	26	20	110	83
Heart Diseases, &c. ...	11	10	9	6	16	9	50	37
Lung Diseases, &c. ...	27	25	42	25	23	16	160	100
Stomach Diseases, &c. ...	2	5	6	4	6	1	31	20
Kidney Diseases, &c. ...	7	3	7	1	13	...	34	1
Gennetic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Diseases, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Old Age ...	113	77	105	90	81	97	550	441
Accidents ...	2	4	6	4	3	4	19	14
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Unspecified causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>793</b>

618. It will be noticed that during the ten years, 1871-80, in the case of nearly half the males and more than half the females no complaint was set down except old age. It may, moreover, be ascertained from the figures that about a seventh of the males and about an eighth of the females died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis; and that about a tenth of both males and females died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-80.

619. The following table shows the number of males over 20 years of age as returned at the last census, the number of males who died at that period of life in the three years of which the census year was the middle, and the average annual proportion of such deaths to the numbers living :—

Occupations at death.

OCCUPATIONS AT DEATH\*, 1880 TO 1882, IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT. (MALES AGED TWENTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.)

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years.		
	Number returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Number who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Living.
<b>I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL.</b>			
Public officers, civil servants	1,982	75	12·61
Police	1,102	41	12·40
Clergy (including irregular clergy)	884	48	18·10
Lawyers	534	40	24·97
Law clerks	336	13	12·90
Medical men (including irregular practitioners)	578	40	23·07
Chemists and druggists	623	51	27·29
School masters, teachers, tutors	2,123	91	14·29
Photographers	182	6	10·99
Music-masters, musicians, vocalists	439	30	22·78
<b>II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING.</b>			
Hotelkeepers, beer and colonial wine sellers	3,102	276	29·66
Servants	3,804	147	12·88
<b>III.—ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL PURSUITS, AND IN CONVEYANCE OF MEN AND GOODS.</b>			
Capitalists, merchants	1,110	51	15·32
Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers	249	14	18·74
Brokers, commission agents	1,477	71	16·02
Clerks—bank, commercial, and undefined	3,955	267	22·50
Commercial travellers, salesmen	945	38	13·40
Hawkers, pedlers	787	59	24·99
Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other general dealers	3,248	198	20·32
Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and assistants	2,829	135	15·91
Railway officers, clerks, station-masters	451	13	9·61
Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c.	2,203	64	9·68
Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors and drivers	2,152	101	15·64
Draymen, carriers, carters	4,831	165	11·38
Ship—masters, officers, seamen, servants	2,442	257	35·08
Store labourers, storemen, and others connected with storage	995	30	10·05
<b>IV.—ENGAGED ABOUT LAND AND ANIMALS.</b>			
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	54,123	1,561	9·61
"    pastoral pursuits	6,157	192	10·39
Land surveyors and assistants	231	14	20·20
Land, house—proprietors, agents	1,259	9	2·38
Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)	1,103	93	28·11
Fishermen	481	24	16·63

\* 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 AT DEATH\*, 1880 TO 1882, ETC.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years.		
	Number returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Number who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Living.
<b>V.—ENGAGED IN FOOD, DRINKS, AND STIMULANTS.</b>			
Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers ... ..	709	28	13·16
Butchers ... ..	3,281	149	15·14
Fishmongers, oyster dealers ... ..	201	9	14·93
Millers, corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers ... ..	797	27	11·29
Bakers, confectioners ... ..	1,942	103	17·68
Greengrocers, fruiterers ... ..	361	15	13·85
Brewers, maltsters ... ..	503	25	16·57
Wine, spirit—merchants ... ..	128	8	20·83
Gingerbeer, aerated waters, cordial—manufacturers ... ..	247	13	17·54
Grocers, tea dealers ... ..	1,626	84	17·22
Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists ... ..	360	12	11·11
<b>VI.—ENGAGED IN BOOKS AND LITERATURE.</b>			
Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors ... ..	539	20	12·37
Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers ... ..	260	6	7·69
Printers, compositors ... ..	1,284	52	13·50
<b>VII.—ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.</b>			
Watch, clock—makers, jewellers ... ..	791	45	18·96
Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, dealers ... ..	740	20	9·01
Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers ... ..	991	32	10·75
Saddlers, whipmakers ... ..	995	48	16·08
Wheelwrights ... ..	579	27	15·54
Shipbuilders, shipwrights ... ..	412	28	22·65
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers ... ..	134	10	24·87
Architects ... ..	237	15	21·10
Builders, contractors ... ..	2,091	103	16·42
Carpenters, joiners ... ..	5,784	331	19·08
Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers ... ..	2,833	218	25·65
Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers ... ..	2,205	131	19·80
Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers ... ..	979	60	20·43
Dyers, scourers ... ..	74	8	36·04
Hairdressers, wigmakers ... ..	345	24	23·19
Hatters, capmakers, &c. ... ..	191	12	20·94
Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ... ..	1,573	120	25·43
Boot, shoe—makers ... ..	4,683	240	17·08
Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, leather manufacturers ... ..	1,026	25	8·12
Firewood—dealers, choppers ... ..	1,348	38	9·40
Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters ... ..	1,336	41	10·23
Turners ... ..	129	9	23·26
Coopers ... ..	344	23	22·29
Sawyers, sawmill owners ... ..	929	37	13·28
Miners ... ..	32,545	1,675	17·16
Charcoal burners... ..	111	5	15·01

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

OCCUPATIONS AT DEATH\*, 1880 TO 1882, ETC.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males over 20 Years.		
	Number returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Number who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Living.
<b>VII.—ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
Quarrymen, stone cutters, dressers (not masons) ...	805	31	12·84
Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers ...	752	41	18·17
Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators ...	1,082	17	5·24
Tin, zinc—workers ... ..	472	17	12·01
Iron founders, workers ... ..	693	29	13·95
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths ... ..	3,409	161	15·74
Ironmongers, hardware dealers ... ..	465	19	13·62
Labourers (branch undefined) ... ..	18,680	2,216	39·54
Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (undefined)	1,639	147	29·90
<hr/>			
Other occupations ... ..	20,046	948	...
Unspecified ... ..	5,216	696	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>235,619</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>17·56</b>

Results not strictly accurate.

620. 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. This will have the effect of unduly exaggerating the mortality of the more comprehensive groups and reducing that of the others.

621. Combining the occupations embraced in each class, and arranging the results in order of fatality, the classes stand as follow:—

	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

Occupations in order of fatality.

622. In the next table the several occupations are similarly arranged in order according to the degree of fatality which the figures show to have attended each occupation:—

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

OCCUPATIONS AT DEATH, 1880 TO 1882, IN ORDER OF FATALITY.  
(MALES AGED TWENTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.)

Order of Fatality.	Occupations.	Males over 20 Years.		
		Number returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Number who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Living.
1	Labourers (branch undefined) * ... ..	18,680	2,216	39·54
2	Dyers, scourers ... ..	74	8	36·04
3	Ship—masters, officers, seamen, servants ...	2,442	257	35·08
4	Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (un- defined) †	1,639	147	29·90
5	Hotel-keepers, beer and colonial wine sellers ...	3,102	276	29·66
6	Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)...	1,103	93	28·11
7	Chemists and druggists ... ..	623	51	27·29
8	Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers ...	2,833	218	25·65
9	Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ... ..	1,573	120	25·43
10	Hawkers, pedlers ... ..	787	59	24·99
11	Lawyers ... ..	534	40	24·97
12	Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers ... ..	134	10	24·87
13	Turners ... ..	129	9	23·26
14	Hairdressers, wigmakers ... ..	345	24	23·19
15	Medical men (including irregular practitioners)	578	40	23·07
16	Music-masters, musicians, vocalists ... ..	439	30	22·87
17	Shipbuilders, shipwrights ... ..	412	28	22·65
18	Clerks—bank, commercial, and undefined ‡	3,955	267	22·50
19	Coopers ... ..	344	23	22·29
20	Architects ... ..	237	15	21·10
21	Hatters, capmakers ... ..	191	12	20·94
22	Wine, spirit—merchants ... ..	128	8	20·83
23	Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers	979	60	20·43
24	Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other general dealers	3,248	198	20·32
25	Land surveyors and assistants ... ..	231	14	20·20
26	Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers ...	2,205	131	19·80
27	Carpenters, joiners ... ..	5,784	331	19·08
28	Watch, clock—makers, and jewellers, &c. ...	791	45	18·96
29	Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers ... ..	249	14	18·74
30	Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers ...	752	41	18·17
31	Clergy (including irregular clergy) ... ..	884	48	18·10
32	Bakers, confectioners ... ..	1,942	103	17·68
33	Gingerbeer, aërated waters, cordial—manufacturers	247	13	17·54
34	Grocers, tea dealers ... ..	1,626	84	17·22
35	Miners ... ..	32,545	1,675	17·16
36	Boot, shoe—makers... ..	4,683	240	17·08
37	Fishermen ... ..	481	24	16·63
38	Brewers, maltsters ... ..	503	25	16·57
39	Builders, contractors ... ..	2,091	103	16·42
40	Saddlers, whipmakers ... ..	995	48	16·08
41	Brokers, commission agents ... ..	1,477	71	16·02

\* See also Pastoral labourers, line 70 ; Store labourers, line 72 ; Agricultural labourers, line 74 ; Road and railway labourers, line 79, &c.

† See also Railway engine-drivers, &c., line 73, and Mechanical engineers, &c., line 76.

‡ See also Law clerks, line 58 ; Government clerks, line 61 ; and Railway clerks, line 74.

OCCUPATIONS, IN ORDER OF FATALITY, ETC.—*continued.*

Order of Fatality.	Occupations.	Males over 20 Years.		
		Number returned at Census (3rd April, 1881).	Number who Died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Living.
42	Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and assistants	2,829	135	15·91
43	Blacksmiths, whitesmiths ... ..	3,409	161	15·74
44	Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers ...	2,152	101	15·64
45	Wheelwrights ... ..	579	27	15·54
46	Capitalists, merchants ... ..	1,110	51	15·32
47	Butchers ... ..	3,281	149	15·14
48	Charcoal burners ... ..	111	5	15·01
49	Fishmongers, oyster dealers ... ..	201	9	14·93
50	School masters, teachers, tutors ... ..	2,123	91	14·29
51	Iron founders, workers ... ..	693	29	13·95
52	Greengrocers, fruiterers ... ..	361	15	13·85
53	Ironmongers, hardware dealers ... ..	465	19	13·62
54	Printers, compositors ... ..	1,284	52	13·50
55	Commercial travellers, salesmen ... ..	945	38	13·40
56	Sawyers, sawmill owners ... ..	929	37	13·28
57	Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers ... ..	709	28	13·16
58	Law clerks ... ..	336	13	12·90
59	Servants ... ..	3,804	47	12·88
60	Quarrymen, stone cutters, dressers (not masons)	805	31	12·84
61	Public officers, civil servants, Government clerks	1,982	75	12·61
62	Police ... ..	1,102	41	12·40
63	Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors ...	539	20	12·37
64	Tin, zinc—workers ... ..	472	17	12·01
65	Draymen, carriers, carters ... ..	4,831	165	11·38
66	Corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers, and millers	797	27	11·29
67	Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists ... ..	360	12	11·11
68	Photographers ... ..	182	6	10·99
69	Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers ...	991	32	10·75
70	Engaged in pastoral pursuits... ..	6,157	192	10·39
71	Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters ... ..	1,336	41	10·23
72	Store labourers, storemen, and others connected with storage	995	30	10·05
73	Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c. ... ..	2,203	64	9·68
74	Engaged in agricultural pursuits ... ..	54,123	1,561	9·61
	Railway officers, clerks, station-masters ...	451	13	9·61
75	Firewood—dealers, choppers ... ..	1,348	38	9·40
76	Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, and dealers	740	20	9·01
77	Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and leather manufacturers	1,026	25	8·12
78	Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers ...	260	6	7·69
79	Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators ...	1,082	17	5·24
80	Land, house—agents, proprietors ... ..	1,259	9	2·38
	Other occupations ... ..	20,046	948	...
	Unspecified ... ..	5,216	696	...
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>235,619</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>17·56</b>



623. According to this table, death 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 79). 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 76). 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 hotelkeepers, 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 74), 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 80), newspaper proprietors and editors (line 78), and fellmongers and tanners (line 77); but the numbers in these groups are small, and the results consequently of but doubtful value.

Fatality of  
different  
occupations.

624. There are 36 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, 1883, was 14,649,

Sickness and  
deaths in  
general  
hospitals.

and the number of deaths was 1,546. In the six months ended 30th June, 1882, the cases of sickness treated numbered 9,154, and the deaths 944. There was thus 1 death to every 9·5 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the year 1883, as against 1 death to every 9·7 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous half-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, 1883, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that period and the previous six months :—

**SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.**

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1883.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Half-year ending 30th June, 1882.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra ... ..	29	3	10·34	12·50
Amherst ... ..	234	26	11·11	9·49
Ararat ... ..	364	31	8·52	8·00
Ballarat ... ..	780	98	12·56	13·98
Beechworth ... ..	486	56	11·52	8·70
Belfast ... ..	53	6	11·32	13·46
Bendigo ... ..	1,163	101	8·68	10·59
Castlemaine ... ..	732	47	6·42	5·12
Clunes ... ..	188	15	7·97	6·19
Colac ... ..	43	7	16·28	...
Creswick ... ..	237	23	9·70	6·94
Daylesford ... ..	188	22	11·70	10·89
Dunolly ... ..	316	24	7·59	6·45
Echuca* ... ..	155	7	4·51	...
Geelong ... ..	741	79	10·66	7·63
Hamilton ... ..	458	21	4·58	2·87
Heathcote ... ..	79	10	12·66	7·02
Horsham ... ..	218	17	7·80	5·50
Inglewood ... ..	347	28	8·07	7·43
Kilmore ... ..	151	16	10·60	6·67
Kyneton ... ..	497	29	5·83	5·25
Maldon ... ..	70	9	12·86	14·86
Mansfield ... ..	107	10	9·35	3·39
Maryborough ... ..	431	38	8·82	8·26
Melbourne ... ..	3,614	550	15·22	14·84
Melbourne (Alfred) ... ..	1,099	125	11·37	11·01
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	137	12	8·76	10·84
Mooroopna ... ..	354	28	7·91	12·15
Pleasant Creek ... ..	58	2	3·45	7·97
Portland ... ..	283	26	9·19	5·41
Sale ... ..	284	16	5·63	10·87
St. Arnaud ... ..	243	27	11·11	12·40
Swan Hill ... ..	68	5	7·35	1·85
Wangaratta ... ..	246	24	9·76	7·38
Warrnambool ... ..	93	6	6·45	12·31
Wood's Point ... ..	103	2	1·94	7·94
Total ... ..	14,649	1,546	10·55	10·31

\* This institution now appears in the list for the first time.

625. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Colac, Melbourne, Maldon, Heathcote, and Ballarat Hospitals; and the least in Wood's Point, Pleasant Creek, Echuca, and Hamilton Hospitals. In 1882 (first six months) the rate of mortality was highest in the Maldon, Melbourne, and Ballarat Hospitals; and lowest in the Swan Hill, Hamilton, and Mansfield Hospitals.

Highest and lowest death rates.

626. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 207 during the first six months of 1882, and 401 during the year 1882-3. The deaths in the same institution numbered 20 in both periods. Therefore, 1 patient in 10 died in the first half of 1882, and 1 in 20 in the year 1882-3.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

627. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 299 women were confined in the first six months of 1882, and 602 in the year 1882-3. Five died in the former period, and 7 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 60 died in 1882 (first six months), and 1 woman in 86 in 1882-3. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1883, 10,766 women were accouched therein,\* of whom 154 died, or 1 death to every 70 confinements.†

Deaths of mothers in Lying-in Hospital.

628. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 279 in the first six months of 1882, and 538 during the year 1882-3, and of these, 32 in the former and 38 in the latter period died before being taken from the institution; thus 1 infant in 9 died in 1882 (first six months), and 1 infant in 14 in 1882-3.‡

Deaths of infants in Lying-in Hospital.

629. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 281 cases were treated, and 14 deaths occurred, in the first six months of 1882; 584 cases were treated, and 54 deaths occurred, during the year 1882-3. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 20 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 11 patients in the latter, period.

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital.

630. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 867 in the first six months of 1882, and 2,690 in the year 1882-3; deaths numbered 103 and 183. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 8 in the first six months of 1882, and of 1 to 14 in 1882-3.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

631. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the first half of 1882 amounted to 357, and the deaths to 51, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year ended 30th June, 1883, the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 519, and the deaths 85, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

\* Including a few women who were accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

† See paragraph 589 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 537 *ante*.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

632. In the first six months of 1882 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 166, and the deaths 5. In the year ended 30th June, 1883, these numbers were 169 and 4 respectively. Thus, in 1882 (first six months), 1 death occurred to every 33 cases of sickness, and, in 1882-3, 1 death to every 42 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

633. In hospitals for the insane during 1882, the cases of sickness numbered 1,225, and during 1883 they numbered 1,209. The deaths amounted to 198 at the former period, and 189 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness in 1882, and 1 to every  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cases in 1883.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

634. In gaols and penal establishments 741 cases of sickness occurred in 1882, and 753 in 1883. The deaths in these two periods respectively were 31 and 39. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 24 cases in 1882, and 1 death to every 19 cases in 1883.

Deaths in public institutions.

635. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1883\* was 2,225, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the first six months of 1882 were in the proportion of 1 to every  $5\frac{1}{6}$  deaths; in 1881 in the proportion of 1 to every  $5\frac{1}{3}$  deaths; in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6; in 1876 in that of 1 to every  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1875 in that of 1 to every  $7\frac{1}{3}$ ; and in 1874 and 1873 in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1882-3 :—

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1882-3.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals ... ..	1,546
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	20
Lying-in Hospital ... ..	45†
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	54
Benevolent asylums ... ..	183
Melbourne Immigrants' Home ... ..	85
Orphan asylums ... ..	4
Blind Asylum ... ..	2
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	2
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	189
Female refuges ... ..	17‡
Victorian Infant Asylum ... ..	14
Industrial and reformatory schools ... ..	25§
Gaols (exclusive of Police gaols) ... ..	37
Penal establishments ... ..	2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,225</b>

NOTE.—In 1882-3 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

\* 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, 1883.

† This includes the deaths of 38 infants born in the institution.

‡ This includes the deaths of 12 infants in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out children.

636. 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.

Deaths in public institutions in England.

637. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy,\* the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained:—

Sick and infirm.

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

638. 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.

Proportion of infirm to population.

639. 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.

Sickness and accidents.

640. All the Australasian colonies except New South Wales have obtained returns of sickness and accidents, those for New Zealand, however, applying only to persons over 15 years of age, and therefore

Disablement in Australasian colonies.

\* 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.

not comparable with the others. Omitting the two colonies named, Queensland shows the smallest proportion of persons laid up from these causes, and South Australia and Tasmania the largest, next to which comes Victoria. The following are the proportions, the colonies being arranged in order, the one with the lowest ratio of disablement being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Persons.
1. Queensland had 1 person disabled from sickness or accident in every	211
2. Western Australia „ „ „ „ „	68
3. Victoria „ „ „ „ „	59
4. { South Australia „ „ „ „ „	58
{ Tasmania „ „ „ „ „	58

Disablement  
in New  
Zealand.

641. 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.

Loss by phy-  
sical dis-  
ablement.

642. The loss suffered by the community in consequence of physical disablement is probably realized by few. Taking the sick and those suffering from accidents together, there were in Victoria, on the census day, 14,567 persons—viz., 8,543 males and 6,024 females—in a disabled condition; which means that the children were obliged to discontinue their studies, the men their work or business, and the women their household or other duties for that day, on account of illness or bodily injury. Supposing the census day to have been an average one as regards the amount of infirmity prevailing, which there is no reason to believe it was not, there would obviously in one year be an amount of work lost from this cause equal to that of 1 person for 14,567 years, or of 1 male for 8,543 years, and of 1 female for 6,024 years. Or, putting it in other words, there would, if Sundays be included, be 5,316,955 days' work lost on account of illness in the year, viz., 3,118,195 by males, and 2,198,760 by females; or, if Sundays be not included, there would be 4,559,471 days' work lost, viz., 2,673,959 by males, and 1,885,512 by females. This is altogether irrespective of the loss occasioned by illnesses of a slight or partial character, not serious enough to cause work to be altogether discontinued, which, according to instructions, would not be returned, or of the loss to others occasioned by attendance on sick persons, or by reason of deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, &c.

Disablement  
of males  
and  
females.

643. 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.

644. 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 at different ages.

**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

645. By the proportions in this table it is ascertained that, according to the numbers on the census day found to be laid up by reason of sickness or injury, the amount of physical disablement likely to be experienced both by males and females increases at every period of age from 5 years to the end of life. Disablement increases with age.

646. 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 3½ such days, and men Disablement in friendly societies.



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.

Permanent infirmities.

647. The deafmutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226.

Deafmuteism.

648. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females.

Increase of deafmuteism.

649. Deafmuteism is increasing in Victoria, which is only natural, considering that the population was formerly, much more than at present, made up of immigrants of whom probably few or none would be deaf and dumb. The increase was much greater between 1861 and

1871 than between 1871 and 1881, as will be seen by the following figures:—

DEAFMUTEISM AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 deafmute in every	...	9,005 persons.
„ 1871        „        „        „        „	...	3,621        „
„ 1881        „        „        „        „	...	3,005        „

650. 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 deafmute 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 England and Wales.

651. 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.

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        „

652. Blind persons were in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females. Blindness.

653. According to the census figures, blindness is increasing in Victoria, the reason probably being similar to that mentioned as having, perhaps, led to the increase of deafmuteism.† As in the case of the latter affliction, the increase was much smaller between 1871 and 1881 than between 1861 and 1871. The proportions at the three periods are subjoined:— Increase of blindness.

BLINDNESS AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 blind person in every	...	4,288 persons.
„ 1871        „        „        „	...	1,457        „
„ 1881        „        „        „	...	1,162        „

\* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 63. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1883.  
 † See paragraph 649 ante.

Blindness in  
England and  
Wales.

654. 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 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.\*

Blindness  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

655. Returns of blindness were obtained by the same five colonies which obtained returns of deafmuteism. It is found that in New Zealand the proportion of blind persons was extremely low, and in South Australia it was lower than in Victoria, but in Western Australia and Tasmania it was enormously high—much higher than in England and Wales. The following are the proportions in these colonies, the colony in which the proportion was lowest being placed first, and the rest in order:—

#### BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 blind person in every	...	3,550 persons.
2. South Australia	”	1,417 ”
3. Victoria	”	1,162 ”
4. Western Australia	”	725 ”
5. Tasmania	”	625 ”

Lunacy.

656. Lunatics were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

Increase of  
lunacy.

657. According to the following proportions, lunacy, like deafmuteism and blindness, is increasing in Victoria:—

#### LUNACY AT THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

In 1861 there was 1 lunatic in every	...	819 persons.
” 1871	”	392 ”
” 1881	”	304 ”

Lunacy in  
England and  
Wales.

658. 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  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

659. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which have collected complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy are New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion is lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures:—

#### LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 lunatic in every	...	437 persons.
2. South Australia	”	436 ”
3. Tasmania	”	334 ”
4. Victoria	”	304 ”

\* 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.

660. 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. Lunacy in Queensland.

661. 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. Idiocy.

662. The census of 1871 was the first at which returns of idiocy were obtained in this colony. The proportion then was 1 idiot in every 6,773 persons, or not so high a proportion as that found to exist at the census under review. Increase of idiocy.

663. 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 England and Wales.

664. 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 :— Idiocy in Australasian colonies.

IDIOTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. New Zealand had 1 idiot in every ...	...	...	8,447 persons.
2. Victoria	”	”	5,356 ”
3. Tasmania	”	”	1,522 ”

665. 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.

666. 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. Idiocy and lunacy in England and Wales.

667. 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 :— Idiots and lunatics in Australasian colonies.

\* 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 „

Epilepsy.

668. Epileptic persons were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females ; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy in 1871.

669. Statistics of epilepsy were first obtained in this colony in 1871, when the proportion was 1 in every 3,310 of the population, or a lower proportion than that shown in the present returns.

Epilepsy in New Zealand.

670. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

Lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.

671. 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.

Crippled and deformed persons.

672. Of those returned upon the present occasion, 5 males were set down as having lost an arm, and 7 a leg ; 1 male and 1 female as having lost a hand ; 5 males as lame, 4 as cripples from birth, 1 as crippled through spine affection, 2 as having a crippled hand, 4 as crippled and sick, and 1 as crippled through accident ; 1 female was returned as having lost the use of her hands by lead poisoning, 1 as deformed in the left foot, 1 simply as deformed, and 1 as crippled and paralysed. The remainder, both males and females, were entered merely as crippled.\*

Vaccinations.

673. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1883 was 18,536 ; and as the number of births was 27,541, it appears that 67 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,280, or 8 per cent., of those born having died

\* For the ages, occupations, &c., of those suffering from the various descriptions of infirmity, see Government Statist's General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881. Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

before they were 6 months old. In the previous year the vaccinations were equal to about 75 per cent. of the children born; 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.

674. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1883. 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, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1883.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland ... ..	37·0	106·0	32·0	57·0
Gabo Island ... ..	50·0	86·0	38·0	56·8
Melbourne ... ..	91·3	104·9	31·7	58·0
Cape Otway ... ..	270·0	105·0	39·0	55·6
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	100·0	39·0	56·7
Echuca ... ..	314·0	103·0	23·0	58·4
Sandhurst ... ..	758·0	106·0	32·0	...
Ballarat ... ..	1,438·0	101·0	28·0	54·1

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 ... ..	29·970	183	34·36	·744	5·0
Cape Otway ... ..	29·875	140	33·15	·877	5·6
Melbourne ... ..	29·919	130	23·71	·695	5·9
Wilson's Promontory	29·734	125	32·03	·851	7·9
Gabo Island ... ..	29·615	180	37·33	·769	6·2
Echuca ... ..	29·610	64	16·32	...	...
Sandhurst ... ..	...	99	21·79	...	...
Ballarat ... ..	28·506	149	27·98	·733	5·3



Meteorology  
in Mel-  
bourne, 1864  
to 1883.

675. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty years ended with 1883:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR  
TWENTY 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
Means	105·6	30·2	57·3	29·93	131	25·44	·71	5·9

Observations  
in 1883 com-  
pared with  
20-year  
means.

676. It will be noticed that in 1883, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was three-quarters of a degree below, and the minimum temperature about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees above, the mean of the maxima and minima in twenty years; that the mean temperature was three-quarters of a degree above, but the mean atmospheric pressure and the mean relative humidity were slightly below, the average of the same period; also, that, although the usual amount of cloud prevailed, rain fell on one day less than usual, and the rainfall was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches below the average.

Observations  
in 1883 and  
former  
years com-  
pared.

677. During the period of twenty years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1883 was experienced in eleven, and a lower one than the minimum in all but three, of the previous years; the mean temperature was equalled in one but exceeded in no year; the mean atmospheric pressure, the number of days rain, and mean amount of cloud were either about, or only slightly below, the average; the amount of rainfall was exceeded in all the other years except five; in only three previous years was the mean relative humidity lower than in 1883.



678. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years (57·3°) 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 (56·9°), Bordeaux (57·0°), Madrid (57·6°), and Marseilles (58·3°). It is lower by 5½ degrees than that of Sydney (62·5°), and lower by 7½ degrees than that of Adelaide (64·6°).\*

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

679. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·4in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England (25·5in.), Bathurst in New South Wales (25·0in.), and Toulouse in France (24·9in.). It is above that in London (24·0in.), Nottingham (23·7in.), or Paris (22·9in.), is nearly 5 inches above that in Adelaide (20·5in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney (50·1in.).\*

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

680. 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.

Fall of snow in Melbourne, 1882.

681. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

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#### PART IV.—INTERCHANGE.

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

Weights and measures.

683. 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 eighth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent

Imports and exports classified.

\* 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.

† 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.

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.

Mode of  
valuing im-  
ports and  
exports.

684. 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.

Classifica-  
tion and  
index of  
imports  
and ex-  
ports.

685. 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 OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

<p><b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</b></p> <p>Order 1. Books, &amp;c.            „ 2. Musical instruments            „ 3. Prints, pictures, &amp;c.            „ 4. Carving, figures, &amp;c.            „ 5. Tackle for sports and games            „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &amp;c.            „ 7. Surgical instruments            „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &amp;c.            „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements            „ 10. Carriages, harness, &amp;c.            „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith            „ 12. Building materials            „ 13. Furniture            „ 14. Chemicals</p> <p><b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b></p> <p>Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures            „ 16. Silk manufactures            „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures            „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery            „ 19. Dress            „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials</p>	<p><b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</b></p> <p>Order 21. Animal food            „ 22. Vegetable food            „ 23. Drinks and stimulants</p> <p><b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</b></p> <p>Order 24. Animal substances            „ 25. Vegetable „            „ 26. Oils †</p> <p><b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</b></p> <p>Order 27. Articles connected with mining            „ 28. Coal, &amp;c.            „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass            „ 30. Water            „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones            „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver</p> <p><b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</b></p> <p>Order 33. Animals and birds            „ 34. Plants</p> <p><b>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</b></p> <p>Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &amp;c.            „ 36. Indefinite articles.</p>
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\* 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.

† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

## INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Bran ...	25	Coke ...	28
Aerated waters ...	23	Bran bags ...	20	Colours ...	14
Agricultural — imple- ments, machinery ...	9	Brandy ...	23	Colza oil ...	26
Air-bricks ...	12	Brassware ...	32	Combs ...	24
Ale and porter ...	23	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Confectionery ...	22
Alkali ...	14	"    bath ...	29	Copper—ore, regulus, sheet, ware, wire ...	32
Almond oil ...	26	Bristles ...	24	"    specie ...	31
Almonds ...	22	Broadcloths, &c. ...	15	Copra ...	25
Alum ...	14	Broom corn ...	25	Cordage ...	20
Anchors ...	11	Brooms—hair, brush- ware ...	35	"    iron, steel ...	32
Animal food ...	21	Brownware ...	29	Cordials ...	23
"    substances ...	24	Brushware, brooms... ..	35	Cork and corks cut ...	25
Animals and birds ...	33	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cornsacks ...	20
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Building materials ...	12	Cotton and flax manu- factures ...	17
Apparel ...	19	Butter ...	21	Cotton seed oil ...	26
Arms and ammunition	8	Canary seed ...	25	Cotton — piece goods, waste, wick	17
Arrowroot ...	22	Candles ...	24	"    raw ...	25
Arsenic ...	14	Canes ...	25	Curiosities ...	36
Artificial flowers ...	19	Canvas ...	20	Currants ...	22
Asphalte ...	14	Caps and hats — felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Cutlery ...	9
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Caps, percussion ...	8	Dogs ...	33
Axles ...	10	Carbolic acid ...	14	Doors ...	12
Bacon ...	21	Cards, playing ...	1	Drake ...	25
Bagging ...	20	Carpeting ...	15	Drapery ...	18
Bags, sacks ...	20	Carriages, carriage ma- terials ...	10	Dress ...	19
"    paper ...	25	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8	Dried fruit ...	22
Bark ...	25	Carts, waggons, &c. ...	10	Drinks and stimulants	23
Barley ...	22	Carving, figures, &c. ...	4	Druggeting ...	15
Basket and wicker ware	25	Casks ...	25	Drugs ...	14
Bass ...	25	Castor oil ...	26	Dyes ...	14
Bath bricks... ..	29	Cattle ...	33	Dynamite ...	8
Beans ...	22	Cement ...	12	Earthenware ...	29
Bêche de mer ...	21	Chaff ...	25	Eggs ...	21
Beef—salted ...	21	Chain cables ...	11	Electro-plated ware ...	32
Beer ...	23	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Emus ...	33
Beeswax ...	24	Cheese ...	21	Engine-packing ...	20
Benzine ...	26	Chemicals ...	14	Engines, steam ...	9
Birds ...	33	Chicory ...	23	Engravings ...	3
Biscuits ...	22	China matting ...	20	Essences & essential oils	14
Bitters ...	23	"    ware ...	29	Explosives ...	8
Black oil ...	26	Chinese oil ...	26	Fancy goods ...	35
"    sand ...	32	Chocolate ...	23	Feathers ...	24
Blankets ...	15	Cider ...	23	"    ornamental ...	19
Blasting powder ...	8	Cigars ...	23	Felt—sheathing, &c. ...	20
Blue ...	25	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4	"    hoods... ..	19
Boats ...	11	Clocks ...	6	Fencing wire ...	32
Boilers, steam ...	9	Clover seed ...	25	Fibre ...	25
Bolts and nuts ...	32	Coal ...	28	Firearms ...	8
Bone-dust ...	24	Cocoa beans ...	23	Firebricks ...	12
Bones ...	24	Cocoanut fibre ...	25	Fireworks ...	5
Bonnets ...	19	"    oil ...	26	Firewood ...	25
Books, printed ...	1	Cocoanuts ...	22	Fish—fresh, preserved, salted, shell ...	21
Boots ...	19	Cod, codliver oil ...	26	"    ova ...	33
Boot-webbing ...	20	Coffee ...	23	Flannels—piece ...	15
Borax ...	14	Coir and other matting	20		
Bottled fruit ...	22				
Bottles ...	29				

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Flax ...	25	Hats and caps—felt,		Machinery—agricultu-	
„ manufactures ...	17	silk, straw, &c. ...	19	ral, weaving	
Flock ...	24	Hatters' materials ...	19	and spinning	9
Floorcloth ...	20	Hay ...	25	Machines, tools, and	
Flour ...	22	Hemp ...	25	implements ...	9
„ sacks ...	20	Hides ...	24	Maize ...	22
Flowers, artificial ...	19	Holloware ...	35	Maizena and corn flour	22
Food, animal ...	21	Honey ...	21	Malt ...	22
„ vegetable ...	22	Hoofs ...	24	Manufactured articles	
Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hops ...	23	of cotton, woollens,	
Fruit—bottled, dried,		Horned cattle ...	33	silks, &c. ...	18
green, currants, rai-		Horns ...	24	Manufactures of fibrous	
sins ...	22	Horses ...	33	materials	20
Fuel ...	28	Hosiery ...	19	„ mixed metals	32
Furniture, furniture		Implements, agricul-		Manures ...	14
springs ...	13	tural ...	9	Marble ...	29
Furs ...	19	Indefinite articles ...	36	Matches ...	14
Fuse ...	8	Indiarubber goods ...	25	Materials, building ...	12
Galvanized iron—cord-		Ink—printing, coloured,		„ carriage ...	10
age, buckets, tubs,		and writing ...	14	„ hatters' ...	19
guttering, sheet,		Instruments, musical... 2		„ printing ...	35
ware ...	32	„ optical ...	6	„ telegraphic	35
Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	„ scientific	6	„ watchmakers'	6
Gin ...	23	„ surgical	7	Mats ...	20
Ginger, ground ...	23	Iron—bar, castings, gal-		Matting—china, coir ...	20
Glass—bottles, plate,		vanized, hoop, ores,		Meal, linseed ...	25
window, ware ...	29	pig, pipes, plate, rod,		„ oat ...	22
Gloves ...	19	scrap, sheet, ware,		Meats—fresh, preserved	21
Glucose ...	22	wire, &c. ...	32	Medicinal oil ...	26
Glue, glue pieces ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35	„ roots ...	14
Glycerine ...	14	„ saddlers'	10	Medicines, patent ...	14
Goat skins ...	24	Isinglass ...	21	Meerschaum pipes ...	4
Goats ...	33	Ivory ...	24	Metals, other than gold	
Gold—leaf, plate, spe-		Jaconet frilling and		and silver ...	32
cie ...	31	ruffling, &c. ...	19	Methylated spirits ...	14
Goods manufactured,		Jams and preserves ...	22	Milk, preserved ...	23
unenumerated ...	36	Jewellery ...	31	Millet ...	25
Grain ...	22	Jute ...	25	Millinery ...	19
Gram ...	22	„ piece goods ...	20	Millstones ...	29
Grass seeds ...	25	Kangaroo skins ...	24	Mineral earths, clays, &c.	32
Grates and stoves ...	32	Kerosene oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined	26
Grease ...	24	„ shale ...	28	Miscellaneous articles	
Greasy wool ...	24	Lamps and lampware	13	of trade ...	35
Grindery ...	35	Lard ...	21	Molasses ...	22
Grindstones ...	29	„ oil ...	26	Mouldings ...	4
Guano ...	14	Lead—ore, pig, pipe,		Musical instruments ...	2
Gum ...	25	sheet ...	32	Muslins ...	17
Gun caps ...	8	Leather, leatherware ...	24	Mustard ...	23
Gunny bags ...	20	Leeches ...	33	Mutton-bird oil ...	26
Gunpowder ...	8	Lime ...	12	Nails ...	32
Gutta-percha goods ...	25	Limejuice ...	23	Naphtha ...	14
Haberdashery ...	18	Linen piece goods ...	17	Natural history, speci-	
Hair—curled, seating	24	Linseed meal ...	25	mens of ...	36
Hams ...	21	„ oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26
Hardware ...	35	Liquorice ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20
Hares ...	33	Lithofracteur ...	8	Nut oil ...	26
Harmoniums ...	2	Live animals ...	33	Nuts ...	22
Harness ...	10	Lubricating oil ...	26	Oakum ...	25
		Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Oatmeal ...	22	Poultry ...	33	Sewing machines ...	9
Oats ...	22	Powder — blasting,		Shale ...	28
Oilcake ...	25	sporting ...	8	Sheep ...	33
Oilcloth ...	20	Precious stones ...	31	" skins ...	24
Oilmen's stores ...	35	Preserved fish, meats	21	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24
Oils of all kinds ...	26	" milk ...	23	Shellfish ...	21
" in bottles ...	26	" vegetables...	22	Ships, boats, &c. ...	11
Olive oil ...	26	Preserves ...	22	Shoes ...	19
Onions ...	22	Printing ink ...	14	Shot ...	8
Opium ...	14	" materials ...	35	Silk—manufactures,	
Opossum skins ...	24	" paper ...	25	mixtures; silks ...	16
Optical instruments ...	6	Prints, pictures, &c. ...	3	Silver—plate, specie...	31
Ordnance stores ...	35	Provisions, preserved		Skins ...	24
Ore — antimony, cop-		and salted ...	21	Slate slabs ...	29
per, iron, lead, tin	32	Pulse ...	22	Slates, roofing ...	12
" bags ...	20	Pulu ...	25	Slops ...	19
Ores, mineral earths,		Pumice stone ...	29	Snuff ...	23
clays, &c....	32	Putty ...	29	Soap ...	24
Organs ...	2	Quartz ...	31	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,	
Ornamental feathers ...	19	Quicksilver ...	32	caustic, crystals, ni-	
Ova ...	33	Rabbits' skins ...	24	trate, silicate ...	14
Oxalic acid ...	14	Rags ...	25	Specie ...	31
Paintings ...	3	Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specimens of natural	
Paints ...	14	Raisins ...	22	history ...	36
Palm oil ...	26	Rape oil ...	26	Spelter ...	32
Paper—bags, hangings,		Rattans ...	25	Sperm oil ...	26
patterns, printing,		Raw cotton ...	25	Spices ...	23
wrapping, writing ...	25	" sugar ...	22	Spinning and weaving	
Parasols ...	19	Refined sugar ...	22	machinery ...	9
Patent leather ...	24	Regulus ...	32	Spirits, methylated ...	14
" medicines ...	14	Resin ...	25	" other ...	23
Peanuts ...	22	Ribbons ...	16	Split pease ...	22
Pearl barley ...	22	Rice ...	22	Sponges ...	24
" shell ...	24	Rock salt ...	23	Starch ...	25
Pease ...	22	Roots, medicinal ...	14	Stationery ...	1
Pepper ...	23	Rope ...	20	Steam boilers, engines	9
" ground ...	23	Rugs ...	15	Stearine ...	24
Perfumed spirits ...	23	Rum ...	23	Steel, cordage ...	32
Perfumery ...	23	Rye ...	22	Stimulants ...	23
Personal effects ...	36	Sacks, bags ...	20	Stone, clay, earthen-	
Phormium, N. Z. ...	25	Saddlery ...	10	ware, and glass	29
Photographic goods ...	35	Saddlers' ironmongery	10	" grind, mill, ware,	
Pianofortes ...	2	Saddle-trees...	10	&c. ...	29
Pickles ...	23	Sago ...	22	Stoves ...	32
Picric acid ...	14	Salad oil ...	26	Straw ...	25
Pigs ...	33	Salt ...	23	" hats ...	19
Pine oil ...	26	Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Sugar—candy, raw, re-	
Pipes—iron, lead ...	32	Saltpetre ...	23	fined ...	22
" tobacco ...	4	Sashes ...	12	Sulphur ...	14
Pistols ...	8	Sauces ...	23	Surgical instruments...	7
Pitch ...	25	Sausage skins ...	24	Tackle for sports and	
Plants ...	34	Scientific instruments	6	games ...	5
Plaster of paris ...	29	Scoured wool ...	24	Tallow ...	24
Platedware ...	32	Screws ...	32	" oil ...	26
Plumbago ...	32	Seal oil ...	26	Tanks, iron...	32
Pollard ...	25	" skins ...	24	Tapioca ...	22
Porcelain ...	29	Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar ...	25
Pork, salted...	21	grass ...	25	Tares ...	25
Potatoes ...	22	Seed oil ...	26	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Tea ...	... 23	Upholstery ...	... 13	Wheat ...	... 22
Telegraphic materials	35	Utensils ...	... 9	Whiskey ...	... 23
"    wire	... 32	Varnish ...	... 25	Whiting ...	... 29
Tents, linen ...	... 17	Vegetable food	... 22	Wicker and basket ware	25
Timber, all kinds	... 25	"    oil	... 26	Wine ...	... 23
Tin—block, foil, ore,		"    substances	25	"    spirits of	... 23
plates, ware	... 32	Vegetables—fresh, pre-		Wire netting	... 32
Tobacco ...	... 23	served ...	... 22	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
"    pipes	... 4	Vermicelli ...	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Tools ...	... 9	Vestas ...	... 14	Wool ...	... 24
Tortoise shell	... 24	Vinegar ...	... 23	"    and worsted manu-	
Toys ...	... 5	Waggons ...	... 10	factures	... 15
Travellers' samples	... 35	Walnuts ...	... 22	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Turnery ...	... 4	Washed wool	... 24	Woolpacks ...	... 20
Turpentine ...	... 14	Watches ...	... 6	Works of art	... 3
Turtles ...	... 33	Watchmakers' materials	6	Writing paper	... 25
Tweeds ...	... 15	Weaving and spinning		Yarn ...	... 15
Twine ...	... 20	machinery	... 9	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
Umbrellas ...	... 19	Whalebone ...	... 24	perforated	... 32
Unserviceable cordage	20				

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed ...	220,711	85,080
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing ...	2,810	559
20 p.c. and free	Stationery ...	84,402	44,460
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums ...	408	106
"    ... ..	Organs ...	7,623	3,685
"    ... ..	Pianofortes ...	79,184	13,669
Free ...	Others, undescribed ...	10,712	2,694
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings ...	36,176	15,403
"    ... ..	Works of art... ..	8,054	357
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &amp;c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt ...	188	89
Free ...	"    picture frame ...	7,560	...
25 per cent. ...	"    other, unenumerated ...	...	808
"    ... ..	Pipes, tobacco—clay ...	812	160
"    ... ..	"    "    meerschaum ...	3,054	1,369
12s. per gross	"    "    wooden, &c. ...	20,716	5,112
25 per cent. ...	Turnery ...	213	1,283



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks ... ..	976	94
Free ...	Toys ... ..	12,204	620
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &amp;c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks ... ..	16,857	3,146
Free ...	Instruments, optical ... ..	14,080	1,962
" ...	" scientific ... ..	28,919	10,810
20 per cent. ...	Watches ... ..	60,817	20,595
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	4,744	52
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical ... ..	10,611	231
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, pistols, &c. ... ..	183	40
" ...	" sporting ... ..	12,043	1,574
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps ... ..	3,468	230
" ...	" cartridges ... ..	5,687	301
" ...	" cartridge cases ... ..	759	20
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite ... ..	12,038	10,666
1½d. coil ...	" fuse ... ..	9,441	1,003
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,468
" ...	" powder, blasting ... ..	20,706	862
3d. per lb. ...	" " sporting ... ..	6,600	403
Free ...	" " fine ... ..	838	...
1d. per lb. ...	" shot ... ..	975	473
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ... ..	23,505	19,062
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam ... ..	3,059	3,485
Free ...	Cutlery ... ..	23,307	1,534
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam ... ..	36,820	17,706
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	37,408	20,434
" ...	" weaving and spinning ... ..	10,485	...
25 per cent. and free	" undescribed ... ..	145,584	142,510
Free ...	Sewing machines ... ..	118,619	38,614
" ...	Tools and utensils ... ..	48,573	4,479
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &amp;c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. ₤ arm	Axles and arms ... ..	10,891	1,753
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes ... ..	320	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ... ..	5,048	8,334
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials ... ..	12,637	1,713
" ...	Saddlery and harness ... ..	4,148	22,205
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	11,276	262
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees ... ..	1,240	882



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors ... ..	92	62
25 per cent. ...	Boats ... ..	73	1,809
Free ...	Chain cables ... ..	1,518	684
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars ... ..	1,023	222
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air ... ..	48	6
Free ...	„ clay ... ..	883	712
20s. per 1,000	„ fire ... ..	1,755	201
Free ...	Cement ... ..	26,055	2,126
5s. each ...	Doors ... ..	3,540	1,295
Free ...	Lime ... ..	91	464
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window ... ..	64	689
Free ...	Slates, roofing ... ..	18,888	37
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	68,299	57,441
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs ... ..	429	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	3,441	...
„ ...	Lamps and lampware ... ..	1,717	2,023
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic ... ..	3,834	714
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	„ carbolic ... ..	713	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ oxalic ... ..	230	...
3d. per lb. ...	„ picric ... ..	59	...
5s. per cwt. and free	„ undescribed ... ..	8,446	1,891
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	136
„ ...	„ soda ash ... ..	4,568	53
„ ...	„ „ bicarbonate ... ..	1,815	47
„ ...	„ „ caustic ... ..	6,738	937
40s. per ton ...	„ „ crystals ... ..	118	431
Free ...	„ „ nitrate ... ..	9,307	22
„ ...	„ „ silicate ... ..	1,163	467
„ ...	Alum ... ..	796	33
„ ...	Arsenic ... ..	199	50
„ ...	Asphalte ... ..	45	58
„ ...	Borax ... ..	534	...
Various & free	Drugs and chemicals ... ..	75,544	23,969
Free ...	Dyes ... ..	14,671	621
„ ...	Essences and essential oils ... ..	8,194	3,484
Crude ld., pure 3d. lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	1,174
Free ...	Guano ... ..	6,696	4,762

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free	Ink, printing ... ..	5,192	1,552
6d. per lb.	„ „ coloured ... ..	972	...
Free	„ writing ... ..	1,430	122
„	Manures, undescribed ... ..	1,901	27,869
Various	Matches and vestas ... ..	41,041	9,540
25 per cent.	Medicines, patent ... ..	29,367	8,936
Free	Medicinal roots, &c. ... ..	254	82
„	Naphtha ' ... ..	642	...
20s. per lb.	Opium ... ..	57,986	14,818
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colours ... ..	70,131	7,586
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated ... ..	1,127	556
Free	Sulphur ... ..	6,124	135
„	Turpentine ... ..	12,274	373
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>			
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent.	Blankets ... ..	60,864	9,036
„	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	72,047	7,028
15 per cent.	Flannels, piece ... ..	57,012	5,856
20 per cent.	Rugs, woollen ... ..	9,948	1,866
15 per cent.	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	382,483	63,061
7½ per cent.	„ „ dress goods ... ..	238,775	26,895
15 per cent.	„ „ shirtings ... ..	9,150	...
Free	„ „ unenumerated ... ..	22,728	...
„	„ manufactures unenumerated ... ..	12,055	96
„	Yarn ... ..	7,263	73
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent.	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	189,657	26,321
„	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	4,639	428
10 per cent.	„ pongees ... ..	7,393	188
20 per cent.	„ ribbons ... ..	14,583	232
„	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	4,999	300
20 per c. & free	„ other manufactures of ... ..	26,711	1,442
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	782,695	58,786
„	„ manufactures, such as counter- panes, &c.	53,801	10,121
„	„ waste ... ..	3,916	962
„	„ wick ... ..	1,946	675
„	Linen piece goods ... ..	25,753	583
„	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	1,649	387
20 per cent.	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	938	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free	Haberdashery ... ..	348,672	70,916

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ... ..	316,047	311,597
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ... ..	151	...
25 per cent. ...	„ fancy and trimmed ... ..	3,329	299
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs and free	Boots and shoes ... ..	123,246	64,015
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ... ..	21,115	3,187
„ ...	Flowers, artificial ... ..	12,267	152
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ... ..	11,739	6,447
„ ...	Furs, dressed ... ..	893	2,286
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ... ..	95,803	11,141
Free ...	Hats and caps, straw, untrimmed ... ..	63,067	858
48s. per dozen	„ dress ... ..	1,591	...
30s. per dozen	„ covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ... ..	244	...
15s. per dozen	„ felt (men's and women's), also pith ... ..	38,764	26,304
8s. per doz. ...	„ „ (boys' and youths') ... ..	7,828	
5s. per doz. ...	„ „ hoods ... ..	1,715	...
25 per cent. ...	„ others unenumerated ... ..	11,582	...
Free ...	Hatters' materials ... ..	3,343	155
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ... ..	141,694	6,617
„ ...	Millinery ... ..	...	163
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ... ..	922	2,869
2s. 6d. each ...	„ „ silk ... ..	6,540	
1s. each ...	„ „ fancy ... ..	353	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ... ..	...	476
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... ..	9,537	1,897
1s. per dozen...	„ „ corn and flour sacks ... ..	85,457	36,985
Free ...	„ „ gunny bags ... ..	25,746	2,146
„ ...	„ „ ore (Victorian) ... ..	...	154
7s. per doz. ...	„ „ woolpacks ... ..	47,053	28,836
6d. per dozen and free	„ „ undescribed ... ..	19,283	5,281
Free ...	Boot webbing ... ..	8,853	285
„ ...	Canvas ... ..	12,890	2,119
5s. to 28s. ₤ cwt.	Cordage ... ..	8,819	29,097
Free ...	„ unserviceable ... ..	1,141	...
11s. 3d. per cwt. and free	Engine packing ... ..	588	530
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ... ..	2,264	268
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods ... ..	23,226	2,606
25 per cent. ...	Mats ... ..	2,649	1,014
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ... ..	4,173	89
„ ...	„ coir and other ... ..		493
Free ...	Nets and netting ... ..	835	...
20 per cent ...	Oil and other floor cloths ... ..	30,503	2,426
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ... ..	12,440	3,834
Free ...	„ sewing or seaming ... ..	13,075	...

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—continued.

\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</b>			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
Free ...	Bêche de mer ...	10	35
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	981	76,417
" ...	Cheese ...	3,034	41,424
Free ...	Eggs ...	6,475	1,604
" ...	Fish, fresh ...	2,799	31
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	108,479	11,764
Free ...	" salted ...	29,182	1,270
" ...	" shell ...	22,042	991
2d. per lb. ...	Honey ...	48	221
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	4,390	766
Free ...	Lard ...	288	2,510
" ...	Meats, fresh ...	1,977	* 12,903
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	1,804	76,149
" ...	" bacon ...	311	10,156
5s. per cwt. ...	" beef, salted ...	194	9,393
2d. per lb. ...	" hams ...	6,326	3,092
5s. per cwt. ...	" pork, salted ...	680	17,872
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	3,277	493
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ...	88	27,663
Free ...	Cocoanuts ...	528	60
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	13,109	18,319
2s. per cental	Flour ...	16,053	267,908
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	2,742	633
" ...	" dried ...	12,953	4,701
" ...	" " currants ...	41,494	10,365
" ...	" " raisins ...	37,253	14,125
9d. per bushel	" fresh ...	98,796	19,064
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	31,490	4,134
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ...	60	2,189
2s. per cental	" " beans and pease ...	766	4,619
" ...	" " gram ...	1,660	509
1s. per cental	" " maize ...	59,704	84
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ...	6,638	18,621
2s. per cental	" " oats ...	62,400	10,661
" ...	" " pease, split ...	930	150
" ...	" " peanuts ...	233	...
6s. per cental	" " rice ...	99,849	51,573
1s. per cental	" " rye ...	...	56
2s. per cental	" " wheat ...	5,123	356,156
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves ...	10,978	26,238
" ...	Liquorice ...	3,215	178
" ...	Macaroni and vermicelli ...	1,674	209
" ...	Maizena and corn flour ...	6,546	1,647
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses ...	27,144	7,813
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts ...	2,870	268
" ...	" almonds... ...	4,911	854

\* Of this amount, £12,220 represented the value of frozen meats. The quantity exported was 9,444 cwt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>Order 22.—<i>Vegetable Food—continued.</i></b>			
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts, walnuts ...	125	59
6s. per cental	Oatmeal ...	1,446	22,512
20s. per ton ...	Onions ...	3	31,599
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes ...	230	110,885
Free ...	Sago ...	3,060	1,122
3s. per cwt. ...	Sugar, glucose ...	20,448	1,655
" ...	" raw ...	793,315	...
" ...	" refined... ...	517,616	257,311
Free ...	Tapioca ...	11,326	1,585
" ...	Vegetables, fresh ...	1,077	30,635
2d. lb.; 5s. cwt.	" preserved, salted, &c. ...	1,511	962
<b>Order 23.—<i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i></b>			
10 per cent. ...	Aërated and mineral waters ...	1,541	4,188
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter) ...	197,263	15,714
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory ...	1,066	3,020
" ...	Chocolate and cocoa ...	19,147	2,965
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry ...	439	25
Free ...	Cocoa beans ...	4,997	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee ...	46,211	20,840
Free ...	Ginger ...	1,629	675
6d. per lb. ...	Hops ...	93,400	49,761
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice ...	1,502	804
Free ...	Milk, preserved ...	17,280	2,557
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard ...	13,702	1,365
Free ...	Pepper ...	10,105	4,511
2d. per lb. ...	" ground ...	74	
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery* ...	5,543	794
Qts. 2s. 9d., pts. 1s. 9d., per doz. btls .	Pickles ...	4,504	1,950
20s. per ton ...	Salt ...	22,866	2,623
Free ...	" rock ...	559	925
" ...	Saltpetre ...	1,848	219
3 per cent. ...	Sauces ...	6,420	1,128
Free ...	Spices ...	8,759	2,507
2d. per lb. ...	" ground ...	477	
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy ...	175,519	34,890
" ...	" cordials and bitters ...	5,311	11,487
" ...	" gin ...	31,837	6,659
" ...	" of wine ...	2,058	730
20s. per gallon	" perfumed ...	8,067	826
10s. per gallon	" rum ...	30,642	4,367
" ...	" whiskey ...	129,394	29,093
" ...	" other, undescribed ...	26,457	5,096
3d. per lb. ...	Tea ...	563,908	395,046
3s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	98,317	91,545
1s. per lb. ...	" (unmanufactured) ...	21,866	2,793
6s. per lb. ...	" cigars ...	90,794	51,086

\* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
3s. per lb. ...	Tobacco, snuff ... ..	796	127
6d. per gallon	Vinegar ... ..	13,166	1,140
6s. per gallon	Wine ... ..	90,752	36,304
8s. per gallon	„ sparkling ... ..	68,217	7,700
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax ... ..	368	385
„ ...	Bones ... ..	1,504	1,287
„ ...	Bonedust ... ..	...	8,900
„ ...	Bristles ... ..	1,519	948
2d. per lb. ...	Candles ... ..	21,603	9,672
10 per cent. ...	Combs ... ..	6,980	474
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	...	25
„ ...	Flock ... ..	125	1,685
2d. per lb. ...	Glue ... ..	1,466	393
Free ...	„ pieces ... ..	...	667
10 per cent. ...	Grease ... ..	2,248	207
Free ...	Hair ... ..	1,577	1,958
2d. per lb. ...	„ curled ... ..	3,003	615
Free ...	„ seating ... ..	3,730	70
„ ...	Hides ... ..	104,324	4,118
„ ...	Horns and hoofs ... ..	59	1,673
„ ...	Ivory ... ..	1,197	...
7½ per cent. ...	Leather, calf and kid ... ..	74,055	...
20 per cent. ...	„ cut into shapes ... ..	2,253	587
Free ...	„ imitation ... ..	6,206	66
10 per cent. ...	„ patent and colored fancy ... ..	30,441	3,947
20 per c. & free	„ undescribed ... ..	17,861	376,008
25 per cent. ...	Leatherware ... ..	33,372	6,815
Free ...	Sausage skins ... ..	7,575	7,421
„ ...	Skins, goat ... ..	...	50
„ ...	„ kangaroo ... ..	3,798	1,492
„ ...	„ opossum ... ..	631	2,673
„ ...	„ rabbit ... ..	2,198	30,364
„ ...	„ sheep, with wool ... ..	15,419	79,187
„ ...	„ „ without wool ... ..	176	3,772
„ ...	„ undescribed ... ..	3,429	...
2d. per lb. ...	Soap, common ... ..	475	12,080
4d. per lb. ...	„ fancy ... ..	3,840	1,010
Free ...	Sponges ... ..	2,546	239
„ ...	Stearine ... ..	...	13,486
Free ...	Tallow ... ..	19,231	232,400
„ ...	Whalebone ... ..	165	135
„ ...	Wool,* greasy ... ..	1,733,841	3,975,906
„ ...	„ scoured ... ..	159,890	1,503,627
„ ...	„ washed ... ..	149,857	575,030
„ ...	„ Angora ... ..	...	50

\* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 45,520,395 lbs., valued at £2,043,588, of which all but 16,448,050 lbs., valued at £688,369, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 109,616,710 lbs., valued at £6,054,613, of which 16,542,087 lbs., valued at £841,465, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Bark ... ..	19,837	30,488
" ...	Bass' ... ..	561	63
2d. per lb. ...	Blue ... ..	1,962	2,116
2s. per cental	Bran ... ..	1,682	10,511
Free ...	Canes and rattans ... ..	1,302	109
25 p. c. and free	Casks, empty... ..	3,238	5,262
Free ...	Copra ... ..	...	1,300
" ...	Cork ... ..	1,182	14
4d. per lb. ...	Corks, cut ... ..	24,142	3,386
Free ...	Cotton, raw ... ..	2,721	1,958
" ...	Drake ... ..	24	...
" ...	Fibre, cocoanut ... ..	302	375
" ...	" undescrbed ... ..	15,191	1,225
" ...	Firewood ... ..	1,990	...
" ...	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z. ... ..	6,257	...
" ...	Gum ... ..	7,522	2,776
" ...	Gutta-percha goods ... ..	64	...
" ...	Hay and chaff ... ..	717	125,919
" ...	Hemp ... ..	42,503	801
" ...	Indiarubber goods ... ..	24,745	946
" ...	Jute ... ..	6,057	...
" ...	Meal, linseed ... ..	81	41
" ...	Millet, broom corn, &c. ... ..	7,666	91
" ...	Oakum ... ..	...	17
10s. per cwt.	Paper bags ... ..	550	5,923
Free ...	" printing ... ..	141,511	8,810
4s. per cwt. ...	" wrapping ... ..	11,250	6,363
Free ...	" writing, uncut ... ..	33,557	2,679
2d. per lb. ...	" writing, cut ... ..	659	
4s. per cwt. ...	" undescrbed ... ..	15,151	...
2d. per lb. ...	" " cut ... ..	617	...
25 per cent.	" and cardboard boxes ... ..	463	...
Free ...	Paperhangings ... ..	32,442	2,202
2d. per lb. ...	Paper patterns ... ..	...	2,643
Free ...	Pitch and tar ... ..	3,024	2,045
2s. per cental	Pollard ... ..	432	2,423
Free ...	Rags ... ..	1,762	4,611
" ...	Resin ... ..	6,855	238
10 per cent. ...	Seeds, canary ... ..	633	96
Free ...	" clover ... ..	52	...
" ...	" grass ... ..	6,481	1,764
" ...	" undescrbed ... ..	9,463	9,044
2d. per lb. ...	Starch ... ..	8,524	1,325
2s. per cental	Tares ... ..	72	...
Various ...	Timber ... ..	706,424	36,695
2s. per gallon	Varnish ... ..	15,206	4,472
25 per cent. ...	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	2,312	1,920
" ...	Woodenware ... ..	62,791	22,360



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>			
6d. per gal. ...	Almond ... ..	379	...
Free ...	Black ... ..	2,472	172
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Castor ... ..	52,685	13,016
6d. per gal. ...	Chinese ... ..	8,610	1,488
Free ...	Cocoanut ... ..	21	661
" ...	Cod ... ..	5,316	148
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Codliver ... ..	2,243	31
6d. per gallon	Colza ... ..	5,126	968
" " ...	Dugong ... ..	18	...
" " ...	Kerosene ... ..	52,787	9,012
" " ...	Lard ... ..	1,029	195
" " ...	Linseed ... ..	31,558	3,757
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Lubricating ... ..	2,605	...
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Medicinal ... ..	4	...
6d. per gallon	Mineral ... ..	16	...
Free ...	" unrefined ... ..	7,222	...
6d. per gallon	Mutton Bird ... ..	42	...
" ...	Neatsfoot ... ..	6	1,255
" ...	Niger seed ... ..	33	...
6d. gal. and free	Nut ... ..	3	...
6d. per gallon	Olive ... ..	2,851	971
Free ...	Palm ... ..	3,749	548
6d. per gal. ...	Pine ... ..	203	...
" and free	Rape ... ..	475	...
6d. per gal. ...	Resin ... ..	84	59
1s. per doz. pts.	Salad ... ..	11,471	1,066
6d. per gal. ..	Seed ... ..	911	...
" ...	Sperm ... ..	422	39
" ...	Tallow ... ..	...	6,954
" ...	Vegetable ... ..	68	...
Free ...	Oils undescribed ... ..	491	...

**CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.***Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†*

<i>Order 28.—Coal, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	375,947	175
" ...	Coke, charcoal ... ..	3,430	686
" ...	Kerosene shale ... ..	6,062	...

\* 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 AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<i>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i> )			
Free ...	Bricks, bath ...	435	2
20 per cent. ...	Brownware ...	3,291	1,492
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Chinaware and porcelain ...	26,150	5,659
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware ...	53,133	11,003
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles ...	30,704	2,315
Free ...	„ plate ...	17,231	2,096
„ ...	„ window ...	25,768	1,790
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware ...	38,771	12,517
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought ...	4,243	5,193
Free ...	„ unwrought ...	5,498	129
„ ...	Plaster of paris ...	408	13
„ ...	„ American ...	4,293	...
„ ...	Putty ...	1,414	126
„ ...	Slate slabs ...	707	...
„ ...	Stones, grind ...	814	172
„ ...	„ mill ...	363	43
„ ...	„ unwrought ...	4,124	906
20 per cent. ...	„ wrought ...	3,306	45,361
„ ...	Stoneware ...	...	285
Free ...	Whiting ...	3,052	253
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold ...	612,897	1,665,261
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf ...	2,218	99
20 per cent. and 1s. to 4s. dwt.	Jewellery ...	67,423	19,989
8s. per oz. ...	Plate, gold ...	207	...
2s. per oz. ...	„ silver ...	6,370	3,280
Free ...	Precious stones, cameos, &c. ...	5,322	409
„ ...	Silver ...	1,229	7,846
„ ...	„ ore ...	2	...
„ ...	Specie, copper ...	1	60
„ ...	„ gold ...	166,768	2,251,278
„ ...	„ silver ...	26,600	1,060
„ ...	Quartz ...	1,098	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free ...	Antimony, crude ...	...	1,093
„ ...	„ ore ...	...	1,273
25 per c. & free	Brassware ...	29,717	661
Free ...	Copper ...	8,174	1,683
„ ...	„ ore and regulus ...	28	3,120
„ ...	„ sheet ...	10,521	433

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—*continued.*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Copperwire ... ..	524	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware ... ..	4,382	831
20 per cent. ...	Electro-plated ware ... ..	18,754	...
25 per cent. ...	Grates and stoves ... ..	2,159	1,778
Free ...	Iron, bar and rod ... ..	96,025	9,331
25 per cent. ...	„ bolts and nuts ... ..	19,742	239
„ ...	„ castings ... ..	14,090	2,084
„ ...	„ galvanized buckets and tubs ... ..	18	825
Free ...	„ „ cordage ... ..	1,608	309
„ ...	„ „ guttering, &c. ... ..	...	5,445
„ ...	„ „ sheet ... ..	241,953	15,512
„ ...	„ hoop ... ..	7,698	1,488
„ ...	„ pig ... ..	38,504	268
40s. per ton ...	„ pipes, cast ... ..	68,569	2,817
Free ...	„ „ wrought ... ..	69,971	4,133
„ ...	„ plate ... ..	28,155	1,262
„ ...	„ railway rails, &c. ... ..	646,465	1,638
„ ...	„ scrap ... ..	1,554	...
„ ...	„ sheet ... ..	7,541	828
„ ...	„ tanks ... ..	11,991	4,368
„ ...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed ... ..	69,591	26,642
„ ...	„ „ telegraphic ... ..	296	1,776
25 per cent. ...	Ironware, galvanized ... ..	389	...
Free ...	Lead, ore ... ..	6,989	300
„ ...	„ pig ... ..	11,529	381
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe ... ..	...	1,273
„ ...	„ sheet ... ..	3,071	1,473
25 per cent. ...	Metal, manufactures of ... ..	112,032	52,191
Free ...	„ yellow ... ..	6,367	1,036
„ ...	Metals, undescribed ... ..	226	...
20 per cent. ...	Metalware, mixed ... ..	9,584	2,215
3s. per cwt. ...	Nails ... ..	29,243	6,539
12s. per cwt. ...	„ horseshoe ... ..	6,541	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ... ..	4,775	3,728
20 per cent. ...	Platedware ... ..	27,525	8,114
Free ...	Plumbago ... ..	208	...
„ ...	Quicksilver ... ..	9,660	314
„ ...	Screws ... ..	7,178	135
„ ...	Spelter ... ..	96	1,718
„ ...	Steel ... ..	27,794	1,929
„ ...	„ cordage ... ..	2,758	422
„ ...	Tin, block ... ..	12,078	8,179
„ ...	„ foil ... ..	1,349	186
„ ...	„ ore ... ..	4,059	33
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	6	430
„ ...	„ plates ... ..	24,792	2,253
25 per cent. ...	Tinware ... ..	4,556	2,310
„ ...	Wire netting ... ..	5,035	75
Free ...	Zinc, ingots ... ..	63	35
25 per cent. ...	„ perforated ... ..	663	...
Free ...	„ sheet ... ..	1,910	143

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883—continued.

\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</b>			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free	Birds	...	30
"	Deer	...	30
"	Dogs	...	299
"	Hares	...	36
5s. each	Horned cattle*	312,500	194,659
"	Horses*	101,331	269,031
...	Kangaroos	...	8
Free	Leeches	...	55
2s. each	Pigs	2,354	1,653
Free	Poultry	100	188
6d. each	Sheep*	506,751	339,493
Free	Other	672	...
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free	Plants	4,324	8,736
<b>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</b>			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &amp;c.</i>			
25 per cent.	Brushware and brooms, hair	12,853	3,418
"	" undescrbed	2,466	2,714
Free	Fancy goods	94,819	19,479
"	Grindery	23,775	9,842
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	177,880	49,347
"	Holloware	10,840	396
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	14,435	20,604
Free	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	102,352	786
"	Photographic goods	4,936	2,551
"	Printing materials	24,360	11,580
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	16,175	6,477
"	Travellers' samples	58,650	82,245
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	293	817
...	Exhibition goods	...	7,660
10 p.c. and free	Goods, manufactured	60,794	6,112
Free	Personal effects	36,513	30,123
"	Specimens of natural history	997	877
Total		17,743,846	16,398,863

NOTE.—The value of the overland traffic included in this table was as follows:—Imports, £2,358,834; exports, £1,593,660. The former consisted chiefly of wool and live stock. The exports also include goods exported for drawback valued at £765,342.

Imports,  
exports,  
and trade,  
1883.

686. In 1883, the total declared value of the imports having been £17,743,846, and that of the exports £16,398,863, the excess of imports over exports was £1,344,983, and the whole value of the external trade of the colony was £34,142,709.

\* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see final paragraphs of this Part.

687. The value of imports was less in 1883 than in 1882 by £1,004,235; but the value of exports was greater than in that year by £205,284. The value of the total trade was thus less than in the previous year by about £800,000. Imports and exports, 1882 and 1883, compared.

688. The imports in 1883, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any year of the colony's history except 1882; the exports in 1883, according to the same standard, exceeded those in any previous year. Imports and exports, 1883 and former years.

689. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £1 14s. 3d., and of exports by 6s. 1d., than in 1882. The total value of external trade per head was thus lower in 1883 than in 1882 by £2 0s. 4d. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-three years ended with 1883:— Imports and exports per head.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1883.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	1	18	3	8	39	4	9
1883	19	6	10	17	17	7	37	4	5

\* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production *post*.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

690. 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 1882:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	12	0	15,302,454	19	19	10
	1874	16,953,985	21	16	0	15,441,109	19	17	1
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10	14,766,974	18	15	1
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4	14,196,487	17	16	5
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	6	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	7	12,454,170	14	18	8
	1880	14,556,894	17	2	4	15,954,559	18	15	3
	1881	16,718,521	19	4	10	16,252,103	18	14	0
	1882	18,748,081	21	1	1	16,193,579	18	3	8
Mean of 10 years	...	16,346,229	19	19	4	15,064,483	18	7	10
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8	12,345,603	21	11	5
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1	13,671,580	22	19	2
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	3	13,125,819	20	6	4
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6
	1879	14,198,847	19	17	8	13,086,819	18	6	7
	1880	13,950,075	19	6	10	15,525,138	21	10	6
	1881	17,409,326	22	16	4	16,049,503	21	0	8
	1882	21,281,130	26	12	5	16,716,961	20	18	3
Mean of 10 years	...	14,575,995	21	15	5	13,830,707	20	16	7
Queensland	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10	3,542,513	25	5	7
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6
	1875	3,328,009	19	6	1	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	6	3,875,581	21	0	10
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1	4,361,275	22	7	1
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	4	3,190,419	15	8	7
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8	3,434,034	16	0	8
	1880	3,087,296	13	18	2	3,448,160	15	10	8
	1881	4,063,625	18	7	9	3,540,366	16	0	4
	1882	6,318,463	26	11	10	3,534,452	14	17	6
Mean of 10 years	...	3,635,754	18	13	5	3,689,084	19	10	10
South Australia*	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1	4,805,051	23	3	1
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8	4,816,170	22	1	9
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7	4,762,727	18	14	10
	1880	5,581,497	21	3	7	5,574,505	21	3	1
	1881	5,244,064	18	3	5	4,407,757	15	5	6
	1882	6,707,788	23	2	9	5,359,890	18	9	9
Mean of 10 years	...	4,949,699	20	12	11	4,869,836	20	12	8

\* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0
	1874	364,263	14	0	4	428,837	16	10	1
	1875	349,840	13	4	5	391,217	14	15	8
	1876	386,037	14	5	9	397,293	14	14	1
	1877	362,707	13	3	0	373,352	13	10	9
	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
Mean of 10 years	...	381,378	13	13	5	436,430	15	11	11
Tasmania	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9	893,556	8	12	6
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8	1,130,983	10	16	4
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
Mean of 10 years	...	1,305,609	11	18	0	1,272,450	11	11	3
New Zealand	1873	6,464,687	22	9	4	5,610,371	19	9	11
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	6	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5	5,673,465	14	12	10
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
Mean of 10 years	...	7,585,283	18	19	4	5,952,143	14	16	4

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1883, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

691. It will be remarked that in 1882 both gross imports and gross exports were considerably above the average in all the colonies except Queensland, in which colony, although the gross imports were much above, the gross exports were somewhat below, the average. In Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, moreover, the imports; in New

Gross imports and exports of colonies.



Zealand, the exports; and in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, both imports and exports, were larger in the last than in any previous year.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

692. Per head of the population, the imports were above, and the exports below, the average in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; both imports and exports were above it in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania; and both were below it in New Zealand.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

693. In 1879, the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in 1882—for the first time—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. It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighbouring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The following is the order in which the colonies usually stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports:—

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

694. The value of imports and exports per head in 1882 was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria being fourth on the list. 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 as regards the former in 1882 also; but as regards exports per head in 1882, New Zealand stood below Tasmania. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1882, and in the ten years 1873 to 1882:—

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

- | Order in 1882.        | 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. New Zealand.             |
| 5. New Zealand.       | 5. Queensland.              |
| 6. Western Australia. | 6. Western Australia.       |
| 7. Tasmania.          | 7. Tasmania.                |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS  
PRE HEAD.

Order in 1882.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Western Australia.	2. South Australia.
3. South Australia.	3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.	4. Victoria.
5. Queensland.	5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.	6. New Zealand.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

695. 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 1882:—

External  
trade in  
Australia  
and Austral-  
asia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,  
1873 TO 1882.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20	9	9	35,513,872	21	0	0
	1874	35,557,716	20	5	7	36,724,866	20	18	11
	1875	38,057,725	20	18	11	37,492,398	20	12	8
	1876	37,466,909	19	19	0	36,289,472	19	6	5
	1877	40,025,798	20	10	7	37,644,664	19	6	2
	1878	40,465,491	19	19	9	36,865,517	18	4	2
	1879	37,736,723	17	19	6	34,232,634	16	6	2
	1880	37,529,431	17	19	10	41,001,545	19	13	1
	1881	43,840,367	20	3	9	40,752,499	18	15	4
	1882	53,564,217	23	16	7	42,387,938	18	17	0
Mean of 10 years	...	39,889,055	20	4	3	37,890,540	19	6	0
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5	5	42,017,799	20	3	6
	1874	44,937,313	20	12	11	42,901,460	19	14	3
	1875	47,272,839	20	14	9	44,407,001	19	9	7
	1876	45,505,083	19	4	0	43,093,920	18	3	7
	1877	48,307,887	19	12	0	45,389,111	18	8	4
	1878	50,545,966	19	15	8	44,196,737	17	6	0
	1879	47,378,783	17	16	5	41,276,857	15	10	6
	1880	45,060,665	16	17	0	48,866,168	18	5	6
	1881	52,728,556	18	19	0	48,368,941	17	7	8
	1882	63,844,359	22	3	8	50,633,335	17	11	10
Mean of 10 years	...	48,779,947	19	12	1	45,115,133	18	4	1

Australian  
and Austral-  
asian trade  
in 1882.

696. It will be observed that in 1882 the total imports and exports of the Australian continent were considerably above the average, as also were the imports per head, but the exports per head were below the average. This was also the case in regard to the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand.

Intercolonial  
trade.

697. 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 1882 :—

#### INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1882.

Colony.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Victoria ... ..	5,914,327	5,225,839 *
New South Wales...	7,103,054	7,459,529
Queensland ... ..	4,013,893	2,110,020
South Australia ...	2,262,837	1,836,434
Western Australia ...	284,770	128,510
Total ... ..	19,578,881	16,760,332
Tasmania ... ..	1,141,910	1,187,925
New Zealand ... ..	1,863,865	1,342,144
Grand Total ... ..	22,584,656	19,290,401

Proportion  
of inter-  
colonial to  
total trade.

698. 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 37 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 35 and 38 per cent. respectively.

External  
trade of  
British  
dominions.

699. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1882 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, 1882.  
(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* ...	436,639,092	12	5	1	327,649,972	9	3	11
Malta ...	26,614,804†	177	13	10	25,933,289‡	173	2	9
ASIA.								
India ...	60,436,155	0	5	11	83,068,198	0	8	2
Ceylon ...	4,370,965	1	11	8	3,411,134	1	4	10
Straits Settlements §	16,290,555	38	9	6	14,711,468	34	14	11
Labuan ...	127,314	20	4	3	133,385	21	3	7
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,842,008	7	10	7	4,019,093	10	13	0
Natal* ...	2,213,538	5	7	2	731,809	1	15	5
Cape of Good Hope	9,660,641	7	14	6	4,568,956	3	13	1
St. Helena...	94,211	18	12	5	43,473	8	11	1
Lagos ...	428,883	5	13	11	581,064	7	14	4
Gold Coast	392,975	0	19	8	340,019	0	17	0
Sierra Leone	398,815	6	11	8	420,017	6	18	8
Gambia ...	173,890	12	5	9	254,711	18	0	0
AMERICA.								
Canada ...	24,879,062	5	15	6	21,278,584	4	18	5
Newfoundland	1,739,629	9	13	8	1,458,587	8	2	6
Bermudas*	277,401	19	17	9	109,156	7	16	6
Honduras*	232,882	8	9	8	250,633	9	2	8
British Guiana	2,099,633	8	6	6	3,208,631	12	14	5
West Indies—								
Bahamas ...	216,575	4	19	6	161,309	3	14	1
Turk's Island	26,822	5	13	5	24,895	5	5	2
Jamaica ...	1,321,962	2	5	6	1,549,058	2	13	6
St. Lucia*	133,501	3	9	3	222,719	5	15	6
St. Vincent*	152,333	3	15	1	152,530	3	15	7
Barbadoes*	1,162,867	6	15	4	1,193,295	6	18	10
Grenada*	136,374	3	4	4	184,221	4	6	11
Tobago*	46,927	2	11	11	48,245	2	13	5
Virgin Islands*	5,982	1	2	7	4,966	0	18	9
St. Christopher*	188,920	6	9	9	261,488	8	19	5
Nevis* ...	48,369	4	1	6	84,466	7	2	4
Antigua*	179,718	5	2	0	270,846	7	13	8
Montserrat*	28,780	2	17	3	38,120	3	15	7
Dominica*	72,327	2	11	3	65,453	2	6	5
Trinidad	2,399,794	15	13	5	2,452,033	16	0	3
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	63,844,359	22	3	8	50,633,335	17	11	10
Fiji* ...	303,329	2	6	8	190,517	1	9	3
Falkland Islands*	37,185	23	18	11	**88,564	57	0	7
Total ...	660,218,577	2	12	3	549,798,239	2	3	6

\* 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 for transhipment.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

|| Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraphs 690 and 697 *ante*.

\*\* Figures for the year 1880.

Revival of  
external  
trade of  
British  
possessions.

700. 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 forty-five millions sterling, or about 7 per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of over thirty millions sterling, or 6 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of twenty-three millions, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and twenty-two millions, or 11 per cent., in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was the result of an increase of only eight millions, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of twenty-two millions, or 11 per cent., in that of other British possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of seven years, it appears that the total trade both of the United Kingdom and other British possessions was much larger in 1882 than in any of the previous six years. The imports and exports of other British possessions have each increased by about 40 per cent. during the period, and now amount to over two hundred millions sterling per annum; whilst the exports of the United Kingdom have also largely increased, and have amounted during the last three years to over three hundred millions sterling. The following is a summary for the seven 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 1882 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	412,209,	158,507,	570,716,	286,241,	166,074,	452,315,
1877 ...	431,572,	164,360,	595,932,	292,144,	171,645,	463,789,
1878 ...	401,194,	185,009,	586,203,	272,170,	179,760,	451,930,
1879 ...	387,147,	172,866,	560,013,	277,368,	177,984,	455,352,
1880 ...	427,483,	172,636,	600,119,	305,304,	188,191,	493,495,
1881 ...	413,887,	201,669,	615,556,	319,586,	199,889,	519,475,
1882 ...	436,639,	223,580,	660,219,	327,650,	222,148,	549,798,

Victorian  
trade com-  
pared with  
other British  
possessions.

701. 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, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian  
trade com-  
pared with  
other British  
possessions.

702. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but much greater than that of any other possession.

Trade per  
head com-  
pared with  
other British  
possessions.

703. 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 twice as large, as in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transshipments are included), the Falkland Islands, and Labuan, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia except the Straits Settlements.

704. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1882 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents :—

External  
trade of  
Foreign  
countries.

### GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1882.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
<b>EUROPE.</b>								
Austria-Hungary ...	£ 67,676,†	£	s.	d.	83,075,†	£	s.	d.
Belgium ...	122,022,	21	16	7	109,481,	19	12	0
Denmark ...	14,122,	7	3	5	10,749,	5	9	2
France ...	257,530,	6	16	8	207,160,	5	9	11
German Empire ...	245,595,	5	8	7	247,985,	5	9	8
Greece ...	6,673,	3	7	5	3,426,	1	14	6
Holland ...	82,676,†	19	16	4	62,732,†	15	0	9
Italy ...	58,574,	2	1	2	50,990,	1	15	10
Portugal ...	9,047,	2	3	6	6,744,	1	12	5
Russia ...	83,546,	0	19	11§	90,107,	1	1	5§
Spain ...	26,083,	1	11	4	26,836,	1	12	3
Sweden and Norway ...	25,182,	3	17	7	19,170,	2	19	1
<b>ASIA.</b>								
China * ...	22,750,	0	1	4	19,218,	0	1	1
Japan ...	5,889,	0	3	3	7,449,	0	4	1
Persia ...	1,000,	0	2	7	500,	0	1	4
<b>AFRICA.</b>								
Egypt * ...	5,789,	0	17	1	11,288,	1	13	3
Morocco ...	774,	0	2	6	1,759,	0	5	9
<b>AMERICA.</b>								
Argentine Confederation ...	12,348,†	4	3	11	12,175,†	4	2	9
Brazil ...	17,361,	1	11	3	22,235,	2	0	0
Chili ...	10,735,	4	12	9	14,869,	6	12	9
Mexico ...	6,892,	0	14	1	6,805,	0	13	11
United States ...	159,815,	3	3	4	166,658,	3	6	1
Uruguay ...	3,786,†	8	12	11	4,389,†	10	0	5
Total ...	1,245,865,	1	12	8	1,185,800,	1	11	1

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Portugal and Mexico are for 1880; those for Denmark, Russia, Spain, and Brazil are for 1881; all the rest are for 1882. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

\* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Imports for home consumption only.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 16s. 8d. and the exports of 17s. 11d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels. The original values are given in Haikwan Taels, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 5s. 8½d., which was the average value during 1882. The value of a *tael* fluctuates, however, from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 11d.

Trade in  
Australasia  
and other  
countries  
compared.

705. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1882\* represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect ; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Holland, 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, or Portugal, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway, or Spain ; it is, however, larger than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per  
head in  
Australasia  
and other  
countries  
compared.

706. 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, South Australia, and Queensland is as large as, and that of New South Wales is even larger than, that of Belgium.

Imports and  
exports the  
produce of  
various  
countries.

707. 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 1883, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT  
COUNTRIES, 1883.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	13,292,294	81·06
The United Kingdom ...	8,507,964	47·95	1,140,251	6·95
Other British possessions ...	6,608,862	37·25	1,231,311	7·51
Foreign States ... ..	2,627,020	14·80	735,007	4·48
Total ... ..	17,743,846	100·00	16,398,863	100·00

\* See table following paragraph 699 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 690 *ante*.



708. It will be observed that 81 per cent. of the exports of 1883 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is the highest proportion that has prevailed since 1866, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the seventeen years ended with 1883 :—

## EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1883.

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

709. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the export trade of local productions has shown a steady and considerable improvement since the unusual depression which prevailed in 1879, whilst the total value thereof was much higher in 1883 than in any of the previous years shown in the table. The value per head in 1883, however, was not so high as in 1868, 1871, 1873, or 1874, but was above that in any other year since 1867.

710. 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 1883, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

Exports of Victorian produce.

Increase of exports of Victorian products since 1879.

Exports of Victorian products, 1877 to 1883.

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1877 TO 1883.**

(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441	21,891	23,387
9	Agricultural implements	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198	15,592	14,119
10	Machinery ...	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166	123,180	138,407
10	Saddlery and harness	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383	22,883	22,417
13	Furniture and upholstery	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282	37,651	46,832
14	Manure ...	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206	16,111	27,869
14	Drugs and chemicals	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212	7,725	15,400
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947	15,692	12,546
19	Apparel & slops	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203	258,393	245,998
19	Boots and shoes	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856	47,250	39,958
20	Cordage ...	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879	26,721	27,613
21	Butter, cheese	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987	113,852	117,835
21	Hams, bacon, lard	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155	12,195	15,422
21	Beef and pork, salted	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073	24,509	26,901
21	Preserved meats	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306	49,674	76,015
22	Biscuit... ..	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237	32,031	27,663
22	Confectionery	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749	20,621	15,712
22	Flour ... ..	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932	286,627	250,674
22	Grain & pulse—							
	Wheat ... ..	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234	631,473	353,309
	Other* ... ..							17,275
22	Fruit ... ..	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804	12,724	18,573
22	Jams and preserves	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778	7,328	23,276
22	Oatmeal ... ..	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368	19,673	22,512
22	Onions... ..	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364	35,398	31,599
22	Potatoes .. ..	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091	110,544	110,885
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782	214,777	216,501
22	Vegetables ...	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258	4,565	30,706
23	Wine ... ..	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388	11,894	11,493
24	Bones ... ..	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630	2,319	1,287
24	Bone-dust ...	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144	12,503	8,900
24	Candles ... ..	9,060	3,941	686	1,090	1,331	480	341
24	Glue pieces ...	2,708	2,729	970	1,524	1,112	1,819	667
24	Hides ... ..	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239	6,838	4,118
24	Horns and hoofs	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118	2,586	1,673
24	Leather ... ..	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427	329,146	359,870
24	Skins — sheep, &c.	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352	129,267	117,538
24	Soap ... ..	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596	15,229	12,709
24	Stearine ... ..	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626	32,213	13,486
24	Tallow... ..	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372	186,484	232,400
24	Wool †... ..	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084	5,213,198
25	Bark and timber	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917	43,471	50,239
25	Bran and pollard	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426	4,182	11,487
25	Hay and chaff	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196	146,199	125,919
25	Seeds ... ..	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097	13,894	2,083
26	Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575	18,568	8,209

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, 1877 TO 1883—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31	Gold—bullion	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088	1,569,819
31	„ specie	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221	2,251,278
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847	45,280	75,846
33	Horned cattle	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110	131,035	193,188
„	Horses ... ..	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295	299,874	268,911
„	Sheep ... ..	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126	163,458	327,598
34	Plants ... ..	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170	7,261	8,736
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292	69,415	28,057
„	Oilmen's stores	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497	12,795	13,133
...	All other articles	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467	334,105	410,707
	Total ...	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788	13,292,294

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

711. It will be observed that in 1883 the value of exports of Victorian-produced biscuit, flour, and grain amounted to only £648,921, which was less by £300,000 than in 1882, less by £250,000 than in 1881, and less by £220,000 than in 1880; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £5,213,198, which exceeded by over £400,000 the value in 1882, and was also much above that in any of the other years named; that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £3,821,097, or to over £230,000 more than in 1882, but to less than in 1877 or 1881 by nearly a million sterling; also that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 73 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1883, as compared with 1882, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced agricultural implements, saddlery and harness, woollens and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, biscuit, confectionery, flour, onions, wine, bones and bone-dust, candles, glue pieces, hides horns and hoofs, skins, soap, stearine (which decreased by about two-thirds), hay, seeds, oil, horses, hardware, &c. (which decreased by more than half); but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one—especially in the case of manure, drugs and chemicals, fruit, jams, vegetables, leather, tallow, minerals and metals other than gold, cattle, sheep, and “all other articles,” the values of all

of which—except tallow—were far higher in 1883 than in any of the previous years.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

712. 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 seven years 1876 to 1882, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1876 TO 1882.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 4	77·63
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
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
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
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

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1876 TO 1882—*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.	
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
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

713. It will be remarked that in all the colonies except Queensland and South Australia the value of the exports of home produce was highest in the last year named; but in only one colony, viz., Western Australia, was the proportion per head highest in that year; whereas in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand the proportion in the last year was either lower than in any previous one, or considerably below the average. It is probable, however, that the same circumstance which, it has been stated,\* makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, may operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Improved export trade of home produce.

714. 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 1882 in favour of New South Wales being over £600,000. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

\* See paragraph 709 *ante.*

following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1882 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1882.

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

715. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1882, Victoria stood fourth on the list, at the top of which stood Western Australia, whose exports seem to consist almost entirely of home products; and at the bottom, New Zealand. South Australia, which was as low as sixth on the list in 1881, rose to the third place in 1882. 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, 1882.

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

716. In the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a lower proportion to that of the total exports in Victoria than in any other colony, which is probably owing to the total exports of Victoria being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1882.

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

717. 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, and in 1882 to over 41 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., and in 1882 to 82 per cent., of the total exports.

718. In 1883, 49 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and a similar, but somewhat smaller, proportion of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Nearly 32 per cent. of the

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

Exports of Australasian produce.

Trade with various countries, 1883.

former, and 35 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 12 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 :—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1883.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES.</b>				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,710,290	49·09	7,371,491	44·95
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	3,906,715	22·01	3,776,761	23·03
Queensland ...	199,019	1·12	16,626	·10
South Australia ...	499,833	2·82	535,737	3·27
Western Australia ...	10,668	·06	89,466	·54
Tasmania ...	371,091	2·09	588,736	3·59
New Zealand ...	671,528	3·80	737,454	4·49
Fiji ...	13,192	·07	44,583	·28
Mauritius ...	706,653	3·98	45,184	·28
Hong Kong ...	134,902	·76	3,660	·03
India ...	341,466	1·92	127,973	·78
Ceylon ...	53,332	·30	1,937,812*	11·82
Straits Settlements ...	27,489	·15	...	...
Other British possessions ...	79,675	·45	12,394	·07
Total ...	15,725,853	88·62	15,287,877	93·23
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>				
Belgium ...	80,990	·46	490,787	2·99
France ...	122,226	·69	290,200	1·77
Germany ...	128,682	·73	34,739	·21
Sweden and Norway ...	240,951	1·36	...	...
Java (Dutch Possession) ...	315,427	1·78	7,901	·05
China ...	462,383	2·60	...	...
United States ...	529,413	2·98	184,798	1·13
Others ...	137,921	·78	102,561	·62
Total ...	2,017,993	11·38	1,110,986	6·77
Grand Total ...	17,743,846	100·00	16,398,863	100·00

719. With the exception of Ceylon, to which, as has been just explained, the greater portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export, most of the British colonies and possessions out of Australasia send to Victoria much more largely than they receive therefrom. It will be observed

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

\* Most of the goods represented by this value were doubtless intended for re-shipment to the United Kingdom.



that in 1883 this was especially the case in regard to Hong Kong, India, and Mauritius. The same circumstance occurs in the case of several Foreign countries, and especially Sweden and Norway, Java, China, and the United States.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

720. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1883 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.	1873.	1878.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	7,873,134	7,389,239	8,710,290	9,741,608	6,458,484	7,371,491
New South Wales ...	3,366,963*	4,121,948	3,906,715	703,494*	2,474,909	3,776,761
Queensland ...	60,648	14,429	199,019	82,435	47,346	16,626
South Australia ...	146,795*	350,148	499,833	361,880*	699,973	535,737
Western Australia ...	2,312	24,050	10,668	55,833	81,357	89,466
Tasmania ...	239,724	285,768	371,091	410,571	507,544	588,736
New Zealand ...	999,358	813,112	671,528	975,146	1,026,292	737,454
Total Australasia	4,815,800	5,609,455	5,658,854	2,589,359	4,837,421	5,744,780
Other British possessions	1,833,058	1,470,706	1,356,709	2,821,328	3,553,350	2,171,606
The United States ...	545,875	595,713	529,413	119,926	23,941	184,798
Other Foreign States	1,465,989	1,096,767	1,488,580	30,233	52,511	926,188
Total ...	16,533,856	16,161,880	17,743,846	15,302,454	14,925,707	16,398,863

Trade at three periods compared.

721. 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 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 falling-off. The trade with Foreign States generally shows increase, but that with "Other British Possessions" shows a slight diminution.

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1876 to 1883.

722. During the five years ended with 1880, the value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies generally increased, but since then a falling-off has taken place, and in 1883 the value was less than in any year since 1878. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had steadily increased until 1878, underwent a marked diminution in 1879, but has since been gradually recovering itself, and in 1883 was far higher than in any previous year,

\* Exclusive of Border traffic.

being then, for the first time, in excess of the value of the imports from the other colonies :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1883.

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

723. In 1883, 85 per cent. of the imports were landed, and the same proportion of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About an eighth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a tenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1883, 4 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, 1883.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne ... ..	15,164,815	85·47	14,027,403	85·54
Geelong ... ..	181,829	1·03	683,749	4·17
Portland ... ..	17,104	·10	60,168	·37
Belfast ... ..	600	·00	751	·00
Warrnambool ... ..	20,664	·12	33,132	·20
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana ... ..	1,361	·01	14,783	·09
Echuca ... ..	1,199,925	6·76	270,884	1·66
Narung ... ..	7,079	·04	775	·00
Swan Hill ... ..	48,471	·27	6,264	·04
Tocumwall ... ..	50,085	·28	22,793	·14
Wahgunyah ... ..	388,963	2·19	57,401	·35
Wodonga ... ..	545,011	3·07	264,153	1·61
Howlong ... ..	8,620	·05	5,295	·03
Yarrawonga ... ..	5,839	·03	6,921	·04
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	889,595*	5·42
Stations, Border, &c. ... ..	103,480	·58	54,796	·34
Total ... ..	17,743,846	100·00	16,398,863	100·00

724. 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

\* 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.

Imports and exports at each port.

Exports coastwise from three ports.

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

Chief articles  
exported  
coastwise.

725. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Imports of  
principal  
articles at  
three  
periods.

726. The values of sixty-five of the principal articles imported in 1883 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1873.	1878.	1883.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	146,150	180,163	220,711
	Stationery ... ..	71,753	60,933	84,402
2	Musical instruments ... ..	59,156	71,397	97,927
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	42,465	67,755	82,418
9	Cutlery ... ..	49,055	26,562	23,307
	Machinery ... ..	98,496	110,546	233,356
	Sewing machines ... ..	95,636	71,869	118,619
	Tools and utensils ... ..	85,403	37,103	48,573
12	Building materials ... ..	52,065	62,058	51,324
13	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	35,338	57,578	68,299
14	Drugs and chemicals ... ..	89,593	74,043	75,544
	Matches and vestas ... ..	62,054	41,494	41,041
	Opium ... ..	144,013	71,308	57,986
	Paints and colours ... ..	33,634	64,351	70,131

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1873, 1878, AND 1883—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1873.	1878.	1883.
		£	£	£
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	62,665	59,834	72,047
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	913,648	866,179	793,015
16	Silks ...	293,043	256,549	247,982
17	Cottons ...	638,147	663,262	836,496
	Linen piece goods, &c. ...	55,516	41,110	28,340
18	Drapery ...	128,331	... *	... *
	Haberdashery ...	210,678	269,855	348,672
19	Apparel and slops ...	292,253	370,350	316,047
	Boots and shoes ...	275,631	213,435	123,246
	Gloves ...	52,497	81,303	95,803
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	105,593	138,096	128,241
	Hosiery ...	144,456	128,521	141,694
	Millinery ...	25,862	... *	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	218,925	149,559	187,076
21	Butter and cheese ...	4,299	3,570	4,015
	Fish ...	126,011	126,540	162,502
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ...	7,280	8,642	11,292
22	Flour and biscuit ...	2,759	6,389	16,141
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	144,426	130,562	193,238
	Grain—oats ...	90,142	92,447	62,400
	"    wheat ...	13,296	8,176	5,123
	"    other (including malt and rice)	518,807	422,060	201,330
	Sugar and molasses ...	1,304,631	1,089,734	1,358,523
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	209,772	187,425	197,702
	Coffee ...	71,479	66,122	46,211
	Hops ...	75,277	56,952	93,400
	Spirits ...	405,302	371,143	409,285
	Tea ...	757,591	540,930	563,908
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	334,460	268,864	211,773
	Wine ...	173,282	147,569	158,969
24	Candles ...	107,361	35,088	21,603
	Hides, skins, and pelts ...	53,408	105,381	129,975
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	96,040	138,836	164,188
	Wool † ...	1,841,515	2,362,697	2,043,588
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	181,988	166,801	203,295
	Timber ...	588,498	533,626	706,424
26	Oil of all kinds ...	253,957	247,158	192,896
28	Coal ...	245,596	356,994	375,947
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	61,839	66,474	82,574
	Glass and glassware ...	80,098	87,214	112,474
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	991,410	673,370	612,897
	Specie—gold ...	42,589	320,600	166,768
	"    other ...	65,384	9,616	26,601
	Jewellery... ...	45,896	52,502	67,423
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	495,041	715,745	691,367
	Nails and screws ...	82,789	48,292	42,962
33	Live stock ...	842,988	617,179	922,936
35	Fancy goods ...	38,519	45,594	94,819
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	81,844	157,358	178,269
	Oilmen's stores ...	26,445	14,749	14,435
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>14,944,075</b>	<b>14,517,612</b>	<b>15,139,550</b>

\* In 1878 and 1883 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery, and Millinery, were distributed under other headings.

† Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

Ten chief  
articles of  
import,  
1883.

727. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to value, are wool—principally overland from New South Wales, sugar, live stock, cottons, woollens, gold—inclusive of specie, timber, iron and steel, tea, and spirits—in the order named; the values of which varied in 1883 from over two millions sterling for wool to about £400,000 for spirits. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1883 to about three-fifths of the total value of all the articles named in the table.

Imports  
of three  
periods  
compared.

728. The total value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1883 than in 1878 by nearly two-thirds of a million sterling, but greater than in 1873 by only £200,000. The only articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, building materials, matches and vestas, opium, woollens, silks, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, grain of all kinds, coffee, spirits, tobacco, candles, gold, nails and screws, and oilmen's stores; 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, sewing machines, cottons, haberdashery, gloves, fish, fruit, hops, hides and skins, leather, &c., paper, timber, coal, earthenware chinaware and glass, live stock, fancy goods, and hardware and ironmongery.

Exports of  
principal  
articles at  
three  
periods.

729. The exports of forty-two of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

#### EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1873.	1878.	1883.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	18,475	66,464	85,080
	Stationery ... ..	46,317	44,400	44,460
9	Machinery ... ..	62,347	114,582	184,135
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	64,640	128,121	106,807
18	Drapery * ... ..	132,169	... *	... *
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	129,514	283,862	311,597
	Boots and shoes ... ..	56,220	125,359	64,015
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	7,386	68,542	117,841
	Meats—fresh and preserved ... ..	242,183	75,627	89,052
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	4,710	16,497	40,513
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	61,599	222,654	295,571
	Grain—wheat ... ..	6,940	88,626	356,156

\* See footnote (\*) on page 345 *ante*.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1873, 1878, AND 1883—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 685 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1873.	1878.	1883.
		£	£	£
	Grain—oats ... ..	4,057	12,307	10,661
	„ other (including malt and rice)	71,337	103,567	81,935
	Potatoes ... ..	27,938	72,983	110,885
	Sugar and molasses ... ..	158,761	262,722	266,779
23	Coffee ... ..	27,203	31,743	20,840
	Spirits ... ..	85,261	147,840	93,148
	Tea ... ..	269,794	258,421	395,046
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	170,966	223,492	145,551
	Wine ... ..	44,484	67,637	44,004
24	Bones and bone-dust ... ..	11,974	9,558	10,187
	Candles ... ..	9,537	22,291	9,672
	Horns and hoofs ... ..	4,702	3,843	1,673
	Hides ... ..	6,137	9,417	4,118
	Skins and pelts ... ..	47,522	19,706	117,538
	Leather, leatherware & leathern cloth	222,471	224,546	387,423
	Soap ... ..	5,285	15,114	13,090
	Tallow ... ..	233,091	103,879	232,400
	Wool * ... ..	5,738,638	5,810,148	6,054,613
25	Bark ... ..	12,813	75,129	30,488
	Hay, straw, and chaff ... ..	9,785	26,850	125,919
	Timber ... ..	10,194	51,167	36,695
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	62,390	73,137	40,340
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) † ... ..	5,168,614	1,495,449	1,665,261
	Specie—gold † ... ..	1,098,015	2,399,741	2,251,278
	„ silver ... ..	19,160	1,715	1,060
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ... ..	14,406	33,143	2,366
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ... ..	17,709	38,896	5,236
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ... ..	18,434	4,298	8,642
33	Live stock ... ..	103,630	440,908	804,836
35	Hardware and ironmongery ... ..	66,103	82,190	49,347
	Total ... ..	14,572,911	13,356,571	14,716,258

730. It appears from this table that the staple articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1883 was £6,055,000, and gold (inclusive of specie), valued at £3,917,000—which two articles alone contribute two-thirds of the total value of all the articles named in the table; next in order are live stock, £805,000, and breadstuffs, £652,000; then tea, leather, apparel and slops, sugar, and tallow, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1883 between £400,000 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 1883 to over 13 millions sterling, which leaves the small balance of only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  millions distributed over the other 33 heads.

Nine chief articles of export, 1883.

\* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante.*

† The relative proportions of these items exported were affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.



Exports of three periods compared.

731. It will be observed that the figures for 1883 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 1883, although greater than in 1878 by £20,000, was less than in 1873 by over 2½ millions sterling. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are live stock, wheat and flour, and leather and skins—the exports in 1883 of the first having increased since 1878 by £360,000, the second by about £340,000, and the third by about £260,000. 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, and copper.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1883.

732. In twenty-eight out of the forty-seven years ended with 1883 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 1883.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837	103,201	...	1864	1,076,431	...
1838	45,232	...	1865	106,789	...
1839	127,038	...	1866	1,882,165	...
1840	306,507	...	1867	...	1,050,347
1841	164,094	...	1868	...	2,273,328
1842	78,644	...	1869	444,636	...
1843	...	66,446	1870	...	14,256
1844	...	105,785	1871	...	2,215,825
1845	...	215,304	1872	...	179,873
1846	...	109,640	1873	1,231,402	...
1847	...	230,815	1874	1,512,876	...
1848	...	301,683	1875	1,918,900	...
1849	...	275,495	1876	1,508,867	...
1850	...	296,871	1877	1,204,617	...
1851	...	366,472	1878	1,236,173	...
1852	...	3,381,807	1879	2,581,368	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1880	...	1,397,665
1854	5,883,847	...	1881	466,418	...
1855	...	1,485,399	1882	2,554,502	...
1856	...	527,491	1883	1,344,983	...
1857	2,176,697	...	Total	38,742,374	14,790,656
1858	1,119,040	...	Deduct	} 14,790,656	}
1859	1,755,032	...	excess of		
1860	2,131,026	...	exports		...
1861	...	296,154	Net excess	} 23,951,718	}
1862	448,365	...	of imports		
1863	552,431	...			...



733. It will be observed that in the forty-seven years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £24,000,000, or an average of £510,000 per annum; and it should be mentioned that this excess would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Balance of trade in forty-seven years.

734. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1879, and the next in 1882. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

735. In 1882 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in all of the years mentioned below, except one; also in Tasmania and New South Wales with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but one, in Queensland in all but three, and in South Australia in all but five, 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 1882, 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, 1873 TO 1882.

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 ...	1873	1,231,402	...	} 12,817,458	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
	1880	...	1,397,665		
	1881	466,418	...		
	1882	2,554,502	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	} 7,452,876	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
	1880	...	1,575,063		
	1881	1,359,823	...		
	1882	4,564,169	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1882—*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.
		£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	}	533,300
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
	1882	2,784,011	...		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	798,630
	1874	...	419,565		
	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	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	550,521
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
	1882	...	74,301		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	331,591
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
	1882	83,483	...		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	16,331,413
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
	1880	...	190,681		
	1881	1,396,179	...		
	1882	1,951,262	...		
Total ...	...	48,858,747	12,210,600	37,731,968	1,083,821
Deduct excess of exports ...	...	12,210,600	...	1,083,821	...
Net excess of imports ...	...	36,648,147	...	36,648,147	...

736. 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 7 millions by New South Wales, of over three-quarters of a million by South Australia, of a third 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 Queensland and by Western Australia above the value of the goods received.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

737. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £19,985,143 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £36,648,147.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

738. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.\* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was 98 millions ; in 1876, 126 millions ; in 1877, 139 millions ; in 1878, 129 millions ; in 1879, 110 millions ; in 1880, 122 millions ; in 1881, 94 millions ; and in 1882, 109 millions.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

739. The following are the British possessions in which in 1882 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary† :—

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1882

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1882, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.**

Imports exceeded Exports in—	Exports exceeded Imports in—
United Kingdom,	India,
Malta,	Labuan,
Ceylon,	Mauritius,
Straits Settlements,	Lagos,
Natal,	Sierra Leone,
Cape of Good Hope,	Gambia,
St. Helena,	Honduras,
Gold Coast,	British Guiana,
Canada,	Jamaica,
	St. Lucia,
	St. Vincent,
	Barbadoes
	Grenada,
	Tobago,
	St. Christopher,
	Nevis,
	Antigua,
	Montserrat,
	Trinidad,
	Falkland Islands.

740. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1882 exceeded the exports in the same year by £110,420,000 ; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess in favour of the imports will be found to have been only £1,431,000.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

741. During 1882, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

\* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 699 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 704 *ante*.

exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Spain, but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 60 millions sterling, or by 5 per cent.

Transshipments, 1870 to 1883.

742. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the fourteen years ended with 1883. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1883.\*

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1877	...	£3,398,207
1871	...	1,191,169	1878	...	3,318,219
1872	...	1,292,656	1879	...	1,914,884
1873	...	1,827,842	1880	...	1,432,327
1874	...	3,527,461	1881	...	1,946,804
1875	...	4,280,798	1882	...	1,334,137
1876	...	3,193,644	1883	...	1,059,427

Falling-off of transshipments.

743. It will be observed that the transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which was, until February 1880, Melbourne. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, was due principally to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment.

Transshipments to various countries.

744. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1883, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883.\*

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
United Kingdom	£ 276,341	£ 364,175
Australasia—		
New South Wales	156,908†	247,334
New Zealand	57,992	87,119
Queensland	...	1,385
South Australia	229,375‡	143,757
Tasmania	183,817§	151,278
Western Australia	205	21,289
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji ...	6,436	4,648
Canada	5	...
Cape Town	460	...
Mauritius	22,559	1,530

\* 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 1882 the number of such packages was 46,509, and in 1883, 50,013.

† Includes wool, £31,002.

‡ Includes wool, £162,442.

§ Includes wool, £56,469.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883—  
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Other British Possessions— <i>continued.</i>	£	£
Ceylon ... ..	1,855	715
India ... ..	50,779	2,930
Hong Kong ... ..	88	12
Malden Island ... ..	...	244
Foreign States—		
Denmark ... ..	55	...
France ... ..	14,744	29,735
Germany ... ..	8,518	10
Norway ... ..	121	...
United States... ..	14,589	2,539
Reunion ... ..	3,641	35
China ... ..	26,896	35
Guam ... ..	...	307
Java ... ..	291	...
Philippine Islands ... ..	3,752	350
Total ... ..	1,059,427	1,059,427

745. The Customs revenue in 1883 was less than in 1882 by **£52,000**. This decrease is due to the expiration on the 31st August, 1882, by effluxion of time, of the beer duty. In other respects there is but little difference between the figures for the two years. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last three years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1881 TO 1883.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£
Import duties ... ..	1,643,988	1,823,924	1,832,792
Export duty ... ..	...	3	...
Wharfage and harbour rates*	23,759	29,476	27,346
Excise duties on—			
Spirits ... ..	53,361	52,204	53,680
Beer ... ..	96,048	61,841†	...
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	51,223	70,619	68,651
Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco ... ..	1,686	1,445	2,216
Ports and harbours‡	23,064	29,044	28,415
Fees ... ..	7,498	6,946	7,227
Fines and forfeitures ... ..	1,190	59	677
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,882	4,584	6,868
Total ... ..	1,908,699	2,080,145	2,027,872

\* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £20,762 in 1881, £26,524 in 1882, and £24,755 in 1883.

† For eight months only.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £22,777 in 1881, £28,800 in 1882, and £28,215 in 1883; and the latter to £287 in 1881, £244 in 1882, and £200 in 1883.

Taxation on imports.

746. The import duties received amounted to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the total value of imports in 1882, and to over 11 per cent. in 1883.\*

Pilotage rates.

747. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1882 to £31,780, and in 1883 to £30,472.

Drawbacks.

748. 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 1883 the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year, but the value of the goods was not so great as in 1882 or in the years 1875 to 1877. This will be seen by the following figures :—

#### EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1883.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1878 ...	573,454	69,168
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1883 ...	765,342	95,241

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

749. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1883, goods to the value of £173,377, or 23 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £9,767, 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, 1883.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	95,891	7,020
Boots and shoes ...	3,102	56
Confectionery ...	14,828	610†
Jams and preserves ...	21,709	446
Meats, preserved ...	31,663	939
Paper bags ...	2,829	250
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	1,555	360†
Harness ...	1,800	86
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>173,377</b>	<b>9,767</b>

\* See also paragraph 253 ante.

† Estimated.

750. 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 1883 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was the smallest during the last sixteen years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the sixteen years ended with 1883 :—

## VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1883.

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

751. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1883, 65 per cent., embracing 48 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 26 per cent., embracing 40 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 9 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 50 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 39 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, 1883.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,304	697,430	30,784	1,333	710,999	31,369
British ...	534	582,803	24,003	545	602,631	23,773
Foreign ...	185	184,519	6,843	186	185,949	6,827
Total ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969



Foreign  
vessels.

752. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1883 being shown. In that year, of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports, the greatest number were German, the next French, and the next Norwegian. In the previous year the American vessels were more numerous than either the French or the Norwegian:—

## FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1883.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ... ..	54	57	111
France ... ..	41	38	79
Norway ... ..	38	35	73
United States ... ..	29	29	58
Sweden ... ..	12	16	28
Italy ... ..	3	3	6
Austria ... ..	2	2	4
Russia ... ..	2	1	3
Portugal ... ..	1	2	3
Holland ... ..	1	1	2
Denmark ... ..	...	2	2
Hawaii ... ..	1	...	1
Peru ... ..	1	...	1
Total ... ..	185	186	371

Crews, and  
proportion  
to tonnage.

753. 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 1883 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:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	21 tons	22 tons
British       "       "	25 "	22 "	24 "	26 "	25 "
Foreign       "       "	31 "	30 "	36 "	48 "	27 "
All       "       "	22 tons	21 tons	23 tons	24 tons	24 tons

Steam  
and sailing  
vessels.

754. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1883, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

## STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1883.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers ... ..	1,444	1,132,961	54,042
Sailing vessels ... ..	579	331,791	7,588
Total ... ..	2,023	1,464,752	61,630
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers ... ..	1,468	1,150,080	54,479
Sailing vessels ... ..	596	349,499	7,490
Total ... ..	2,064	1,499,579	61,969

755. 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. Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

756. Ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1883 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 79 per cent. of the vessels, embracing a similar proportion of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :— Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

## VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1883.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ... ..	1,954	96·59	1,445,604	98·69
In ballast ... ..	69	3·41	19,148	1·31
Total ... ..	2,023	100·00	1,464,752	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ... ..	1,621	78·54	1,191,290	79·44
In ballast ... ..	443	21·46	308,289	20·56
Total ... ..	2,064	100·00	1,499,579	100·00

757. In the same year, 79 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 91 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 :— Vessels at each port.

## SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1883.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ... ..	1,598	1,349,397	1,622	1,364,422
Geelong ... ..	60	39,253	53	39,807
Portland ... ..	7	2,428	8	4,551
Belfast ... ..	5	199	5	199
Warrnambool ... ..	25	8,188	50	18,778
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah ... ..	1	150	1	150
Echuca ... ..	151	23,827	146	29,730
Swan Hill ... ..	143	37,565	143	37,565
Cowana ... ..	33	3,745	33	3,745
Yarrawonga... ..	...	...	3	632
Total ... ..	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579

Shipping at  
Murray  
ports.

758. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 654 vessels, or not quite a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 137,109 tons, or less than a twentieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

759. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the ten years ended with 1882\* :—

## SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1879	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135	4,167	1,940,222
	1880	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014	4,191	2,179,899
	1881	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671	4,248	2,411,902
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1879	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347	4,787	2,540,724
	1880	2,108	1,242,458	2,043	1,190,321	4,151	2,432,779
	1881	2,254	1,456,239	2,103	1,330,261	4,357	2,786,500
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665

\* For later information, see third folding sheet *ante* and Appendix A *post*.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1879	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699	2,512	1,256,394
	1880	1,225	633,673	1,221	621,903	2,446	1,255,576
	1881	1,312	761,899	1,351	771,909	2,663	1,533,808
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162	2,131	932,891
	1880	1,045	590,085	1,111	610,819	2,156	1,200,904
	1881	1,072	640,885	1,081	628,606	2,153	1,269,491
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1879	162	84,951	162	85,086	324	170,037
	1880	165	123,985	168	126,444	333	250,429
	1881	185	145,048	183	139,998	368	285,046
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1879	705	189,087	723	192,808	1,428	381,895
	1880	654	205,217	655	208,086	1,309	413,303
	1881	694	192,024	689	191,738	1,383	383,762
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	1,802	949,692
	1880	730	395,675	786	424,041	1,516	819,716
	1881	765	42,134	762	413,487	1,527	833,621
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836

Shipping in colonies in 1882 and former years.

760. It will be noticed that in the last of the years named in the table the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies, except New Zealand, was greater than in any of the former years; also that in all the colonies, except Victoria and New Zealand, the number of vessels was likewise greatest in the last year. In Victoria the number of vessels in that year was exceeded in all the years but one, and in New Zealand in all the years but three; whilst the tonnage of vessels trading to New Zealand was exceeded in one previous year.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

761. 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 REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

762. 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 1882:—

SHIPPING\* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873 ... ..	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874 ... ..	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875 ... ..	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876 ... ..	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877 ... ..	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878 ... ..	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1879 ... ..	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855
1880 ... ..	13,277	7,319,587	16,102	8,552,606
1881 ... ..	13,789	8,286,747	16,699	9,504,130
1882 ... ..	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859

\* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

763. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both the number and the tonnage of vessels were much greater in 1882 than in any previous year, not only as regards the Australian continent, but as regards that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Increase in tonnage and vessels to Australia and Australasia.

764. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1882. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

Shipping in British possessions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1882.  
(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	61,491,255	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	8,540,455	Bahamas ...	266,397
Malta ...	9,595,054	Turk's Island ...	172,640
		Jamaica ...	787,049
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	403,299
India ...	7,368,886	St. Vincent ...	137,225
Ceylon ...	3,212,434	Barbadoes ...	526,802
Straits Settlements ...	5,632,838	Grenada ...	207,778
Labuan ...	48,794	Tobago ...	50,514
Hong Kong ...	9,914,788	Virgin Islands ...	8,876
		St. Christopher ...	306,983
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	35,534
Mauritius ...	540,326	Dominica ...	220,725
Natal ...	488,124	Montserrat ...	29,163
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,039,165	Antigua ...	253,988
St. Helena ...	105,372	Trinidad ...	839,963
Lagos ...	353,488		
Gold Coast ...	347,972	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone ...	502,420	Australia, Tasmania, and	
Gambia ...	161,035	New Zealand * ...	10,866,859
		Fiji ...	87,525
AMERICA.		Falkland Islands ...	40,470
Canada ...	7,936,562		
Newfoundland ...	602,498	Total ...	135,138,602
Bermudas ...	189,673		
Honduras ...	177,015		
British Guiana ...	648,658		

765. 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, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia exceeds that to any other British possession.

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

\* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see paragraph 759 *ante*.

Shipping in  
Foreign  
countries

766. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1881. The information has been derived from official documents :—

## SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1881.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	1,318,700	1,166,236	2,484,936
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	...	...	...	5,219,352	5,213,258	10,432,610
Belgium	...	...	...	3,362,564	3,331,098	6,693,662
Denmark	...	...	...	2,466,861	2,447,665	4,914,526
France	...	...	...	12,296,693	12,538,846	24,835,539
Germany	...	...	...	6,377,616	6,518,619	12,896,235
Greece*	...	...	...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	...	...	...	3,436,416	3,606,822	7,043,238
Italy	...	...	...	4,781,130	4,429,872	9,211,002
Japan*	...	...	...	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia	...	...	...	4,662,506	4,680,980	9,343,486
Spain	...	...	...	4,725,062	9,253,237	13,978,299
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	5,453,928	5,654,294	11,108,222
United States †	...	...	...	15,630,541	15,793,997	31,424,538
Total	...	...	...	72,130,333	77,140,569	149,270,902

Vessels built  
and regis-  
tered.

767. Five vessels were built in Victoria during 1883. These were all small, their average burden being only 88 tons. The vessels registered numbered 24, of an average burden of 275 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

## VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1883.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barge	1	382		Barge	1	382	6
Ketch	1	19		Barque	2	733	15
Steamer	3	39		Ketch	7	277	21
				Lighter	1	73	1
				Ship	1	1,190	15
				Steamer	12	3,950	158
Total	5	440		Total	24	6,605	216

Vessels on  
the register.

768. The vessels on the register at the end of 1883 numbered 329, viz., 88 steamers and 241 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 18,056 tons and carried 869 men; and the latter measured 43,045 tons and carried 1,404 men.

\* The figures for Greece are for 1875, and those for Japan for 1878-9.

† Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.



769. The licences issued in 1883 to lighters numbered 128, and to boats 591. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

770. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they at length succeeded in securing the passing of an Act (40 Vict. No. 552) for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877. Melbourne Harbour Trust.

771. Under this Act, Commissioners were appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."\* To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and 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 1883 † :— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 31st December, 1883.
Wharfs and approaches ... ..	£103,975
Harbour improvements ... ..	67,824
Reclamations ... ..	9,115
Dredging and landing silt ... ..	223,771
Plant ... ..	224,310

772. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharfs at Melbourne to Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode.

\* 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 300 *ante*

its mouth from  $7\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles. It is estimated that the quantity of dredgings it will be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose will amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which will be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also will a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1882, the Trust possessed nine dredges, four of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively. The estimated cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present vessels of 700 or 800 tons register, drawing 15 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharfs at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 16 feet at spring tides, whilst a steamer of 1,700 tons register, and drawing 16 feet 5 inches, and an intercolonial steamer drawing as much as 17 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1882.\* The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 3 inches since the formation of the Trust.

Silt raised.

773. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1883 amounted to 1,128,245 cubic yards, viz., 601,283 cubic yards from the bay, and 556,962 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings exceeded those in the previous year by 87,135 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings by 124,453 cubic yards. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 2,032,856 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 1,374,258 cubic yards, together making a total of 3,407,114 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 1,012,900 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 2,394,214 were landed for roads and reclamation works.

Post Office Act 1883.

774. An Act † to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office was passed during the year 1883, and came into force on the 1st January, 1884. The following account of its most important provisions has been taken from the Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1883 ‡ :—

“By the passing of the Post Office Act 1883, many important changes, some of which will prove of great benefit to the public as well as in the working of the department, have been effected. The Act repealed the Post Office Statute 1866,

\* See “Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1882,” page 76.

† The Post Office Act 1883 (47 Vict. No 781).

‡ Parliamentary Paper No. 51, Session 1884.

the two Amending Acts passed respectively in 1873 and 1876, and, besides containing many new and useful provisions, consolidates all previous enactments found necessary for carrying on the business of the Post Office, Telegraphs, Money Order Office, and Savings Banks.

“The rates of postage on letters have not been altered, but while the charge of twopence for a single letter for places in Victoria or the other Australasian colonies has still been maintained, the weight allowed to be forwarded for that sum has been increased from half an ounce to one ounce. The packet rate to the neighbouring colonies has been reduced one-half, making the charges the same as for places within Victoria. A new feature, also, is the establishment of a special charge for books and magazines. They can now be forwarded to any part of Australasia at the low rate of one penny for four ounces, and the postage for the same weight to the United Kingdom is only double that amount. Newspapers can now be transmitted to the other colonies at the rate of one halfpenny each, and journals in bulk parcels, posted by registered newspaper proprietors or news-vendors, are forwarded there, or to places within Victoria, for one penny per pound. The postal definition of a newspaper has been altered so as to include periodicals published at intervals of three months, allowing quarterly numbers of a monthly publication to pass for a single rate; and a departure from the practice followed in all other countries has been made by permitting senders of newspapers to write their names thereon.

“The inconvenience occasioned by there being three different kinds of stamps for payment of postage, duties, and fees, which stamps could be only used for the special purpose for which they were printed, has been remedied by a provision to the effect that these stamps are available for indiscriminate use for any of the above purposes. Thus, a postage stamp may be used in payment of postage, duties, or fees, and in like manner a duty or fee stamp may be used in payment of postage, duties, or fees. It is intended to further simplify matters by issuing only duty stamps, which will meet all requirements.

“Under authority of the Minister, any person or firm may perforate stamps with letters, figures, or designs, but such stamps are not to be purchased on commission, exchanged, or accepted as Savings Bank deposits. The object of this precaution is to prevent speculations from persons who purchase large supplies of stamps.

“A most important provision has been introduced, authorizing the Postmaster-General, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, to prohibit delivery of letters, packets, parcels, and newspapers, and stop issue and payment of money orders, for persons engaged in lotteries, race sweeps, or other illegal occupations.

“The provision allowing the return of unclaimed letters, before they become ‘dead’ by effluxion of time, will doubtless be found very useful. If the sender of a letter endorses it with a request that, ‘if undelivered’ before the expiration of a specified time, it may be returned to him, the letter will, as soon as possible after the date named, be sent back unopened. Under the previous law a letter could not, except by order of the Governor in Council, be returned to the writer before it had remained unclaimed the prescribed period—one, three, or six months, according to whether it was posted in Victoria, the other colonies, or some place beyond the seas.

“The time for retaining unclaimed newspapers from the Australasian colonies and England has been reduced from three and six months respectively to one month and three months, to prevent inconvenient accumulation of old newspapers in the various post offices throughout the colony.

“Letter bills, telegrams, books of record, and other official documents may be destroyed after they are three years old. Such documents have hitherto been kept, and, though perfectly useless, necessitated large storage accommodation being provided.

“Any person registering a letter can have the contents also registered without additional charge, but such supplementary registration does not render the department liable in case of loss.

“Letters, telegrams, &c., addressed to hotels or boarding-houses, must, if unclaimed for two months, be sent to the nearest post office, otherwise the occupier or manager of the establishment will incur the liability of being fined to the extent of two pounds.

“The establishment of a parcels post has been legalized, but as yet no steps have been taken in the matter. The experiment of an inland parcels post in England having, it is understood, proved anything but a financial success, does not encourage the adoption of a similar system here until at least further experience may have been obtained. The question of a parcels post between Ceylon and Victoria has been again opened up by the authorities of the former country, and is being carefully considered with a view to the ultimate adoption of the most favorable course that may be attainable for providing the service on sound financial principles.

“It has been decided to take advantage of the authority to issue postal notes, or money orders for fixed sums, up to the value of one pound, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

“The law regarding Savings Banks has been altered by giving to the Postmaster-General power to hand to the husband of a deceased depositor any amount there may be to her credit, upon his satisfactorily proving that the money was the joint savings of himself and wife, and that it was deposited in her name with his knowledge and consent. Formerly the amount that could be dealt with in the absence of a will was limited to one hundred pounds.

“The Telegraph law has been altered in some important points. By making the word ‘telegraph’ in the Act to include in its meaning the designative term ‘telephone,’ provision has been made for bringing this new and rapidly increasing means of electrical communication under the control of the department. In the hands of the Postmaster-General alone has now been vested authority for constructing, granting leases of, or otherwise providing for the public use of lines for telegraphic or telephonic purposes, and penalties are provided in the event of any unauthorized persons erecting private lines or charging for the transmission of messages by wire. Power is given to open the streets for the purpose of laying pneumatic tubes and pipes for underground wires. Persons sending false messages are now liable to a fine of one hundred pounds, or imprisonment for a stated term, at the discretion of the legal tribunal dealing with such cases.

“The minimum of several penalties has been reduced from five pounds to two pounds.

“It is now an offence to post letters, packets, and newspapers containing any indecent or obscene prints, photographs, writing, or articles. Formerly punishment could only be inflicted when indecent words or marks were outside letters, &c., posted.

“Up to the present time the Act has been found to work smoothly, and the very liberal concessions with regard to the increase of the weight for letters, and changes in the newspaper and book rates, appear to have proved satisfactory to the public; but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of its being ascertained how far the changes may eventually affect the revenue of the department.”

775. 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.*	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1882 ...	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	4,972,486	46,234,391
1883 ...	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	5,401,330	50,345,719
Increase ...	77	2,084,190	1,598,294	428,844	4,111,328

\* Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1883 was 1,851,521, as against 1,618,083 in 1882.

776. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 32·4 in 1882, and of 33·75 in 1883. Proportion of letters per head.

777. On the 1st July, 1881, the fee for registering letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led in 1881 to an increase of 56,000 in the number of letters registered in Victoria, in 1882 to a further increase of 38,000, and in 1883 to a still further increase of 24,000. The following figures show the number of registered letters in the last two years :— Registered letters.

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1882	...	...	...	...	335,696
1883	...	...	...	...	360,027
					<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	Increase		...	...	24,331
					<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

778. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1882, 189,165, or 1 in every 152; and in 1883, 204,488, or 1 in every 151, of the total number received. Dead letters, &c. In the former year, 3,834, and in the latter year, 3,442, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1882, £25,945, for £24,202 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1883, £20,950, for £19,605 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found. In 1882, 3,853, or 1 in every 7,494 letters posted, and in 1883, 3,989, or 1 in every 7,762, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 167 in 1882, and 230 in 1883, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £2,500 and £4,000 respectively. The letters bearing obscene or libellous addresses were extremely few, no more than 3 in 1882 and 4 in 1883 having been detained for that reason. In 1882, 2,833 letters, and in 1883, 2,850 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. Ten letters in 1882, and 4 letters in 1883, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 11,075 packets and 20,303 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1883.

779. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow Disposal of dead letters in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,  
1882 AND 1883.

	1882.	1883.
Returned, delivered, &c. ... ..	170,119	194,166
Destroyed or on hand ... ..	19,046	20,322
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total ... ..	189,165	204,488
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Inland and  
foreign  
corre-  
spondence.

780. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1883.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	26,250,000	1,496,766	2,035,953	536,147	643,301
Newspapers ...	9,850,000	946,337	1,034,522	722,058	1,429,305
Packets ...	4,850,000	234,308	72,956	61,071	182,995
Total ...	40,950,000	2,677,411	3,143,431	1,319,276	2,255,601

Postal  
returns of  
United  
Kingdom.

781. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1882 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1882.\*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1882 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,078,	353,	1,431,
Scotland ...	117,	45,	162,
Ireland ...	86,	31,	117,
Total United Kingdom	1,281,	429,	1,710, †

Proportion of  
letters to  
population  
of United  
Kingdom.

782. Per head of population, 40·28 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 30·58 in Scotland, and 17·05 in Ireland, during 1882. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 35·95 to each inhabitant.

Letters per  
head in  
various  
countries.

783. 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 1882, and ended with the first quarter of 1883.

† Exclusive of 144 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

784. A conference of representatives of Australasian colonies was held in Sydney in May, 1883, its main object being to decide upon the desirability or otherwise of the colonies joining the Postal Union, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this work. The representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania resolved it was desirable to apply for admission to the Union under the understanding that each colony should be allowed a separate voice in the conduct of its affairs, but the representative of Queensland dissented. Western Australia and New Zealand were not represented at the conference, and the latter has since intimated its decision not to enter the Union at present.

785. The following are the resolutions agreed to by the conference :—

“That this conference, having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics respecting the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion—

“1. That the Australasian colonies should apply for admission to the said Postal Union.

“2. That the stipulations suggested by the Postmaster-General of England, in the despatch dated 6th November, 1882, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.

“3. That each of the Australasian colonies parties to this agreement be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union.

“4. That each colony continue the management and responsibility of its existing subsidized line, but that any other colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing colony the full amount of the postage upon all postal matter despatched from such colony; the subsidizing colony



paying all transit rates on homeward mails, and receiving the proportion of Union transit rates due on outward mails, and any contribution from England in respect of the postal matter carried by each line.

- “5. That if on annual investigation it be shown that, by adopting Postal Union rates, any such subsidizing colony incurs a greater loss than it at present incurs (subject, in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, to modification consequent upon the reduced Pacific mail contract now being entered into), an adjustment shall be made of such excess loss whereby it shall be borne by the subsidizing colony and the other colonies using such line in proportion to the postal matter carried.
- “6. In the event of New South Wales concluding a contract with the Orient Company, it shall be at the risk of that colony only; but any other colony transmitting postal matter thereby shall pay the said company a rate not less than 10s. a pound on letters and 6d. per pound on newspapers and packets transmitted homeward thereby.
- “7. That no future postal subsidy shall be subject to this agreement except by the unanimous approval of the colonies assenting hereto.”

Application  
for ad-  
mission to  
the Union.

786. A copy of these resolutions was transmitted to the Imperial authorities, with a request that application might be made to the International Bureau of Postal Administrations at Berne, in Switzerland, for admission into the Union. Some delay has been occasioned in consequence of Dr. Stephan, Postmaster-General of Germany, and one of the most active agents in extending the Postal Union system, objecting to resolution 3, which provides that each colony shall be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union, and stating his intention of strongly opposing it; it is, however, expected that the application of the assenting colonies will shortly be granted. The Imperial Post Office authorities have been authorized to fix the precise date at which the colonies interested should enter the Union, after the approval of their application has been notified, in order to obviate the delay which a reference to each of the Colonial Governments would necessarily entail.

Subsidized  
mail ser-  
vices.

787. Four ocean services are at present subsidized by the Australasian colonies for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. The following account of these has been supplied for this work by Mr. S. W. McGowan, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

“1. The fortnightly service between Melbourne and Ceylon, *viâ* Adelaide and King George's Sound, carried out by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to which a subsidy of £85,000 per annum is paid by Victoria. This service is arranged to dovetail with that between Ceylon and Brindisi, maintained by the British Government, by which Australian mails to and from Brindisi and Colombo are conveyed free of charge. The mails are carried across the continent of Europe by special train, and the average course of post is—from London to Melbourne 38 days, and from Melbourne to London 40½ days. The time allowed for the conveyance of mails between Melbourne and Ceylon is 19 days, and the company are liable to a penalty of £100 for every complete day of 24 hours consumed on the voyage beyond that period, receiving a premium of £50 for every complete day occupied less than the time mentioned.

“2. The fortnightly service from Melbourne carried out by the Orient Company under contract with the Government of New South Wales. No specific subsidy is paid, but the company is paid fixed transit rates on the mail matter carried.

The mails despatched from Melbourne are, as a rule, landed at Suez, conveyed by train to Alexandria, and thence by P. and O. steamer to Brindisi, from which place they are taken across the continent of Europe by special train. The mails from London for Australia are carried across Europe by train to Brindisi, thence by P. and O. steamer to Alexandria, and from that place by train to Suez, where they are taken up by Orient steamers. Premiums at the rate of £5 per hour are paid to the company for early arrival of mails at either London or Melbourne, and penalties at the rate of £4 per hour are enforced in case of late arrival. The contract terminates on 30th November, 1886. The time allowed from Melbourne to London and *vice versa* is 39 days.

"3. The four-weekly service between Sydney and San Francisco, *viâ* Auckland, carried out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which receives a subsidy of £50,000 per annum from New South Wales and New Zealand, the former paying £18,750, and the latter £31,250. The mails are conveyed across the United States, and by Atlantic steamers, under arrangement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The time allowed for the voyage between Sydney and San Francisco is 28 days, and the average course of post from Sydney to London is about 44 days, and from London to Sydney about 43 days. The contract terminates in November, 1885; but New South Wales has power to withdraw from it in November, 1884, on giving 3 months' notice.

"4. The four-weekly service *viâ* Torres Straits, performed by the British-India Steam Navigation Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from the Queensland Government. The steamers run from Brisbane to Plymouth, calling at the northern Queensland ports; also at Batavia, whence there is a branch line to Singapore, by which route mails are transmitted with greater expedition than by the through vessels. The time allowed for the voyage between Brisbane and Plymouth is 56 days, and the course of post between Brisbane and London, *viâ* Singapore and Brindisi, is about 47 days. The company is required to carry immigrants to Queensland at a cost of £16 a head.

"In addition to the above, a four-weekly service between Marseilles and New Caledonia, by way of Australia, is maintained by the Messageries Maritimes Company under contract with the Government of France. By this line the ordinary course of post from Melbourne to London is about 42 days, and from London to Melbourne about 43½ days."

788. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of these routes during the past year was as follows:—

Time  
occupied  
by mail  
services

#### TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1883.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—				
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon.* (P. & O. steamers.)	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi, Naples, or Plymouth.† (Orient steamers.)	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez. (French steamers.)	Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Fran- cisco. (Pacific steamers.)	Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits. (British-India steamers.)
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
To Australia ...	38 1	44 4½	43 12	43 10¼	47 6
To United Kingdom	41 18	41 1	42 4	43 22	50 13

\* The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55¾ hours after their departure from London.

† On their passage from London to Melbourne, the Orient steamers in 10 instances came *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope; and in 16 instances *viâ* the Suez Canal. Returning to London, in 3 instances the mails were delivered *viâ* Brindisi, the average time being 40 days; 4 times *viâ* Plymouth, the average time being 43 days 6 hours; 18 times *viâ* Naples, the average time being 40 days 14¾ hours; and once *viâ* Venice, the time being 43 days.

Time  
occupied  
1882 and  
1883 com-  
pared.

789. 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 longer by 1 day, but in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by 15 hours, than in 1882. The shortest time occupied in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 39 days and 5 hours in 1882, and 39 days and 5½ hours in 1883; and from London to Melbourne 36 days and 20 hours in 1882, and 36 days and 5 hours in 1883. It should be stated that the course of post on the homeward voyage (*i.e.*, from Melbourne to London) was disturbed during the latter 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.

Money  
orders.

790. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 319 places up to the end of 1883. 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1882 ...	312	172,812	£ 483,055	194,586	£ 559,980
1883 ...	319	188,560	532,162	211,813	607,688
Increase	7	15,748	49,107	17,227	47,708

Average  
value of  
money  
orders.

791. 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 17s. 5d.

Money or-  
ders.—Net  
transactions  
with United  
Kingdom  
and neigh-  
bouring  
colonies.

792. 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 1883 was much larger than in 1878, but only slightly larger than in 1873; whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has largely increased

at each successive quinquennium since 1873. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1883 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

**MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.**

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.
		£		£
1873 ... ..	16,095	48,599	12,077	54,896
1878 ... ..	13,131	40,823	22,724	85,850
1883 ... ..	15,633	51,192	39,333	128,184

793. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1882 were of the following number and amount:—

Money orders in United Kingdom.

**MONEY ORDERS\* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1882.**

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales ... ..	12,254,728	21,281,663
Scotland ... ..	1,235,062	2,144,554
Ireland ... ..	860,880	1,267,899
Total United Kingdom	14,350,670	24,694,116

794. The average value of each money order issued during 1882 both in England and Scotland was £1 14s. 8d., and in Ireland £1 9s. 5d., or in the United Kingdom £1 11s. 5d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria † is about twice as high as these rates.

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

795. Twenty money orders were issued in Victoria during 1883 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year as many as 46 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 32 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 17 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Proportion of money orders to population.

796. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1883 amounted to £470,153, or £51,806 less than in 1882. This decrease is

Value of stamps issued, 1883.

\* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 193,693, of the value of £511,556.

† See paragraph 791 *ante*.

more than accounted for by the abolition of the beer duty, the stamps sold for the payment of which amounted to £66,000 in 1882. Under other heads which were common to the two years, a net increase of £14,400 took place, resulting from an increase of about £16,000 under the head of postage stamps, and £1,600 under that of railway freight—less a decrease of over £2,100 in the receipts from fee stamps, and of £1,000 in those from duty stamps. Over half the total amount received for stamps in 1883 was for postage stamps, and much more than a fourth was for duty stamps. The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1882 AND 1883.

Description.	Value.	
	1882.	1883.
	£	£
Postage ... ..	227,509	243,462
Fee ... ..	63,401	61,260
Railway freight ... ..	24,020	25,610
Duty—(a) Adhesive ... ..	109,714	111,087
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c. ... ..	31,147	28,734
Beer Duty ... ..	66,168	Nil.
Total ... ..	521,959	470,153

Post Office  
revenue and  
expendi-  
ture.

797. 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,  
1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.†
	Post Office.*	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	232,726	78,373	311,099	408,199
1883 ...	249,644	81,264	330,908	433,336
Increase ...	16,918	2,891	19,809	25,137

\* Including Money Order Office.

† In addition to the amounts in this column, £22,014 in 1882, and £22,043 in 1883, were expended on telegraph lines.

798. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £97,100 in 1882, and by £102,428 in 1883, or a proportionate excess of 31 per cent. in both years; as a set-off against which deficits, it is pointed out that there has been a considerable extension of the postal and telegraph services in newly settled districts, where it will of necessity be many years before the business can be self-supporting; also that the following special items are included in the expenditure, viz., cost of the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, the amount derived from the sale of which does not form part of the revenue of the department, estimated at £4,000 in 1883; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1883 to £14,552; and the net cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom, amounting in 1883 to £23,542,\* which items make a total of £42,094; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £60,334, is more than accounted for by the value of telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £28,919, and the value of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £40,000.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

799. In the Post Office Report for 1883 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.

800. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £41,192 in 1882, and £41,923 in 1883, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

801. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1883, £18,381 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £23,542 as against £19,052 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services:—

Net cost of mail services.

					Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	...	...	...	...	£20,255
San Francisco	„	...	...	...	3,243
Torres Straits	„	...	...	...	44
					£23,542
	Total	...	...	...	£23,542

\* See paragraph 801 *post.*

† See paragraphs 774 and 796 *ante.*



Increased  
cost of mail  
service *via*  
Ceylon.

802. 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, the latter being the third complete year during which the new contract has been in force, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA POINT DE GALLE, 1879 AND 1883.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria ... ..	15,261	18,381	3,120	...
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ... ..	14,741	...	...	14,741
"    "    New South Wales ... ..	13,236	18,377	5,141	...
"    "    South Australia ... ..	18,321	12,418	...	5,903
"    "    Tasmania ... ..	3,866	4,907	1,041	...
"    "    Queensland ... ..	1,602	2,772	1,170	...
"    "    Western Australia... ..	2,336	2,800	464	...
"    "    New Zealand ... ..	9,094	8,068	...	1,026
"    "    Fiji ... ..	80	179	99	...
"    "    France ... ..	1,100	...	...	1,100
Total ... ..	79,637	67,902	...	11,735*
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy ... ..	90,000	85,000	...	5,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails ... ..	2,050	1,650	...	400
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails ... ..	242	230	...	12
Amount due to Great Britain ... ..	...	1,277	1,277	...
Total ... ..	92,292	88,157	...	4,135*
Net cost to Victoria ... ..	12,655	20,255	7,600*	...

Falling-off  
in receipts  
of mail  
service.

803. It will be observed that in 1883, under the later contract, the receipts of the mail service were smaller by £11,735, and the payments were smaller by £4,135, than they had been in 1879, the last year of the old contract, resulting in a net increase in the cost of the service to Victoria of £7,600. The principal falling-off in the receipts was in those from the United Kingdom, which is due to the Imperial Government retaining 3½d. out of every 6d. of the postage on outward letters (1½d. being for the transit through France and Italy), instead of only 1d. as formerly; also all the outward newspaper and packet postage. The falling-off in the amount chargeable to South Australia has arisen mainly from the fact that that colony no longer contributes any amount towards the subsidy, whereas before the new contract came into operation it contributed £5,000 per annum. Another cause which tends materially to reduce the receipts is the competition offered by the

\* Net figures.



steamers of the Orient Company, which has recently concluded a contract with New South Wales for the conveyance of mails, but which even prior to that contract attracted a large proportion of correspondence. Moreover, the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, in order to protect their subsidized mail service *via* California, continue to charge 8d. on each letter and 2d. on each newspaper sent by the Victorian mail steamers, instead of 6d. and 1d., to which the Victorian rates have been reduced, the consequence being that the latter colony uses the Victorian mail service less, and the former only slightly more, under the accelerated fortnightly than they did under the slower four-weekly service. It should be stated, however, that New South Wales has recently agreed to abolish the differential rate referred to.

804. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1883 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £107,034; of which £41,726 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,065,425 by road, and 1,854,218 by rail, or 5,919,643 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was nearly 4d., and by rail 5 $\frac{2}{5}$ d., resulting in a mean of 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 two-thirds of a penny ( $\cdot 63$ d.).

805. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 365 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 1883, the lines were extended by 167 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 349 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1882 ...	337	3,493	6,922	1,008,642	410,127	1,418,769
1883 ...	365	3,660	7,271	1,037,429	437,543	1,474,972
Increase	28	167	349	28,787	27,416	56,203

\* These are Government telegrams.

Telephones.

806. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation at the end of 1883, 716 telephone "exchange" wires, worked by two private companies; also 114 private wires for telephone and other purposes. The former yielded a revenue to the State of £3,065, and the latter of £1,338. As compared with the previous year, the telephone "exchange" wires increased by 318, and the private wires by 16; the revenue from the former was trebled, and that from the latter was more than doubled.

Telegrams to and from Europe.

807. During 1883, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 13,468, and the cost to the senders was £81,225. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 43,334, and were transmitted at a charge of £251,278.

Course of a telegram to London.

808. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN  
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

Points of Connexion and Repetition.	Number of Miles of—		
	Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier ... ..	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide ... ..	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta ... ..	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs ... ..	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin ... ..	...	898	898
Port Darwin—Banjoewangie ... ..	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia ... ..	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore ... ..	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang ... ..	399	...	399
Penang—Madras ... ..	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay ... ..	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden ... ..	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez ... ..	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria ... ..	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta ... ..	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar... ..	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth ... ..	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London ... ..	...	350	350
Total ... ..	9,287	4,408	13,695

Time occupied by telegrams sent to England.

809. During 1881, the average time occupied in the transmission of messages between Australia and England was 3 hours and 15 minutes. As an instance of the short time in which it is possible to send a message under the most favorable circumstances, it may be mentioned

that on the 1st October, 1880, a special message from the Governor of this colony to Queen Victoria, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition, and consisting of 78 words, was sent from Melbourne to Balmoral, in Scotland, in 23 minutes, including all stoppages.

810. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the ten years ended with 1882:—

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
	1878	2,970	5,404
	1879	3,155	5,736
	1880	3,215	6,019
	1881	3,350	6,626
	1882	3,493	6,922
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
	1878	7,078	11,760
	1879	7,517	12,426
	1880	7,956	13,188
	1881	8,515	14,278
	1882	9,013	15,902
Queensland ...	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1878	5,410	7,125
	1879	5,971	7,891
	1880	5,768	8,150
	1881	6,280	8,585
	1882	6,344	9,355
South Australia* ...	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1878	4,217	5,686
	1879	4,393	5,934
	1880	4,754	6,904
	1881	4,946	7,227
	1882	5,093	8,071

\* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia in all the years prior to 1876, and in New South Wales prior to 1877, have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

Telegraphs  
in Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Western Australia ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
	1880	1,555	1,593
	1881	1,585	1,593
	1882	1,585	1,593
Tasmania ...	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082
	1880	878	1,096
	1881	928	1,157
1882	1,228	1,497	
New Zealand ...	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530
	1878	3,434	8,035
	1879	3,605	9,300
	1880	3,706	9,401
1881	3,824	9,653	
1882	4,011	12 800	

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

811. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1882 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the seven previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1882.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

812. On the continent of Australia there were 25,528 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 30,767 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1882. At the same date at least 41,835 miles of wire were in work on the Australian

continent, and 56,132 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

813. The lengths of telegraph line open at the end of 1882 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia were as follow. These are the only British possessions outside the United Kingdom of which the particulars are at hand :—

#### TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1882.

	Miles of Line Open.				
India	...	...	...	...	20,631
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	1,089
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	3,466
Australasia	...	...	...	...	30,767

814. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of the principal European countries, according to the latest returns. The information has been drawn from official sources, except in the case of the United Kingdom :—

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom	1883	27,103	132,459
Austria-Hungary	1881	31,569	91,670
Belgium	1882	3,633	16,188
Bosnia	1882	1,548	2,955
Bulgaria	1882	1,551	2,175
Denmark	1881	2,237	5,941
France*	1881	45,912	134,650
Germany	1881	45,138	162,109
Greece	1882	2,898	3,566
Holland	1882	2,566	9,618
Italy †	1882	17,256	58,357
Luxemburg	1882	193	333
Portugal	1882	2,775	7,039
Roumania	1882	2,870	5,986
Russia	1880	69,854	133,815
Servia	1882	1,398	2,023
Spain	1882	13,099	28,704
Sweden and Norway	1882	9,903	21,232
Switzerland	1882	4,188	10,145

NOTE.—The returns of Denmark were originally given in *lieues géographiques*, and those of Bosnia, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, and Spain in *kilomètres*. The *lieues* have been converted into their equivalent in English miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to 4.7 of the latter; and the *kilomètres* have been similarly converted on the assumption that a *kilomètre* is equal to .621 of an English mile.

815. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1883

\* Including 2,246 miles of cable.

† Including 108 miles of submarine cable, the property of the State.

was  $1,562\frac{1}{4}$ ; consisting of  $1,357\frac{1}{2}$  miles of single and  $204\frac{3}{4}$  of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1883:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1883.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December, 1883.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Lines.	Single Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	£ 5,332,767†	£ 52,931	} 1,587,304
Sandhurst to Echuca ...	...	$55\frac{1}{4}$	$55\frac{1}{4}$	666,635‡	12,066	
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	61,550	4,245	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford ...	...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$	155,938	6,854	
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{2}$	293,086	6,170	
Dunolly to St. Arnaud ...	...	33	33	158,041	4,789	
St. Arnaud to Donald ...	...	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	91,217	3,841	
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	264,381	6,221	
Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line)	...	2	2	6,937	3,468	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	60,768	4,051	
Sandhurst to Inglewood ...	...	30	30	152,742	5,091	
Inglewood to Charlton ...	...	$42\frac{3}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$	148,129	3,465	
Eaglehawk to Kerang § (including Eaglehawk to Kerang Junction)	...	$36\frac{3}{4}$	$36\frac{3}{4}$	136,890§	3,725	
Charlton to Wycheproof ...	...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	64,554	3,912	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	59,341	3,297	
Total ...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$400\frac{1}{4}$	501	7,652,976	15,275	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown	6	...	6	435,807	72,635	} 1,545,882
Newport to Geelong ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$	39	1,107,938¶	28,409	
West Geelong to Ballarat ...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	1,748,478	32,682	
Geelong to Queenscliff ...	...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	108,233	5,216	
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch)	...	$52\frac{1}{2}$	$52\frac{1}{2}$	309,997	5,905	
Colac to Camperdown ...	...	28	28	103,698	3,704	
Warrenheip to Gerdons ...	...	13	13	83,029	6,387	
Ballarat to Ararat ...	...	57	57	321,888	5,647	
Ararat to Stawell ...	...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	116,314	6,203	
Stawell to Horsham ...	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{2}$	238,936	4,466	
Horsham to Dimboola ...	...	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	66,327	3,121	
Ballarat to Scarsdale ...	...	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	50,335	3,799	
Ararat to Hamilton ...	...	$66\frac{1}{2}$	$66\frac{1}{2}$	312,746	4,703	
Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf)	...	54	54	272,440	5,045	
Total ...	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$435\frac{3}{4}$	497	5,276,166	10,616	

\* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £657,977.

‡ Including a bridge over Murray at Echuca, which cost the Victorian Government £48,172.

§ Completed portion only, viz., from Eaglehawk to Mitiamo. The expenditure on this portion has been estimated. For incomplete section of this line, see next table.

|| Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £168,295.

¶ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December, 1883.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Lines.	Single Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	99,765	19,953	} 1,125,697
Essendon to Wodonga ...	14½	167½	182	1,667,046	9,160	
Wodonga to Murray River ...	...	2¼	2¼	31,224	13,877	
Tallarook to Yea ...	...	23¾	23¾	122,515	5,159	
Mangalore to Shepparton ...	...	45	45	233,645	5,192	
Shepparton to Numurkah ...	...	20½	20½	63,723	3,108	
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	26,755	3,822	
Benalla to St. James ...	...	20½	20½	60,704	2,961	
Wangaratta to Beechworth ...	...	23	23	156,480	6,803	
Everton to Myrtleford ...	...	16½	16½	56,057	3,397	
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	66,676	4,763	
Total ...	19½	340	359½	2,584,590	7,189	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Spencer to Flinders streets Junction	...	¾	¾	6,664	8,885	} 753,836
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	227,294	33,673	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118¼	118¼	778,690	6,585	
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	22¼	22¼	85,926	3,862	
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	...	20¼	20¼	170,252	8,408	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	...	20	20	113,130	5,657	
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	16½	...	16½	1,454,159	88,131	688,794
Total ...	23¼	181½	204¾	2,836,115	13,852	
Grand Total ...	204¾	1357½	1562¼	18,349,847†	11,748	5,701,513‡

816. Under the Railway Construction Act 1880 (44 Vict. No. 682), which became law on the 28th December of that year, 23 new lines were authorized, 17 of which were country lines, and 6 "suburban and special" lines. The estimated total length of these lines is 481¼ miles, and the expenditure sanctioned per mile, including that on stations, was £3,725 for country lines, and £9,452 for suburban lines. The gross additional amount allowed for rolling-stock was £209,700, which was at the rate of £434 per mile. At the close of 1883, 347¾ miles of these lines had been completed, and the remaining

Railways  
authorized

\* Exclusive of rolling-stock

† The total cost of the railways to the end of 1883, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £21,602,922.—See paragraph 825 *post*.

‡ In the first six months of 1884, the number of train miles run was 3,614,771, as against 2,785,716 in the same period of the previous year.



133½ miles were in progress. The completed lines are amongst those particularized in the last table. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction or authorized at the end of 1883, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date\* :—

## RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED AT END OF 1883.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Length.	Authorized Cost.†	Amount Expended to 31st December, 1883.
	Miles.	£	£
<i>Northern System.</i>			
Eaglehawk to Kerang ... ..	37¼‡	138,750	64,217§
Castlemaine to Maldon ... ..	10¾	40,044	34,473
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh ... ..	22½	83,812	53,938
Total ... ..	70½	262,606	152,628
<i>Western System.</i>			
Branxholme to Casterton ... ..	32	119,200	98,006
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>			
North Melbourne to Coburg (Suburban)	5¼	49,620	92,593
<i>Eastern System.</i>			
Morwell to Mirboo ... ..	20¼	75,430	16,441
Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)...	5½	51,986	35,501
Total ... ..	25¾	127,416	51,942
Grand Total ... ..	133½	558,842	395,169

Rolling-stock.

817. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the heads :—

## ROLLING-STOCK, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1882 ... ..	228	308	148	382	3,338	231	£ 1,944,712
1883 ... ..	259	435	154	405	3,853	235	2,297,890
Increase ... ..	31	127	6	23	515	4	353,178

\* Whilst these pages were passing through the press a Bill was under consideration of Parliament providing for the construction of 902 additional miles of railway, at an estimated cost of £3,574,881, or about £3,960 per mile.

† Exclusive of rolling-stock.

‡ Incomplete portion only, viz., from Mitiamo to Kerang. For particulars of the portion open for traffic, see last table.

§ Estimated.

818. The passenger rates per mile are as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines :—

## PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1883.

		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
First class, country lines	...	2		Second class, country lines	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
„ suburban lines	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		„ suburban lines	1 $\frac{1}{8}$

819. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried, during 1882 and 1883. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.\* All the items show considerable increase :—

## RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.			Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.†	Passengers.‡	Goods and Live Stock.§
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1882	...	...	1,355	5,069,389	22,646,489	1,684,213
1883	...	...	1,562	5,701,513	26,485,304	1,881,760
Increase			207	632,124	3,838,815	197,547

820. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1882 and 1883 :—

## RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1882 AND 1883.||

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1882	713,486	945,368	122,224	1,781,078	1,098,599	682,479	61·68
1883	786,773	980,857	130,681	1,898,311	1,273,922	624,389	67·18
Increase	73,287	35,489	8,457	117,233	175,323	...	5·50
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	58,090	...

\* The following lines were opened for traffic in 1883 at the dates named :—20th April, Korong to Charlton, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 14th June, Wodonga to Murray River, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 21st June, portion of Eaglehawk to Kerang line between Raywood and Mitiamo, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 2nd July, Korong to Boort, 18 miles ; and Colac to Camperdown, 28 miles ; 1st August, Ballarat (or Scarsdale Junction) to Scarsdale, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 3rd September, Benalla to St. James, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 1st October, Charlton to Wycheproof, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 13th November, Traralgon Junction to Heyfield, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 16th November, Tallarook to Yea, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; 17th December, Everton to Myrtleford, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; also a line from 1 mile in length between Eaglehawk and Kerang Junction.

† For later information under this head, see last footnote to table following paragraph 815 *ante*.

‡ 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. In the first six months of 1884, the number of passengers carried was 15,740,432, as against 12,750,089 in the same period of the previous year.

§ In the first six months of 1884, 1,075,286 tons of goods and live stock were carried, as against 964,294 tons in the same period of the previous year.

|| In the first six months of 1884, the railway receipts amounted to £1,117,327, as against £917,484 in the previous year, and the working expenses amounted to £679,827, as against £639,078 in the previous year.

Decrease in  
net railway  
income.

821. An increase will be noticed under each head of receipt, resulting in a total increase to the railway revenue of over £117,000. This increase, which was at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was much less than might have been expected, since the length of lines open for traffic was greater than in the previous year by as much as 15 per cent. On the other hand, notwithstanding the amount paid on account of compensation was smaller in 1883 than in 1882 by about £78,000,\* the working expenses increased by no less than £175,000, or £58,000 in excess of the increase in the revenue. This was partly owing to the increased distance travelled, estimated by the Railway Department (for locomotive charges only) at £45,645, but chiefly to the increased expenditure under the head of "Maintenance," viz., £131,000, which was stated to have been almost entirely due to extensive renewals of the permanent way.† In consequence of this largely-increased expenditure, the net income for the year amounted to only £624,389, or £58,000 less than in the previous year, as shown in the table. It may be mentioned that the proportion of working expenses to receipts in 1883, viz., 67 per cent., was the highest yet recorded; in 1882 it was as high as 62 per cent., but prior to that year it had always been below 55 per cent.

Earnings and  
expenses  
per mile.

822. 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 ten years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,  
1873-4 TO 1883.

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

Decrease of  
net profits  
per mile.

823. 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 29 per cent. of that open in 1883, the net profits per mile were three times as great as at the latter period.

\* See table following paragraph 833 *post*.

† See Report of the Engineer for Existing Lines, published in the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1883, page 18.

In 1880 and 1881, exceptional increases occurred in this item, which is in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines being included for the first time in those years. On these short suburban lines the net profits per mile are naturally greater than on the country lines.

824. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of 1883 was £20,429,273, which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £20,441,466.\* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £114,857, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £20,326,609. Railway debt.

825. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,785,037, 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 £362,237 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of 1883, to £21,602,922, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,623,581. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date :— Capital account of railways.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO END OF 1883.

RECEIPTS.			
Gross amount of loans...	...	...	£20,441,466
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	222,800
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
From consolidated revenue	...	...	362,237
Total receipts	...	...	£23,226,503
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£18,349,847§
Rolling-stock and general construction	...	...	2,756,526
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	395,169§
Preliminary surveys	...	...	101,380
Total expenditure	...	...	£21,602,922
Balance unexpended	...	...	£1,623,581

826. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £21,106,373, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1883 has already been stated¶ to have been £624,389. Net income and cost of railways compared.

\* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 309 ante.

† See paragraph 829 post.

‡ See footnote (\*) on page 119 ante.

§ For particulars of the expenditure on the completed lines, and on those in progress, see tables following paragraphs 815 and 816 ante.

|| Including net cost of floating the loans, £114,857; and Kensington Hill works, £22,684.

¶ See table following paragraph 820 ante.

A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·958 or £2 19s. 2d. per cent., as compared with a proportion of £3 10s. 3d. in the previous year.\*

Net loss on working railways, 1883.

827. The amount of interest payable on the debenture capital of railways during 1883 was £927,687, which was at the average rate of about 5 per cent. If from this be deducted the net railway income of the year, amounting to £624,389, also the interest allowed by banks on unexpended balances of the Railway loan remaining at credit, estimated at £67,687, or £692,076 in all, the remainder will be £235,611, which represents the actual net charge to the State during the year. But if allowance be also made for the capital not bearing interest, derived from other sources than loans, at the same average rate as that at which the debenture capital was borrowed, the loss on working the railways during 1883 would appear to have been no less than £363,723. This is set forth in the following statement:—

#### APPARENT NET LOSS ON WORKING RAILWAYS, 1883.

Interest payable on borrowed capital† ... ..	£927,687
Deduct net railway income, 1883 ... ..	£624,389
„ interest on balances held by banks (estimated) 67,687	
	692,076
Actual net charge to revenue ... ..	235,611
Add interest on capital not derived from loans (£2,562,237, ‡ assumed at 5 per cent.) ... ..	128,112
	£363,723

Purchase by the State of private railways.

828. 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 31st December, 1883, including rolling-stock, workshop buildings, &c., was £1,631,097, or £109,152 more than at the end of the preceding year. The amount expended on works since the purchase was £293,969.

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

829. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures, of the value of £194,200, were redeemed prior to the 31st December, 1882, and a

\* During the first six months of 1884, the net railway revenue amounted to £437,500, as against £278,406 during the corresponding period of 1883. If the net revenue during the second six months should increase in a similar proportion, the amount for the whole year would be £981,200, equal to about 4·65 per cent. on the capital cost, or more than sufficient to pay the interest on the borrowed capital.

† Including Hobson's Bay debentures.

‡ See table following paragraph 825 ante.

further number of the value of £48,100 on the 1st January, 1883; also 3½ per cent. debentures of the value of £200 on the same date. Subjoined is a statement of the rates of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1883 and of the amounts outstanding at each rate :—

INTEREST ON HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY DEBENTURES, 1883.

Rate of Interest.						Amount.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£38,900	
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	183,900	
Total		...	...	...	<u>£222,800</u>	

830. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there was a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom; the receipts, however, exceeded the working expenses in every year except 1882, when the latter exceeded the former by nearly £72,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

Hobson's  
Bay lines  
before and  
after  
purchase.

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 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 (last 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

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

\* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. At the end of 1883, the capital cost was £1,631,097, as stated in paragraph 828 ante.

† 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.

‡ Rate during six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

§ The minus sign (-) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.



Loss on  
working  
Hobson's  
Bay lines,  
1883.

831. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital cost; and if interest be allowed on the latter at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net profits will be found to have been from  $2\frac{1}{3}$  to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss in working the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879, the loss during the year 1883 amounting to nearly £49,000, or £91,000 less than in 1882, but slightly above the amount in 1881. It should be pointed out, however, that £25,000 was paid in 1883 on account of the previous year.\* Had it not been for this, the net income of the lines would have been £48,600, or 3 per cent. on the capital cost, and the net loss would have been no more than £24,000.

Loss on  
working  
Hobson's  
Bay lines  
in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.

832. The figures in the fourth column (net income) show that during the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years between the purchase of the lines and the end of 1883 the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £110,910; 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 £258,363.

Compensa-  
tion for  
railway  
accidents.

833. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines has been largely due to the heavy compensation it has been necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which have occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines has also increased during the last three years, but not nearly to the same extent as that on the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable in each of the five years ended with 1883, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC., † 1879 TO 1883.

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
Total ... ..	186,561	73,033	259,594

\* See footnote (‡) to next table.

† 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.



834. The revenue returned in 1883 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as 7 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—but was only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, owing to exceptional circumstances already referred to, gave a return of only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The net returns on all the systems, except the Hobson's Bay lines, were, in proportion to the capital cost, considerably lower than in the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1882 and 1883, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1882 AND 1883.

	1882. Per Cent.	1883. Per Cent.
Northern system ... ..	3·27	2·36
Western system ... ..	3·86	2·39
North-Eastern system ... ..	8·52	6·91
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ... ..	3·35	2·58
Hobson's Bay lines ... ..	-4·92*	1·50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
All lines ... ..	3·51	2·96
	<hr/>	<hr/>

835. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria ... ..	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719
	1877	950
	1878	1,052
	1879	1,125
	1880	1,199
	1881	1,247
	1882	1,355
New South Wales ... ..	1873	401
	1874	401
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733
	1879	736
	1880	850
	1881	1,041
1882	1,313	

\* Deficiency.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Queensland ... ..	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428
	1879	503
	1880	633
	1881	800
	1882	867
South Australia ... ..	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454
	1879	559
	1880	667
	1881	832
	1882	945
Western Australia ... ..	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
	1880	72
	1881	92
	1882	95
Tasmania ... ..	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172
	1877	172
	1878	172
	1879	172
	1880	172
	1881	172
	1882	167*
New Zealand ... ..	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171
	1880	1,258
	1881	1,287
	1882	1,465

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

\* The decrease is accounted for by 5 miles of a line having fallen into disuse.

836. At the end of 1882, the lines of New Zealand extended over 110 more miles than those of Victoria, and those of New South Wales were only less than the Victorian lines by 42 miles. If, however, the length of the double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1882 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

837. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1882, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has more than trebled, and in Australasia more than quadrupled, during the period :—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

#### RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472
1878	2,736	3,978
1879	2,995	4,339
1880	3,421	4,852
1881	4,012	5,471
1882	4,575	6,207

838. 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 945 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.

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

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.

839. In 1882 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 52 per cent. of the receipts, or a slightly lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; 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, 1882.

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	13,000	635,186,000	586,689,000	59,106,000	30,928,000
Scotland ...	2,940	97,750,000	49,424,477	7,473,446	3,700,228
Ireland ...	2,465	34,962,665	18,723,988	2,810,876	1,542,751
Total United Kingdom }	18,405	767,898,665	654,837,465	69,390,322	36,170,979

Railways in  
British  
possessions.

840. 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, 1882.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	10,144	Canada ...	7,530
Ceylon ...	178	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	92	Trinidad ...	43¼
Natal ...	98½	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	969		

Extension of  
railways in  
Natal and  
Cape  
Colony.

841. It may be remarked that four years previously Natal had only 5 miles and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1882, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 98½ miles in the former and 969 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

\* See table following paragraph 80 and paragraph 826 ante.

842. 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 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  
India.

843. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over nearly twice the length, and the railways in British India extend over more than twice the length, of all the lines upon the Australian continent.

Railways in  
Australia,  
Canada,  
and India  
compared.

844. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. The calculations in the last column, showing the proportion of net revenue to capital cost, were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

Railways in  
Foreign  
countries.

#### RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Proportion of Net Revenue to Cost of Construc- tion.
			£		£	£	Per cent.
<b>EUROPE.</b>							
Austria-Hungary	1881	11,685	259,963,213	42,818,473	21,573,971	...	...
Belgium ...	1882	2,667	67,039,777	61,497,358	6,355,310	3,829,934	3·77
Denmark ...	1881	918	...	6,398,240	637,972	418,753	...
France ...	„	15,553	441,922,593	179,729,597	44,419,479	22,413,815	4·98
German Empire	1880	21,031	444,517,000	...	44,349,000	24,736,000	4·41
Greece ...	1878	7	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1882	1,622	23,045,553	17,658,096	2,047,566	1,687,880	1·56
Italy ...	1881	5,449	107,131,392	34,040,515	7,666,465	5,389,286	2·13
Portugal ...	1882	913	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	1881	14,073	...	33,384,660	30,060,637	21,896,175	...
Spain ...	1880	4,550	...	14,812,851	5,568,742	2,452,532	...
Sweden and Norway	1881	4,525	29,179,272	8,875,778	2,227,725	1,330,835	3·07
Switzerland	„	1,626	30,359,000	21,861,765	2,447,612	1,267,608	3·89
Turkey in Europe	1882	904	...	...	...	...	...
<b>AMERICA.</b>							
Argentine Confederation	1876	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939	2·50
Chili ...	1880	1,159	...	...	...	...	...
United States	1882	113,329	1,436,597,000	375,391,812	160,491,000	95,765,000	4·51
Uruguay ...	1883	260	...	...	...	...	...

Railways of  
the world,  
1830 to  
1882.

845. 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:—

#### 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			

Wages.

846. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1882 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Description of Labour.	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.</b>			
Farm labourers ... per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s.6d.	20s. to 25s.
Reapers † ... per acre, "	12s. to 14s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers † ... " "	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.
Threshers † ... per bushel, "	5d. to 7d.	6d.	5d. to 7d.
<b>PASTORAL LABOUR.</b>			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £50	£30 to £50	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£35 to £55	£40 to £55	£60 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£28	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 25s.	22s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	14s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 15s.

\* Page 1086, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

† Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing and threshing has been done by machinery.

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1873, 1878, AND 1883—continued.

Description of Labour.	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>ARTISAN LABOUR.</b>			
Masons ... per day, without board	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 11s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
<b>SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.</b>			
Married couples, } per annum, with board } without family } and lodging }	£60 to £90	£60 to £90	£60 to £100
Married couples, } " " }	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on } " " }	£45 to £60	£45 to £55	£50 to £60
farms and stations } " " }			
Grooms, coach- } per week, with board } men, &c. } and lodging }	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Gardeners ... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
<b>SERVANTS—FEMALES.</b>			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board } and lodging }	£35 to £60	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £45	£35 to £52
General servants ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £35	£26 to £38
Housemaids ... " "	£26 to £36	£25 to £40	£25 to £40
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £35	£25 to £35	£20 to £40
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.</b>			
General labourers... per day, without board	6s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without } board }	1s. 6d. to 4s.	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 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £3

847. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three **Prices.** periods. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower, than in Melbourne:—

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Articles.	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.</b>			
Wheat ... per bushel	4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.	5s. to 5s. 11d.	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.
Barley ... " "	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 7s. 3d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.
Oats ... " "	3s. 1d. to 5s. 7d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.
Maize ... " "	2s. 10d. to 5s. 3d.	4s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.
Bran ... " "	11d. to 1s. 7½d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	11d. to 1s. 1d.
Hay ... per ton	£3 5s. to £7 15s.	£3 to £5	£3 to £6 10s.
Flour, first quality ... " "	£12 to £15	£10 7s. 6d. to £13	£9 to £11 10s.
Bread ... per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.	5½d. to 7d.



## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1873, 1878, AND 1883—continued.

Articles.	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>GRAZING PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Horses—</b>			
Draught... .. each	£9 to £40	£16 to £50	£25 to £50
Saddle and harness ..	£4 to £35	£5 to £60	£8 to £25
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Fat ... .. each	£4 10s. to £14	£3 10s. to £11 10s.	£4 to £14
Milch cows ... ..	£5 to £11	£5 to £13	£5 to £10
Sheep, fat ... ..	8s. to 20s. 6d.	3s. to 20s.	7s. 6d. to 18s.
Lambs, fat ... ..	5s. 6d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 14s.	5s. to 12s.
<b>Butchers' meat—</b>			
Beef, retail ... per lb.	4d. to 8d.	2½d. to 8d.	3d. to 8d.
Mutton,, ... ..	2½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 4½d.	2d. to 5d.
Veal, ,, ... ..	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, ,, ... ..	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 10d.
Lamb, ,, ... per quarter	2s. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE.</b>			
Butter ... .. per lb.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.	8d. to 1s. 10d.
Cheese ... ..	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.
Milk ... .. per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
<b>FARM-YARD PRODUCE.</b>			
Geese ... .. per couple	7s. to 11s.	5s. to 8s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks ... ..	4s. 3d. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.
Fowls ... ..	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.
Rabbits ... ..	2s. to 3s.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 1s. 3d.
Pigeons ... ..	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.
Turkeys ... .. each	4s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s.	4s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs ... ..	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon ... .. per lb.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	9d. to 1s.	7d. to 1s.
Ham ... ..	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s.
Eggs ... .. per doz.	1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 3d.
<b>GARDEN PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Potatoes—</b>			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 to £8	£3 to £8	£2 10s. to £6
Retail ... .. per lb.	½d. to 1¼d.	½d. to 1d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	2s. to 10s.	4s. 6d. to 18s.	4s. to 20s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	4d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s. 3d.
Turnips ... ..	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 9d.
Radishes ... ..	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... .. per doz.	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... ..	1s. to 4s.	1s. to 5s.	9d. to 6s.
Lettuces ... ..	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 1s. 3d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 3d.	1d. to 4d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.</b>			
Tea ... .. per lb.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee ... ..	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.
Sugar ... ..	3½d. to 5d.	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.
Rice ... ..	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... ..	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... ..	2¼d. to 3d.	2d. to 3¼d.	3d. to 4d.
<b>Candles—</b>			
Sperm ... ..	10½d. to 1s. 0½d.	8½d. to 1s. 3d.	9d. to 1s.
Tallow ... ..	4¼d. to 4½d.	4¾d. to 5½d.	4d. to 6d.
Salt ... ..	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals ... .. per ton	29s. to 60s.	29s. to 34s.	25s. to 36s.
Firewood ... ..	10s. 6d. to 14s.	11s. to 13s.	9s. 6d. to 12s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1873, 1878, AND 1883—*continued.*

Articles.	1873.	1878.	1883.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale ... .. per doz.	8s. 6d. to 13s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.	5s. 6d. to 12s.
Porter ... .. „	7s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.	7s. to 10s. 9d.	5s. 6d. 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.

848. The price of gold in 1883 ranged from £3 5s. 0d. to £4 3s. 3d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1883 the lowest price quoted (£3 5s. 0d. 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 per oz. respectively. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 3d., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 1s. Price of gold.

849. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1883 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses and sheep, and slightly larger numbers as regards cattle, 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.

## IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1883.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,394 ...	62,964 ...	1,123,837
„ „ Customs	2,997 ...	60,997 ...	950,534

850. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1883 numbered 689. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,387, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea. Imports of pigs.

851. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1882 was £718,298, and in 1883, £847,885. Value of live stock overland.

## PART V.—PRODUCTION.

Alienation  
of Crown  
lands.

852. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes.\* At first it was necessary that all lands should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

Special  
surveys.

Land Act  
1860 (24  
Vict. No.  
117).

853. 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  
1862 (25  
Vict. No.  
145).

854. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—The first being that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; the second, that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; and the third, that 1 acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.

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\* Mr. Arthur Morrah, Secretary for Lands, has been kind enough to verify the facts in this and the next five paragraphs.

855. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of the lease. These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favour. There was also a clause\* whereby land adjacent to gold-fields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. This clause was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to gold-fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around gold-fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

Amending  
Land Act  
1865 (28  
Vict. No.  
237).

856. 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

Land Act  
1869 (33  
Vict. No.  
360).

\* The 42nd clause.

of the selector. The Statute also contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Present de-  
ferred pay-  
ment sys-  
tem.

857. The Land Act of 1869, just described, as amended by the Land Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 634), which came into operation at the beginning of 1879, is the one at present in force. The principal alterations made by the amending Act, as regards selection for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land is held under licence from three years to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a licence or lease from 2s. to 1s., thereby allowing the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly. It also contains provision for selection by persons who need not reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, have to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts will, unless further continued, expire by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884.

Land Bill  
1884.

858. A measure to replace the last-named Acts—intended to come into operation on the 29th December, 1884—is now under the consideration of Parliament.\* Its main features are to continue, under certain limitations, the provision for selecting Crown lands up to 320 acres, to limit the extent which may be sold by auction, and greatly to restrict the further alienation of the public estate, the bulk of the unalienated portion of which is to be leased instead. The Bill 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, agricultural and grazing lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The whole area dealt with under the Bill is 20,447,433 acres. Attached to the Bill are carefully compiled maps, showing, by means of colours, the different classes of unalienated lands in each county. The extent of land included under each class is given in a subsequent paragraph.†

\* At the time this and the following paragraphs were written, the Bill had just passed the Legislative Assembly.

† See paragraph 870 *post*.

859. The pastoral lands are to be leased in “pastoral allotments,” Pastoral lands. 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,\* 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. 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 shall 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.

860. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in Agricultural and grazing lands. “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 right to the lease to be granted to the first applicant. 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 to be 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 will be entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, is not to exceed 1,000 acres.

861. Any lessee of a grazing area will be at liberty, within the first Selection of agricultural allotments. twelve months from the issue of his lease, to select out of the area leased

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\* No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.



a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts an area of less than 320 acres in extent, he will only be entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. A licence may then be issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which will no longer be 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.\* Moreover, persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment, without first taking up a grazing area, may be permitted to do so upon the same terms and conditions as lessees of grazing areas. Provision is also made for selection by non-residents 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 Bill are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—will be 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 married women are permitted to select land; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money secured up to one-half of the improvements effected; and facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Non-resi-  
dence selec-  
tions.

Swamp  
lands.

862. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years.

Systems of  
land selec-  
tion in Aus-  
tralasian co-  
lonies.

863. 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 a minor under 18 or a married woman,§ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

\* See paragraph 857 *ante*.

† This privilege, although not previously enacted, has usually been allowed to selectors under the existing Act.

‡ A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, page 394 *et seq.* A few changes have taken place since then, and legislation, with the view to further changes, is in progress in several of the colonies.

§ In Tasmania, married women may select land, and the Land Bill now under consideration of the Parliament of Victoria also embodies such a provision.



CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1884.

Conditions of Selection.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.†		South Australia.‡	Western Australia.§	Tasmania.	New Zealand.¶
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640	120 to 1,280	640 to 5,120	640 to 1,000	No limit	320	320
2. Price per acre ...	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£2 to 7s. 6d.	£1	10s.	£1	£1 to £3
3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years	20	28	5	10	20	10	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired ... Years	6	5	5	3	6	any time	any time	3
5. Annual payment per acre...	1s.	1s.	6d.	4s. to 9d.	1s.	1s.	2s.	2s. to 6s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre ...	20s.	10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	10s.	...	...	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years	6	5	5	10	4	10	...	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated ...	10	...	...	...	20	25	...	20
9. Period of residence necessary ** ... Years	5	5	5	10	20	2½	14	6

864. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1883 was 13,519,903 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 9,133 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 13,529,036 acres, of which 7,047,974 acres, or more than half, was acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1883.

\* In New South Wales, the selector is permitted to occupy, in addition, three times the area selected as a "grazing right," at an annual rental of £2 per 640 acres. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 5 per cent. per annum is added. For the first term of three years, 5s. per acre is payable in advance. Important changes will shortly be made in the system.

† In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. Changes in the system are now under the consideration of the Legislature.

‡ In South Australia, the maximum allowed to be selected is, of reclaimed land 640 acres, and of country or improved land 1,000 acres. The price per acre does not include interest, for which about 3½ per cent. per annum is added. For personal residents no interest is charged, but they cannot complete purchase until end of tenth 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.

Crown lands  
selected.

865. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 10,967,890 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,384,175 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 7,583,715 acres.

Crown lands  
unalien-  
ated.

866. 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 21,112,751 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1883 to 35,133,009 acres.

Public  
estate,  
1883.

867. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for selection, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, the State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless for agricultural purposes, owing to its being covered with Mallee scrub. Deducting these lands, amounting in the aggregate to 15,959,182 acres, from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 35,133,009 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection, including mountain forest lands, is narrowed to 19,173,827 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1883 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple ... ..	13,529,036
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ... ..	7,583,715
Roads in connexion with the above ... ..	1,224,846
Unsold land included in cities, towns, &c. ... ..	305,000
Unselected auriferous land * (about) ... ..	953,969
Timber reserves ... ..	216,867
Other reserves ... ..	748,000
State forests ... ..	975,000
Mallee country † ... ..	11,535,500
Area available for selection at end of 1883 ... ..	19,173,827 ‡
Total area of Victoria ... ..	56,245,760

Crown lands  
available  
for selec-  
tion.

868. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, which will be referred to shortly, § is 44,710,260 acres, of which, at the end

\* This land may be selected for residence or cultivation under section 49 of the Land Act 1869, in lots not exceeding 20 acres. The total extent already selected under this section is included in the first two items, and amounts to 213,266 acres.

† Available for occupation for pastoral purposes under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 for any term not exceeding 20 years.

‡ Including mountain forest lands, estimated at about 11,800,000 acres. In former years these were not included in returns of land available for selection.

§ See paragraphs 883 to 885 *post*.

of 1883, 21,112,751 acres, or 47 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation ; 4,423,682 acres, or 10 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c. ; and 19,173,827 acres, or 43 per cent., were available for selection.

869. The maximum area which the present law allows one person to select is 320 acres. It will be seen at once that, supposing every selector should take up his full amount, there would be room for 59,918 selectors in the portion of the colony still remaining available for selection.

Number of selectors there is space for.

870. The land to be dealt with under the Land Bill 1884,\* already alluded to, embraces all that referred to in the last table except such as is described in the first three lines and the last line but one. The classification in the Land Bill is different from that in the table, and the date being several months later, the total figures are somewhat less. The classification in the Land Bill is as follows :—

Classification of land under Land Bill 1884.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE LAND BILL 1884.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands ... ..	8,300,160
Agricultural and grazing lands ... ..	8,712,000
Auriferous lands ... ..	961,760
Swamps ... ..	82,880
State forests ... ..	754,560
Timber reserves ... ..	499,033
Water reserves ... ..	121,680
Other reserves ... ..	183,040
May be sold by auction ... ..	832,320
Total ... ..	20,447,433

871. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1883 amounted to 472,537 acres, of which 472,378 acres were sold, and 159 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was greater by 30,438 acres than that in 1882, and was in excess of the extent alienated in any other year since 1876.

Crown lands alienated, 1883.

872. Of the area sold, 20,084 acres, or about 4 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 1883 was less than in 1882 by about 11,300 acres ; it was also less than that in any other year since 1869 except 1873.

Crown lands sold by auction.

873. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1883 was £564,504, or at the rate of £1 3s. 11d. per acre. Of this sum, only £155,800 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £103,335, or an average of £5 2s. 11d. per acre ; and the proportion sold

Amount realized on Crown land sales, 1883.

\* The principal provisions of the Land Bill are given in paragraphs 858 to 862 *ante*.

otherwise than at auction realized £461,169, or an average of £1 0s. 5d. per acre.

874. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1883 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £21,345,362, or at the rate of £1 11s. 7d. per acre.

875. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1883, amounted to 825,477 acres, or 11,728 acres less than in 1882. Of this extent, 814,863 acres were taken up under the residence clauses of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 10,614 acres under the non-residence clause of the latter. The average area to each resident selector, whether resident or non-resident, was 183 acres. The area selected exceeded that in 1881 or 1880, but was less than in any other previous year since 1872, as will be observed by the following figures, which show the number of approved applications (approximating closely to the number of selectors) and the number of acres selected in each of the 14 years ended with 1883 :—

SELECTORS AND LAND SELECTED,\* 1870 TO 1883.

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

876. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as much as 126,513 acres was abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1883, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £6,938.

877. According to the present law, the unalienated and unselected Crown lands † are occupied for pastoral purposes either as “runs” under licence or lease, or as “grazing rights.”

\* 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 1883 was 1,092 and the area selected 18,494 acres.

† Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See paragraph 883 *post*.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1883.

Selectors and area selected, 1870 to 1883.

Selected land forfeited, 1883.

Pastoral occupation.

878. Runs are of two kinds : those in existence at the time of the Runs. 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 are by far the more numerous and extensive, are held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and are unlimited as to size. The latter, which are but few in number, are held under lease for any term no exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auction—and must not be of larger extent than is sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of “new runs” is that they are 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 is 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 is capable of carrying.

879. As the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, with- Grazing rights. out 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 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 is empowered to grant a licence—now 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 have been divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

880. The following table shows the number of runs and grazing Runs and grazing rights, 1883. rights, also the extent of land included therein and amount of rent paid, during 1883 :—

SQUATTING RUNS AND GRAZING RIGHTS, 1883.

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Amount of Rent received
		Acres.	£
Squatting runs ... ..	473	9,199,667	43,983
Grazing rights ... ..	852	12,264,288	16,818
Total ... ..	1,325	21,463,955 †	60,801

\* 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 this area, 7,727,360 acres is situated in the Mallee country, and is now occupied under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act.—See paragraph 883 *post*.

Average area  
of runs and  
grazing  
rights.

881. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a squatting run was 19,449 acres, and in a grazing right 14,395 acres. These areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs  
and grazing  
rights.

882. According to the amounts received, the average rent per acre of runs was 1·147d., and of grazing rights—the land subject to which is generally of an inferior character to that embraced in runs—0·329d.

Mallee  
Pastoral  
Leases Act  
1883.

883. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising in all 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.”

Mallee  
blocks.

884. 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 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.

885. 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.

886. 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 1883, as compared with 1882, there was a decrease under all these heads ; the total amounting to £137,980, as will be seen by the following figures :—

LAND REVENUE, 1882 AND 1883.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1882.	1883.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	677,045	558,227	118,818
Temporary occupation ... ..	87,610	75,784	11,826
Penalties, fees, interest, &c. ... ..	37,651	30,315	7,336
Total ... ..	802,306	664,326	137,980

887. The decrease in the amounts received under the first head is in part due to the operation of section 3 of the Land Act 1880, which provides that licensees under the 19th section of the Land Act 1880 may be allowed to have their licences endorsed for an extended term not exceeding six years in all, the fees being reduced from two shillings to one shilling per acre per annum.



Agricultural  
statistics.

888. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist 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.

Bonuses  
for col-  
lecting  
statistics.

889. The Act under which the collection of statistics is imposed upon the local bodies is the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), which continues a similar provision to that embodied in the principal Act (38 Vict. No. 506), with the difference, that the amending Act prescribes that the returns are to be sent in by the 1st March instead of the 31st March, which is the date named in the principal Act. In assigning this duty 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 on the present occasion, 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. To provide for these bonuses, the sum of £2,000 was placed on the estimates by the Government, of which £1,600 was eventually expended, with excellent effect, as the measures taken resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it became possible to publish nearly complete returns on the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

Attempts to  
defraud.

890. One of the conditions under which the bonuses were promised was, that each holding should be visited personally by a collector, and that the signature of the proprietor or person in charge should be

obtained to an agricultural schedule, as a guarantee that the entries thereon truly represented the acreage and produce of his crops. An attempt to evade these conditions was made in a few instances, the collector not only not visiting the holding, but, after entering certain details of crops supplied from his own imagination, forging the proprietor's signature. In two instances an attempt was made to bring this offence home to collectors, and prosecutions were instituted, which resulted in one man being committed for trial; and although both cases eventually broke down on technical grounds, the accused persons were put to considerable expense; the knowledge of which, and of the danger they undoubtedly ran of fine or imprisonment, will probably act as a warning, and have the effect of preventing like malpractices from being perpetrated in future.

891. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1884.\* Tables embodying the general results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th April last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*. Agricultural statistics, 1883-4.

892. The total number of farm holdings visited was 37,146, of which 35,804 were in shires, 1,034 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 308 in places outside of local jurisdiction. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 33,952, the increase being thus 3,194. Number of cultivators.

893. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,215,923 acres, as against 2,040,916 acres in 1882-3. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 175,007 acres. Land under tillage.

894. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was  $2\frac{2}{5}$  acres in the year under review as against less than 2 acres five years previously, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow:— Area cultivated per head of population.

**AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.**

						Acres.
1873-4	...	...	...	...	...	1.25
1878-9	...	...	...	...	...	1.94
1883-4	...	...	...	...	...	2.38

895. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1882-3, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates:— Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

\* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet).

## CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1883.\*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2	1882-3	Mean.
1. S. Australia ...	6·50	6·86	6·71	7·72	8·09	8·75	9·62	8·91	8·08	7·92
2. Tasmania ...	3·13	3·21	3·15	3·26	3·23	3·26	3·25	3·15	3·08	3·19
3. New Zealand	1·61	1·62	1·97	2·30	2·62	2·67	2·12	2·63	2·68	2·25
4. W. Australia	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·81	2·28	2·20	1·78	1·84	1·88
5. Victoria ...	1·29	1·42	1·54	1·74	1·95	2·01	2·32	2·06	2·25	1·84
6. N. S. Wales ...	·80	·74	·82	·83	·88	·90	·96	·83	·90	·85
7. Queensland ...	·39	·43	·46	·52	·56	·49	·53	·56	·64	·51

Results in different colonies compared.

896. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that in only two of the colonies, viz., New Zealand and Queensland, were the figures for the last year named in the table higher than those for any previous one.

Land under principal crops.

897. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1883-4, as compared with 1882-3, a larger area was placed under all these crops except the two last. The extent under wheat and oats was larger than in any previous year, the area under the former being greater by about a seventh than that in 1882-3. The extent under potatoes was exceeded in four previous years, viz., 1869-70, 1876-7, 1879-80, and 1880-81. The extent under hay, although slightly less than in 1882-3, was much larger than in any other year. The extent under barley was exceeded in 1880-81 and 1881-2, but in no other year; and the extent under green forage was exceeded in the five years, 1875-6 to 1879-80, as well as in 1882-3. During the past eight years wheat was much more extensively cultivated than formerly. Prior to 1877, the extent under that crop never reached 400,000 acres, whereas in 1883-4 the area so cultivated, for the first time, 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, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883 ...	969,362	169,892	43,721	34,267	309,382	290,438
1884 ...	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	40,195	302,957	286,866
Increase ...	135,030	18,269	3,111	5,928	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	6,425	3,572

\* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the eleven years ended with 1883, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

898. The gross yield of wheat exceeded that in 1882-3 by nearly 7 million bushels, and was by far the largest quantity ever produced in Victoria in one year, being half as much again as was raised in 1880-81, which was the year of the next highest yield. The yield of oats exceeded that in 1882-3 by over 270,000 bushels, and that of barley exceeded the yield in that year by over 300,000 bushels, both being the largest crops of their kind ever raised in Victoria. The yield of potatoes was exceeded in only one previous year, viz., 1879-80. The hay crop was much the largest ever raised, and exceeded that in 1882-3 by nearly 106,000 tons, or nearly a third. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1882-3 and 1883-4 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1883 ...	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	129,605	327,385
1884 ...	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	161,088	433,143
Increase ...	6,818,791	271,597	311,326	31,483	105,758

899. 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, 1879 TO 1884.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.					
	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Bendigo ...	727,195	871,278	1,007,979	517,342	622,451	1,217,037
Bogong ...	136,574	305,951	268,210	294,470	434,907	392,357
Borong ...	1,291,947	1,509,759	1,542,000	1,503,604	1,291,678	3,334,101
Dalhousie...	106,305	204,299	134,554	206,000	197,968	160,381
Delatite ...	115,639	265,478	176,934	236,936	277,824	224,562
Gladstone...	578,157	700,925	723,419	385,181	556,931	1,074,658
Gunbower ..	218,348	321,230	697,569	230,952	215,129	852,930
Kara Kara	651,142	681,868	950,096	678,846	576,667	1,599,720
Lowan ...	220,334	284,407	406,090	540,539	613,278	1,189,488
Moira ...	317,465	1,671,507	1,655,322	1,865,846	1,805,153	2,797,046
Rodney ...	451,435	1,088,854	1,068,673	1,007,787	852,358	1,170,861
Talbot ...	414,473	397,621	302,987	377,893	368,480	333,154
Total	5,229,014	8,303,177	8,933,833	7,845,396	7,812,824	14,346,295

900. In 1883-4, about twelve-thirteenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, and a proportion of about eight-ninths in the previous five years. In all the counties except Bogong, Dalhousie, Delatite, and Talbot, in which the quantity grown is much smaller than in the other wheat-producing counties, the gross yield was considerably larger in 1883-4 than in the previous year ; in

three counties, indeed, viz., Bendigo, Gladstone, and Lowan, it was twice as large, in Borung and Kara Kara it was three times as large, and in Gunbower it was as much as four times as large, as in the previous season. It also appears that, in the last season, Borung and Moira each produced about 3 million bushels, and five other counties over 1 million bushels.

Yield of  
wheat in  
each  
county.

901. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties and in the whole colony in 1883-4 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, 1879 TO 1884.

County.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.†					
	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Tambo ...	19·12	30·39	12·52	24·51	21·39	29·60
Villiers ...	12·65	26·20	11·73	26·15	27·30	22·45
Polwarth ...	9·30	25·07	3·27	18·02	23·30	21·53
Buln Buln ...	10·43	20·87	9·23	22·34	25·33	20·78
Grant ...	13·64	24·57	12·78	22·56	24·55	20·29
Benambra ...	11·44	21·27	12·73	20·92	22·11	20·21
Mornington ...	5·87	27·79	8·16	21·30	23·61	19·48
Heytesbury ...	13·60	24·14	13·16	21·97	24·80	19·35
Bourke ...	11·21	23·74	12·05	20·65	20·86	18·35
Evelyn ...	4·86	21·86	8·26	20·16	19·96	17·27
*Dalhousie ...	8·42	20·89	9·75	21·58	23·22	17·01
Hampden ...	11·42	18·54	9·31	21·02	21·37	16·99
Dundas ...	14·23	19·61	10·11	20·01	19·20	16·88
*Talbot ...	11·99	15·95	10·07	16·53	18·35	16·81
Croajingolong ...	12·48	10·57	10·41	21·51	15·15	16·79
Follett ...	11·80	18·44	8·43	12·61	16·86	16·36
Grenville ...	13·74	18·52	8·40	16·71	19·61	16·36
Dargo ...	13·49	22·27	10·27	18·59	20·35	16·16
Ripon ...	14·36	17·35	12·14	15·67	17·53	15·80
*Moira ...	3·89	16·98	12·71	12·91	12·17	15·57
Karkarooc ...	...	...	...	...	...	15·44
*Bendigo ...	8·79	11·58	10·87	6·48	7·81	14·94
Normanby ...	12·18	19·37	8·14	16·81	18·09	14·90
*Gladstone ...	10·08	12·55	9·68	5·56	8·29	14·47
*Kara Kara ...	10·73	9·97	9·45	7·39	6·24	14·31
Tanjil ...	12·01	22·11	7·71	20·50	22·41	13·89
*Borong ...	10·95	10·98	7·92	7·00	5·66	13·75
*Bogong ...	6·00	13·63	9·92	13·49	16·47	13·72
*Rodney ...	5·54	15·09	12·34	12·68	10·51	13·09
*Gunbower ...	6·47	7·67	9·29	4·16	3·24	12·74
Anglesey ...	7·21	19·97	9·49	17·99	19·42	12·55
Tatchera ...	10·55	10·76	5·85	2·37	3·08	12·28
Wonnangatta ...	5·99	16·85	4·69	18·80	19·99	11·98
*Lowan ...	13·46	13·75	10·01	10·65	9·00	11·76
*Delatite ...	5·38	14·53	8·29	13·90	16·10	11·74
Total ...	8·76	13·29	9·95	9·40	9·03	14·10

† In 1878-9, the crops were much affected by rust and drought, and in the three years, 1880-81 to 1882-3, by the latter.

902. It will be noticed that, taking the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat rose from 9 bushels in 1882-3 to 14 bushels in 1883-4, and was much higher in the latter than in any of the previous five years ; also, that in all the principal wheat-producing counties (marked with asterisks), except Dalhousie, Talbot, Bogong, and Delatite,\* the average yield was higher in 1883-4 than in the previous season ; but the reverse was the case in all the other counties, except Tambo, Croajingolong, and Tatchera.

Acreable yield of wheat, 1883 and 1884.

903. It will also be noticed that all but two of the "wheat-producing counties" were in 1883-4 in the lower half 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 largest—the yield per acre was not so high as in many counties which stood much above them on the list. Dalhousie and Talbot, which stood much higher than the other "wheat-producing counties" in point of average yield, are situated to the south of the others, and are thus more favorably situated for rain and moisture, the scantiness of which seriously affects the crops all over the northern portion of the colony.

Average yields in twelve counties.

904. 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 1883-4, less than 5,000 bushels of wheat were grown in Tambo, which was at the head of the list with 30 bushels to the acre ; only about 4,000 bushels in Polwarth, which stood third ; only 6,000 bushels in Mornington ; and only 1,500 bushels in Evelyn. All these counties occupied prominent positions on the list.

Small gross yield of wheat in some counties.

905. 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 :—

Yield of other principal crops in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Anglesey ...	29·89	22·80	20·33	12·34	2·91	3·11	1·64	1·54
Benambra ...	34·69	28·71	25·21	31·30	4·20	3·80	1·75	1·58
Bendigo ...	14·47	23·09	10·97	17·08	2·92	2·21	·83	1·25
Bogong ...	28·15	25·67	23·79	19·47	2·88	2·77	1·47	1·28

\* See also paragraph 900 ante



AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1882-3 AND 1883-4—*continued.*

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Borong ...	19·32	17·00	7·76	17·34	2·06	2·32	·52	1·14
Bourke ...	36·22	30·01	25·74	29·77	3·57	4·33	1·66	1·70
Buln Buln ...	30·20	29·16	29·02	26·89	4·49	4·47	2·09	2·03
Croajingolong	28·14	23·37	18·33	41·25	3·84	3·82	1·90	1·43
Dalhousie ...	34·42	26·30	35·49	25·49	2·69	2·78	1·88	1·59
Dargo ...	34·44	23·72	33·33	24·43	6·58	4·75	2·31	2·20
Delatite ...	26·49	20·19	22·80	17·94	2·46	2·21	1·37	1·31
Dundas ...	23·77	23·57	24·24	27·36	2·32	2·14	1·64	1·51
Evelyn ...	30·35	25·80	26·63	19·61	3·79	3·33	1·90	1·83
Follett ...	22·67	21·99	23·44	16·93	2·02	2·47	1·39	1·40
Gladstone ...	15·44	21·14	10·48	16·90	·81	1·86	·66	1·15
Grant ...	35·67	31·28	30·69	32·47	4·38	4·47	1·57	1·55
Grenville ...	25·37	24·43	22·80	20·19	3·15	3·23	1·65	1·65
Gunbower ...	9·97	22·92	6·55	15·80	...	...	·35	1·07
Hampden ...	32·88	31·40	30·47	31·96	3·92	4·59	1·76	1·89
Heytesbury ...	27·17	26·33	28·12	30·72	3·81	3·64	1·86	1·97
Kara Kara ...	17·96	21·54	12·06	20·55	1·87	2·29	·52	1·17
Karkaroc ...	...	20·00	...	32·00	...	...	...	1·24
Lowan ...	17·42	16·86	10·84	14·40	1·22	2·27	·69	1·02
Moira ...	18·81	22·94	12·40	20·38	1·50	1·06	·92	1·27
Mornington ...	27·89	28·27	28·32	25·20	3·91	3·75	1·69	1·62
Normanby ...	18·95	22·32	22·45	19·63	2·89	3·08	1·53	1·63
Polwarth ...	30·32	27·62	26·73	29·06	4·09	3·95	1·94	2·06
Ripon ...	26·84	25·42	31·52	26·41	2·52	2·43	1·71	2·07
Rodney ...	15·26	19·72	11·69	17·45	1·25	4·67	·63	1·03
Talbot ...	32·62	29·62	28·94	29·78	2·77	3·39	1·52	1·70
Tambo ...	27·29	27·16	50·00	30·00	5·62	4·54	1·90	2·12
Tanjil ...	32·17	28·25	32·21	27·16	4·77	3·63	1·95	1·89
Tatchera ...	1·66	18·06	5·87	14·02	...	...	·29	1·04
Villiers ...	28·09	26·91	39·16	41·92	4·41	4·71	2·28	2·20
Wonnangatta	31·41	20·22	25·00	30·00	4·10	3·74	1·63	1·38
Total ...	26·17	25·07	17·35	22·84	3·78	4·01	1·06	1·43

Yield of oats,  
barley,  
potatoes,  
and hay,  
1883-4.

906. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1884, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Hampden, Grant, and Bourke, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, then in Croajingolong (where, however, only 8 acres were grown), and then in Grant; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Dargo, in which county it was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  tons, and that nearly  $4\frac{3}{4}$  tons per acre was reached in Villiers, the principal potato-growing county, and in Rodney (where, however, only 76 acres were grown), also that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Hampden, Tambo, Grant, Buln Buln, and Bourke; that the highest yields of hay were in Dargo and Villiers, then in Tambo,



Ripon, Polwarth, and Buln Buln—those being the only counties in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre.

907. Comparing the averages of 1883-4 with those of the previous season, a falling-off is observed in the yield per acre of all the crops in Bogong, Buln Buln, Dargo, Delatite, Evelyn, and Tanjil; of oats, barley, and potatoes in Ripon and Tambo; of oats, barley, and hay in Anglesey and Dalhousie; of oats, potatoes, and hay in Benambra, Croajingolong, Dundas, and Wonnangatta; of barley, potatoes, and hay in Mornington; of oats and barley in Follett and Grenville; of oats and potatoes in Heytesbury and Polwarth; of oats and hay in Grant and Villiers; of oats in all the counties except nine; of barley in Normanby; and of potatoes in Bendigo and Moira. In all other cases, the average yields were equal to or greater than those in 1882-3, especially in the counties of Gladstone, Gunbower, Kara Kara, Rodney, and Tatchera, where all the crops show an increased yield.

Yield of principal crops in past two seasons.

908. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of all the principal crops was much above the average; thus the yield per acre of wheat was higher than in any of the twelve previous years except 1872-3, 1874-5, and 1875-6; that of oats was higher than in any except 1882-3; and that of barley, potatoes, and hay higher than in any except 1879-80. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the yield per acre of those five crops during each of the last thirteen years, also the average during the whole period:—

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1884.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1884.

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
Mean ... ..	12·59	20·67	20·20	3·36	1·27

Average  
produce in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

909. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies\* during each of the eleven years ended with 1883 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1883.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>WHEAT.</b>	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
Mean ...	12·38	14·92	12·50	7·90	11·21	18·23	26·30
<b>OATS.</b>	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
Mean ...	20·44	20·24	15·29	12·84	15·77	25·17	32·07
<b>BARLEY.</b>	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
Mean ...	19·98	20·33	18·12	12·38	14·68	23·68	27·10

\* 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 1883—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
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
Mean ...	3·31	2·93	2·53	3·24	2·73	3·46	5·12
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	·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
Mean ...	1·24	1·41	1·56	1·12	1·21	1·27	1·28

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the eleven years ended with 1883-4, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

910. 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 potatoes, fourth in regard to barley, and fifth in regard to wheat. Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

911. It will further be noticed that in the latest year respecting which the table affords information the average produce of oats and potatoes in Victoria; of all the crops except hay in New South Wales; of all except barley in Queensland; and of all the crops in Tasmania, was above the mean of the eleven years to which reference is made; but that in South Australia and Western Australia the average produce of all the crops, and in New Zealand of all except oats, was below the mean of that period. Average produce 1882-3 and previous years compared.

Land under  
crop in  
British and  
Foreign  
countries.

912. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in the United Kingdom, the Cape of Good Hope, in the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and in the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents :—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CAPE COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom...	1883	2,713,	4,370,	2,486,	58,	1,360,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	114,	29,	...	9,
Austria ... ..	1882	2,511,	4,360,	2,516,	4,735,	2,433,
Belgium ... ..	1866	700,	567,	108,	714,	423,
Denmark ... ..	1876	140,	864,	699,	575,	96,
France ... ..	1882	17,062,*	8,687,	2,457,	4,621,	3,321,
Germany ... ..	1881	4,489,	9,249,	4,034,	14,606,	6,836,
Holland ... ..	„	218,	293,	116,	485,	348,
Hungary ... ..	1882	6,160,	2,466,	2,397,	2,688,	952,
Italy ... ..	1876-80	11,700,	939,	1,180,	...	169,
Norway ... ..	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1872	28,743,	32,819,	15,512,	66,399,	3,169,
Sweden ... ..	1881	...	2,456,†	...	1,091,‡	383,
United States ...	1882	37,067,	18,494,	2,272,	2,228,	2,172,

Gross yield  
of crops in  
Foreign  
countries.

913. The agricultural statistics collected by the Imperial Board of Trade do not give the amount of produce raised in the United Kingdom. The official returns of the Cape Colony and many Foreign countries, however, contain statements of produce, and these, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels § raised of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688,	918,	448,	...	371,
Austria ... ..	1882	43,169,	88,749,	47,386,	79,686,	236,179,
Belgium ... ..	1866	14,203,	23,364,	3,666,	17,562,	67,737,
Denmark ... ..	1881	2,986,	28,047,	20,471,	15,788,	11,436,
France ... ..	1882	335,922,*	246,669,	53,329,	81,089,	307,990,
Germany ... ..	1881	75,639,	138,109,	91,517,	200,138,	1,003,253,
Holland ... ..	„	4,558,	11,521,	4,238,	8,166,	62,746,
Hungary ... ..	1882	127,684,	65,413,	55,785,	48,911,	117,462,
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 ...	1872	157,938,	543,623,	124,754,	546,832,	370,876,
Sweden ... ..	1881	3,266,	52,785,	14,891,	17,605,	33,420,
United States ...	1882	488,780,	473,333,	47,458,	29,044,	165,748,

\* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† Including barley and mixed corn.

‡ Including wheat.

§ The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of the United States, in which it was quoted in Winchester bushels. These have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to '969,447 of an Imperial bushel. For the standard weight of cereals per Imperial bushel see paragraph 953 *post*. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weighs about 56 lbs.

914. Although, as has been already said, no official return is made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom, estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 26th January, 1884, 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 eighteen years ended with 1883, with the following result:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1883.

Bushels per acre.			Bushels per acre.		
1866	...	27	1875	...	23
1867	...	25	1876	...	27
1868	...	34	1877	...	22
1869	...	27	1878	...	30
1870	...	32	1879	...	18
1871	...	27	1880	...	26
1872	...	23	1881	...	27
1873	...	25	1882	...	28
1874	...	31	1883	...	26

Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

915. The average produce in the 18 years was  $26\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand. The yield in 1883 (26 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, lower than in the two previous seasons, and slightly below the average.

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

916. An estimate for the year 1882 of the produce of oats and barley in the United Kingdom was quoted by Major P. G. Craigie, F.S.S., in a paper read before the Statistical Society of London,\* on the 16th January, 1883, with the following result:—

Yield of oats and barley in United Kingdom, 1882.

ESTIMATED PRODUCE OF OATS AND BARLEY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1882.

	Total Number of Bushels.		Bushels per acre.
Oats	...	176,240,000	41·5
Barley	...	81,272,000	33·2

917. Assuming the year 1882 to be an average one so far as the yield of oats and barley is concerned, it will be found by comparing these figures with those in a previous table † that the acreable produce of these crops is much higher in the mother country than in any one of the Australasian colonies.

Yield of crops in United Kingdom and colonies.

\* See Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol. XLVI., page 17: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

† See table following paragraph 909 ante.

Average  
yield of  
crops in  
Foreign  
countries.

918. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE  
COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	...	41·2
Austria ...	1882	17·2	20·2	18·8	16·8	97·0
Belgium ...	1866	20·3	41·2	33·9	24·6	160·1
” ...	1882	25·4	42·4	37·3	25·2	115·0
Denmark ...	1876	27·8	28·1	25·7	24·0	108·0
France ...	1882	19·6	28·4	21·7	17·5	92·7
Germany ...	1881	16·9	14·9	22·7	13·7	146·8
Holland ...	1881	20·9	39·3	36·5	16·8	180·3
Hungary ...	1882	20·7	26·5	23·3	18·2	123·4
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 ...	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	8·2	117·0
United States ...	1882	13·2	25·6	20·9	13·0	76·3

Yield of  
wheat in  
Foreign  
countries  
and Vic-  
toria.

919. It will be observed that the acreable yield of wheat in the year named was nearly 28 bushels in Denmark, 25 bushels in Norway and Belgium (1882), about 20 bushels in Holland, Hungary, and France, 17 bushels in Austria and Germany, and 13 bushels in the United States, all of which were above the average of Victoria; but the wheat yields of Italy, the Cape of Good Hope, and European Russia were below the average of this colony.†

Yield of oats,  
barley, and  
potatoes in  
Foreign  
countries  
and Vic-  
toria.

920. According to the figures, the average yield of oats is higher in Victoria† than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Germany, 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, 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 Germany, Holland, Italy, and Norway.

Crops of the  
world.

921. The following information respecting the crops of the world has been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*.‡ The year to which the figures relate is not stated :—

\* See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 913 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 908 *ante*.

‡ See page 223 of that work: London, Routledge and Sons, 1884.

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

922. 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 the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture :—

Government  
Experi-  
mental  
Farm.

“The farm has had some difficulties to contend with, but these have been surmounted, and the farm is now self-supporting. During the financial year 1883-4 the receipts from the sale of produce were £1,779 15s. 10d., and the expenditure,



exclusive of manager's salary (£250), was £888 5s. 3d., thus leaving a credit balance of £891 10s. 7d. The live stock now on the farm consists of 24 horses, 32 short-horned cattle, 12 Hereford cattle, 131 store and milch cows, 2,788 sheep and lambs, and 20 pigs, the whole being valued at £3,013. Additional permanent improvements have been made during the year; additions have also been made to the stock of farming implements, furniture, &c. The additions made during the year are valued at £545 19s. 2d. Two hundred and ninety four acres were under cultivation during 1883, exclusive of the olive plantation, vineyard, &c. The principal crops in 1883-4 were wheat, barley, and oats. From 153 acres of wheat, 3,060 bushels, or 20 bushels per acre, were obtained. From 20 acres of barley, 560 bushels, or 28 bushels per acre. From 21 acres of oats, 388 bushels, or 18½ bushels per acre. In wheat the best returns were obtained from Port McDonnell seed. Seed wheat was sold at 5s. per bushel, and milling samples at 4s. 3½d.; barley at 4s. 4½d. From 14 lbs. of Champlain hybrid wheat sown last year the produce was 10 bushels and 46 lbs., or at the rate of 46 bushels per acre.

“During the past year 250 gallons of wine have been made, and a portion sold. An oil press has also been erected, and 27 gallons of olive oil manufactured. Experiments have been tried in the cultivation of various foreign grasses, with unsatisfactory results. Six varieties of sorghum were sown, but failed to mature. During the present year 28 varieties of wheat, the greater number of which are new to this colony, have been sown, also some new varieties of grasses, Durra (a species of sorghum, said to be drought-proof), arrowroot, millet, flax, sugar beet, and salt bush. The farm is a benefit to farmers in supplying them with good seed wheat at reasonable rates; and also bull calves, with which to improve the breed of their cattle.

“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 having been adopted, 16 boys were chosen, and are now regularly employed on the farm. The farm manager has reported very favorably on their conduct, and the change is exceedingly beneficial to the boys, both as regards their health and fitting them to become useful members of society.

“Fourteen of these boys have been engaged by farmers, and, without an exception, they are giving the greatest satisfaction to their employers. As the boys leave, their places are filled by others. So great is the demand from farmers for boys educated at the farm, that ten times the number now there would not satisfy it.”

Breadstuffs  
available  
for con-  
sumption.

923. Only in the last seven 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 ten years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which, however, in 1883 was about a third less than in the three previous years. The following table shows, for each of the years from 1840 to 1883, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, distinguishing the Victorian-grown from the imported; also the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

## BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1883.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed, &c.	Total.	Per Head.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	
1840	8,056	12,600	57,771	70,371	3,880	66,491	8.25
1841	15,353	50,420	116,350	166,770	3,404	163,366	10.64
1842	22,107	47,840	119,004	166,844	4,864	161,980	7.33
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	113,976	9,348	104,628	4.37
1844	25,418	104,040	98,581	202,621	13,839	188,782	7.43
1845	29,007	138,436	74,699	213,135	22,933	190,202	6.56
1846	34,807	234,734	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7.10
1847	40,635	345,946	36,871	382,817	35,359	347,458	8.55
1848	47,163	349,730	64,726	414,456	38,775	375,681	7.97
1849	58,805	410,220	76,092	486,312	48,494	437,818	7.45
1850	71,191	525,190	55,564	580,754	57,020	523,734	7.36
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	772,978	59,247	713,731	8.22
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14.35
1853	195,378	498,704	1,499,994	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10.15
1854	267,371	154,202	1,385,465	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5.66
1855	338,315	250,091	1,985,496	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6.36
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,406	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8.46
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,905	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8.47
1858	483,827	1,808,439	1,504,760	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6.52
1859	517,390	1,563,113	1,957,610	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6.39
1860	534,055	2,296,157	1,565,423	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6.62
1861	539,824	3,459,914	1,522,517	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8.50
1862	548,080	3,607,727	183,106	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6.33
1863	562,960	3,008,487	191,107	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5.15
1864	586,450	1,338,762	1,868,990	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5.04
1865	611,218	1,899,378	1,800,932	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5.47
1866	629,038	3,514,227	1,754,699	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7.71
1867	644,276	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6.55
1868	663,092	3,411,663	162,038	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4.61
1869	687,202	4,229,228	719,589	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6.36
1870	713,195	5,697,056	-95,654	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7.06
1871	737,005	2,870,409	1,179,583	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4.59
1872	753,198	4,500,795	389,963	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5.63
1873	765,511	5,391,104	-138,088	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5.95
1874	777,656	4,752,289	-40,714	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5.20
1875	787,337	4,850,165	200,369	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5.60
1876	796,558	4,978,914	258,931	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5.57
1877	808,605	5,279,730	-384,118	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4.66
1878	821,466	7,018,257	-1,005,968	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5.64
1879	834,030	6,060,737	-957,384	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4.42
1880	850,343	9,398,858	-3,578,733	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4.55
1881	868,942	9,727,369	-3,892,974	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4.58
1882	890,470	8,714,377	-3,321,532	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3.88
1883	917,310	8,751,454	-2,376,530	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4.54

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

\* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Allowance  
for seed,  
waste, &c.

924. 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 1883 left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 4,718,336 bushels, equal to 5.14 bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 5,270,532 bushels, or  $5\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per head.

Consumption  
of bread-  
stuffs per  
head.

925. 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 recent years; but in only one year, viz., 1882, was the average less than 4 bushels per head.

Average con-  
sumption of  
breadstuffs.

926. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 5.73 bushels over the whole period of forty-four years, but during the last five years it has averaged only 4.39 bushels. In the present state of our 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.

Breadstuffs  
available  
for con-  
sumption in  
United  
Kingdom.

927. 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 eighteen harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1883-4; also the total number of bushels and number of bushels per head of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED  
KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1884.

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 †	35,848,850	200,000,	5.59

928. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the eighteen years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5.67 bushels per head, or upwards of a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population. Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

929. 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. Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

930. The Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-seven years, 1837 to 1883, are set down in the following table. It Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1883.

\* 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 about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,\* 1837 TO 1883.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.		Quantity.	Value.
		bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1883	... ..	32,642,678	13,838,782
Exported, „ „	... ..	21,781,149	6,044,395
Imports in excess of exports ...		10,861,529	7,794,387

Net imports  
of agricul-  
tural pro-  
ducts.

931. 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 1883. 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 CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1878 TO 1883.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats ... ..	80,140	92,176	12,938	74,924	29,621	51,739
Barley ... ..	48,328	87,982	21,000	...	3,033	27,356
Pearl barley ...	1,584	2,907	248	...	...	...
Malt ... ..	37,162	54,716	18,661	...	...	...
Maize ... ..	164,578	154,717	105,849	105,739	32,379	59,620
Maizena ... ..	2,359	3,668	4,171	7,654	5,098	4,899
Beans, pease, and split pease	2,057	2,191	...	...	...	...
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	88,171	107,319	111,603	154,637	166,059	144,350
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	...	...	...	...	2,787	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	4,565	5,497	3,208	7,349	6,722	6,725
Hops ... ..	41,461	20,596	24,637	28,442	31,639	43,639
Chicory ... ..	1,906	257	...	...	171	...
Pickles ... ..	1,843	6,457	295	5,508	7,371	2,554
Olive and salad oil ...	16,352	16,351	15,562	12,014	17,569	12,285
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	45,372	24,921	...	31,270	96,206	66,222
Vegetables (preserved)	1,409	498	717	...	...	653
Canary seed ... ..	1,228	1,008	1,260	1,248	1,063	549
Grass and clover seed	12,616	13,704	5,226	2,990	9,560	4,769
Total ... ..	551,131	594,965	325,375	431,775	409,278	425,360

\* 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 1883 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange *ante*, chiefly under Order 22.

932. It will be observed that beans and pease are absent from the list for the last four years, pearl barley and malt for the last three years, and jams and chicory for the last year; the last two had been absent from the list for some years, but re-appeared in 1882. They were, however, again absent in 1883. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

933. 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 1883 to the value of £6,475, and exported to the value of only £1,604, the difference in favour of the former being £4,871. The value of the imports of eggs in 1882 exceeded that of the exports by £7,959, in 1881 by £6,926, in 1880 by £6,693, in 1879 by £9,479, and in 1878 by £11,597. Net import of eggs.

934. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 498 acres, or very nearly half, were placed under wheat; 85 under oats; 21 under barley; 18 under potatoes; 137 under hay; 130 under green forage; and 111 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.

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1876 TO 1884.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.								
	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ...	28·52	32·61	39·74	42·98	41·89	48·97	50·87	47·50	49·84
Oats ...	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93	6·72	8·07	8·32	8·49
Barley ...	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56	3·43	2·67	2·14	2·11
Potatoes ...	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46	2·25	2·15	1·68	1·81
Hay ...	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93	12·51	11·65	15·16	13·67
Green forage ...	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11	13·21	13·28	14·23	12·95
Other tillage ...	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12	12·91	11·31	10·97	11·13
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

935. 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 Minor crops.



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,\* 1879 TO 1884.

Nature of Crop.		1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Arrowroot ...	{ acres ...	4	3	9	5	7	17
	{ tons (root)	3	17	37	8	32	53
	{ cwt., manfd.	7	10	8	...	30	...
Artichokes ...	{ acres ...	...	...	3	...	2	2
	{ tons ...	...	...	45	...	16	20
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	{ acres ...	402	374	348	286	433	424
	{ tons ...	1,272	2,504	2,403	2,737	3,281	3,874
Broom millet...	{ acres ...	6	1	2	5	9	2
	{ fibre, cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	...
	{ seed, bush.	...	...	...	100	220	40
Buckwheat ...	{ acres ...	...	1	...	...	3	2
	{ bushels ...	...	12	...	...	65	62
Canary seed ...	{ acres ...	4	1	57	127	41	...
	{ bushels ...	150	2	341	1,241	192	...
Cauliflowers ...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	{ dozens ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Chicory ...	{ acres ...	155	392	230	207	283	283
	{ tons ...	653	1,764	960	781	1,209	1,626
Coriander seed	{ acres ...	...	...	...	2	3	...
	{ lbs. ...	...	...	...	1,008	810	...
Currants ...	{ acres ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	{ bushels ...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Fenugreek † ...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	{ lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Flax ...	{ acres ...	4	5	13	21	7	21
	{ fibre, cwt.	...	12	31	21	31	38
	{ linseed, bsh.	...	30	67	91	43	152
Garden seeds...	{ acres ...	4	117	29	21	14	24
	{ cwt. ...	6	485	812	119	43	62
Gooseberries ...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	{ cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Grass and clover seeds ...	{ acres ...	2,824	2,237	2,817	2,061	2,290	2,686
	{ bushels ...	34,432	32,031	26,320	32,085	28,740	41,964
Green pease ...	{ acres ...	37	...	...	21	10	...
	{ tons ...	50	...	...	26	25	...
Hops ...	{ acres ...	203	267	428	564	1,034	1,758
	{ lbs. ...	130,816	284,480	307,328	453,040	1,035,216	1,760,304
Kohl-rabi ...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	{ cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	260	...
Lucerne for seed ...	{ acres ...	3	7	...	...	...	...
	{ bushels ...	16	50	...	...	...	...
Maize ...	{ acres ...	1,939	2,447	1,769	1,783	2,702	2,570
	{ bushels ...	40,754	61,887	49,299	81,007	131,620	117,294
Mangel-wurzel	{ acres ...	888	1,027	1,284	1,044	1,087	1,056
	{ tons ...	8,275	14,897	12,640	14,989	16,656	18,906
Medicinal herbs	acres ...	...	...	2	...	...	1

\* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† *Foenum græcum*, the *Trigonella* of Linnæus.



MINOR CROPS,\* 1879 TO 1884—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Mulberry trees	acres ...	18	4	14	4	3	1
	number ...	12,460	...	...	...	...	1,000
Mustard ...	acres ...	39	92	233	97	81	71
	cwt. ...	121	447	771	444	379	368
Olives ...	acres ...	20	10	17	† 10	2	15
	fruit, cwt. ...	9	...	17	...	35	...
	oil, gallons ...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Onions ...	acres ...	1,069	1,040	1,056	1,134	1,341	1,235
	tons ...	3,600	7,347	4,979	10,190	8,280	6,977
Opium poppies	acres ...	3	5	15	4	9	6
	lbs of opium ...	...	80	171	80	225	120
Oranges ...	heads ...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	6	2	20	5	...	4
Osiers ...	cases ...	...	30	6	...	...	...
	acres ...	...	...	31	4	4	...
Pease and beans	tons ...	...	...	1	9	2	...
	acres ...	15,153	21,462	23,378	25,937	26,832	30,443
Prickly comfrey ...	bushels ...	248,436	574,954	403,321	621,768	689,507	791,093
	acres ...	...	...	1	8	...	...
Pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, &c.	tons ...	...	...	100	160	...	...
	acres ...	205	99	64	81	35	44
Rape for seed	tons ...	1,190	484	416	842	370	355
	acres ...	2	41	14	...	30	14
Raspberries ...	bushels ...	25	...	128	...	468	261
	acres ...	45	94	132	155	203	235
Rhubarb ...	cwt. ...	476	1,299	1,591	3,067	4,822	4,595
	acres ...	3	...	18	1	9	8
Rye ...	tons ...	10	...	81	1	40	43
	acres ...	1,779	1,236	1,569	972	1,137	1,260
Sheep's parsley	bushels ...	20,816	18,407	13,978	12,653	23,244	16,727
	acres ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Strawberries	lbs. ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	24	19	107	26	16	61
Sunflowers for seed	cwt. ...	323	209	1,421	165	154	766
	acres ...	...	2	7	6	6	1
Teazles ...	bushels ...	...	40	142	77	62	40
	acres ...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Tobacco ...	number ...	...	8,000	27,000	...	...	...
	acres ...	1,936	531	1,990	1,461	1,313	1,325
Tomatoes ...	cwt. ...	15,662	‡ 1,297	17,333	12,876	5,673	9,124
	acres ...	3	...	5	10	15	17
Turnips ...	cwt. ...	220	...	454	1,549	2,265	1,600
	acres ...	310	192	460	151	125	148
Vetches and tares for seed	tons ...	1,349	2,054	1,932	1,713	901	1,402
	acres ...	...	3	23	5	5	10
Vines §	bushels ...	...	62	201	71	83	194
	acres ...	4,434	4,284	4,980	4,923	5,732	7,326
Wattle trees ...	wine, galls. ...	410,333	574,143	484,028	539,191	516,763	723,560
	brandy, „ ...	1,561	3,284	3,038	1,453	3,377	2,646
	acres ...	...	...	30	...	...	...

\* 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.

Certain crops  
of which  
cultivation  
increased.

936. The table shows the cultivation of the following crops, also their produce, to have considerably increased of late years:—Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, chicory, maize, mangel-wurzel, and pease and beans.

Hops.

937. 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. The extent of land under hops increased from 203 acres in 1878-9 to 1,758 acres in 1883-4; and the quantity produced rose from 130,816 lbs. in the former to 1,760,304 lbs. in the latter year.

Raspberries.

938. 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. The quantity returned as raised in 1883-4 was 4,600 cwt. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

Vines.

939. In 1883-4 the area under vines exceeded that in 1882-3 by nearly 1,600 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned exceeded that in 1882-3 by over 200,000 gallons, and was also much above that returned in any year since 1875-6, that being the only year in which a greater quantity (viz., 755,000 gallons) was produced in than in the year under review. The falling-off since 1875-6 in the number of gallons of wine produced has been due to the presence of the phylloxera, which appeared about the year 1875. It is right, however, to point out that this part of the statistics is not quite so reliable as the other portions, since, as grapes come to maturity later than the other crops of which returns are made, only the acreage under vines can be returned for the year to which the remainder of the statistics relate, and the grape crop is necessarily that of the previous season. This partial dealing with the returns of two years may sometimes cause confusion in the minds of the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

Phylloxera  
vastatrix.

940. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera, and of the measures taken for its suppression, has been kindly contributed by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:—

“The vine disease caused by the insect known as *Phylloxera Vastatrix* made its appearance known in the Geelong district by a decadence of vigour in the vines, in small patches in different parts of the vineyard, *i.e.*, by a want of strength, and presenting a sickly appearance. The leaves afterwards became yellow round the edges, the plants sickened still further, and after a few years died completely. It was in or about the year 1875 that the disease commenced to demonstrate itself. As the vines died out, they were frequently replaced by others on the same spot

by the vignerons, and these vines and cuttings likewise died. The origin of the disease is believed to have arisen by the importation of vines. When vines are diseased, the roots become covered with patches of a yellow orange colour, when viewed with the naked eye, and the rootlets have at their terminal points and at other parts nodules or swellings; in the fissures, also, of the bark on the roots may be seen there little bodies. When viewed with the microscope, these spots are seen to be little clusters of insects, having six legs and two antennæ.

“The disease has been confined to the Geelong district, extending from Gheringhap to Germantown, a distance of about fourteen miles. In order, if possible, to prevent the spread of the disease, an Act\* was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were grown, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the proprietor for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were found to be diseased; some were partially destroyed and others were wholly rooted out. Six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were destroyed in 1879. In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the condition of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or otherwise mitigating it. The committee reported there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation other than vines; that so far as experiments have been carried on no remedy or cure for the disease was known; the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the scourge was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than entire eradication. It was recommended that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong, and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruit, or roots should be removed outside of it; that all vines within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or situated within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be destroyed by the complete rooting up of such vines, and burning the roots, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but of the grape crop which might have been expected during the next three years.

“Consequently upon this report, another Act† was passed, repealing all former ones relating to vines or vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as “Vine Disease Districts,” to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines within a radius of three miles thereof whether diseased or not, compensation being given to owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year’s crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years’ crops. Persons were, moreover, prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a “Vine Disease District” any vine or part of a vine. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the Intercolonial Conference, held in Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease.

“With a view of further preventing the spread of the disease, the “*Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880*” was amended towards the close of 1881 by the “*Geelong District Vine Disease Act 1881*,” 45 Vict. No. 718 (24th December, 1881), which gave power to the Minister to order the destruction of all vines growing within the boundaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District, as described in the *Government Gazette* of 12th January, 1881. On this Statute coming into operation, immediate steps were taken to arrange as to the amount to be paid as compensation; and, acting on the powers given, all vines found within the district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion, which are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and are, consequently, not likely to be reached by the insect.

“Special attention has been given to destroy all shoots from broken roots remaining in the ground of vines which have been destroyed under the several Acts, and from roots of vines destroyed by the occupiers of land to whom

\* “*Diseases in Vines Act 1877*,” 41 Vict. No. 595 (18th January, 1878).

† “*Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880*,” 44 Vict. No. 684 (28th December, 1880).

compensation was not paid. The roots left in the ground have been, and are, the means of keeping the phylloxera alive. The insects travel along the roots, and from root to root; when the attacked root becomes putrid, they move to another, leaving behind them a trail of decaying roots. After destroying the upper roots, they will penetrate to a considerable depth after succulent roots, and have been found at a depth of three and a half feet from the surface.

“The area of infected ground is yearly becoming less, but it is not yet possible to say how soon phylloxera will be extinct.

“Compensation, in amounts varying from £1,042 10s. to 1s., has been awarded to the owners of about 2,000 separate properties; about half the number of awards is for cottage vines in the town of Geelong and suburbs. The total amount paid for eradication, compensation, and departmental expenses, up to the end of June, 1883, is £34,830.”

Gardens and  
orchards.

941. 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, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1883	...	...	...	9,677	10,048	19,725
1884	...	...	...	9,389	11,365	20,754
	Increase	...	...	...	1,317	1,029
	Decrease	...	...	288	...	...

Land in  
fallow.

942. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1884 was 174,607, or 15,305 more than in the previous year.

Irrigation.

943. According to the returns of the past season, irrigation was being practised on a more or less extensive scale in 15 shires, viz.:—Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Beechworth, Bright, Creswick, Echuca, Eltham, Lowan, Marong, Narracan, Newham, Oxley, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, and Yackandandah. The whole number of farms in these shires was 7,145, upon 163 of which irrigation was carried on. Certain crops in these shires covered 205,199 acres, of which 6,935 acres, or about 3½ per cent., were subjected to irrigation. 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 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.	Unirrigate	Irrigated.
<b>GRAIN CROPS.</b>	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat ... ..	157,721	4,968	2,068,286	81,004	13·11	16·31
Oats ... ..	5,492	94	134,198	3,130	24·44	33·30
Barley ... ..	934	49	13,734	1,536	14·70	31·35
<b>ROOT CROPS.</b>	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Potatoes ... ..	1,157	30	3,324	174	2·87	5·80
Beet & Mangolds	19	14	329	270	17·32	19·29
Chicory ... ..	..	18	...	144	5·59*	8·00
<b>HAY, GRASS, &amp;C.</b>	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay ... ..	29,246	781	32,906	1,303	1·13	1·67
Green Forage ...	34	16	...	...	...	...
Artificial Grasses	425	415	...	...	...	...
<b>OTHER TILLAGE.</b>	acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Hops ... ..	770	398	6,763	4,176	8·78	10·49
Tobacco ... ..	283	7	888	28	3·14	4·00
Vines ... ..	1,220	103	...	...	...	...
Gardens and Orchards	963	42	...	...	...	...

944. The past season having been one in which there was a sufficient rainfall, the beneficial effects of irrigation were not so marked as they would have been if the season had been one of drought. Still, a comparison between the figures in the last two columns will show that, in the case of every one of the crops named, a considerable advantage was on the side of those grown on irrigated land. Yield on land irrigated and unirrigated.

945. 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. Statute for promoting irrigation.

\* 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.

† Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).

Up to the time of going to press, no trusts had been actually formed under this Statute. Two trusts, however, were in process of formation—one embracing portions of the shires of East Loddon and Swan Hill, and one in the shire of Echuca. Other applications had been received by the Minister of Water Supply, and were under consideration.

Leases and rental of farms.

946. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1883-4 as averaging from 2 to 7 years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 21 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 5s. 9d. to 16s.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 3d. to 7s.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 21s.

Prices of agricultural produce.

947. 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 fifteen years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1884.

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

Prices of turnips and mangolds.

948. Besides the above, the average price per ton in 1883 of turnips was quoted as £1 15s. 5d., and of mangel wurzel as £1 9s. 5d.

Prices of agricultural produce, 1883-4 and previous years.

949. The prices of all articles of agricultural produce were remarkably low in 1884. Wheat was lower than in any previous year named; that of oats was lower than in any, except 1880 and 1881; barley was equalled in two years, viz., 1872 and 1882, but exceeded in no previous year; and hay was lower than in any year except 1872, 1880, and 1881.



950. 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 1884, that of barley in 1882 and 1884, and that of oats, potatoes, and hay in 1881.

951. The following statement of the average *Gazette* price of wheat per imperial quarter\* during the seven years ended with 1882 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1883 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

AVERAGE "GAZETTE" PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	44	9	51	7	51	11	39	3	45	11	42	5	45	7	40	4
February ...	43	1	51	7	51	4	38	0	43	5	41	9	46	0	41	9
March ...	43	0	51	1	49	7	39	7	45	7	42	7	44	7	42	4
April ...	44	11	53	4	51	3	41	0	48	1	44	6	45	11	42	0
May ...	45	1	65	10	51	11	41	0	45	2	44	5	47	3	43	7
June ...	47	5	64	6	48	0	41	9	45	1	44	6	47	5	42	5
July ...	48	3	62	9	44	11	44	6	43	9	46	5	48	5	42	1
August ...	46	0	64	11	44	9	49	1	43	11	48	6	50	0	43	8
September ...	46	8	59	1	43	8	47	6	41	2	52	3	43	11	41	9
October ...	46	6	53	7	39	7	48	10	41	9	47	1	39	7	40	6
November ...	47	11	52	3	40	4	48	9	43	9	45	11	40	10	40	5
December ...	49	9	51	6	40	3	46	7	44	1	44	7	41	2	39	0
The Year...	46	2	56	9	46	5	43	11	44	4	45	4	45	1	41	8

952. The value of agricultural produce in the year ended 1st March, 1884, may be estimated at over 7½ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, † 1883-4.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.		
		£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat ...	15,570,245 bushels @	0	3 8	2,854,544	18	4
Oats ...	4,717,624 „ @	0	2 8	629,016	10	8
Barley ...	1,069,803 „ @	0	3 6	187,215	10	6
Other cereals ...	925,114 „ @	0	3 6	161,894	19	0
Potatoes ...	161,088 tons @	3	14 8	601,395	4	0
Other root crops ...	31,159 „ @	5	0 0	155,795	0	0
Hay ...	433,143 „ @	3	7 0	1,451,029	1	0
Green forage ...	286,866 acres @	2	10 0	717,165	0	0
Tobacco ...	1,325 „ @	2	16 0	3,710	0	0
Grapes, not made into wine ...	22,402 cwt. @	1	0 0	22,402	0	0
Wine ...	723,560 gallons @	0	4 0	144,712	0	0
Brandy ...	2,646 „ @	0	10 0	1,323	0	0
Other crops ...	5,372 acres @	5	0 0	26,860	0	0
Garden and orchard produce	20,754 „ @	20	0 0	415,080	0	0
	Total ...			7,372,143	3	6

\* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1868 to 1882.

‡ For a summary of the value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table following paragraph 1020 post.



Specific weight of crops.

953. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus wheat, during 1883-4, ranged from 55 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 46 lbs.; barley, from 46 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs.

Rates of agricultural labour.

954. The following figures will show that the average rates paid to ploughman and farm labourers were higher in 1883-4 than in 1882-3; whilst mowers, reapers, and threshers, probably in consequence of the competition resulting from the increased employment of machinery, generally received less. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

#### RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,\* 1883 AND 1884.

Description of Labour.	1882-3.		1883-4.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week ... ..	20	2	22	3
Farm labourers, „ ... ..	18	3	20	1
Married couples, „ ... ..	25	6	25	5
Females, „ ... ..	10	6	10	6
Mowers, „ ... ..	37	4	34	0
„ per acre ... ..	5	8	5	5
Reapers, per week ... ..	34	0	34	9
„ per acre ... ..	12	8	10	7
Threshers, per bushel ... ..	0	7	0	6

Plant and improvements on farms.

955. 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, 1883 AND 1884.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
Steam engines, number ... ..	417	466
„ horse-power ... ..	3,217	3,571
Value of farming implements and machines... £2,304,735	£2,304,735	£2,572,895
„ improvements on farms ... ..	£13,849,370	£15,318,489

Machine labour.

956. 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, 1883 AND 1884.

Average Rates Paid for—	1882-3.			1883-4.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Machine reaping, per acre † ... ..	0	5	6	0	4	1
„ mowing, „ ... ..	0	4	11	0	4	7
„ threshing, per 100 bushels ‡ ... ..	1	2	10	1	3	7

\* See also table of Wages at the end of Part Interchange *ante*.

† Without binding; the average price, with binding, was 8s. 9d. in 1883-4.

‡ Including winnowing; without winnowing, the average price in 1883-4 was 17s. 4d.

957. 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, 1884, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :—

Live stock,  
1881 and  
1884.

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1884.

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, 1884 (estimated)	286,779	332,565	964,981	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525
Increase ...	11,263	3,367	7,912	11,279	378,736	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,411

958. The estimates for 1884, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase of all descriptions of live stock except 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,  
1883.

959. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 118 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 139 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Stock per  
square mile.

960. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

Goats, asses,  
and mules.

961. 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

Increase or decrease of poultry.

962. It is seen that in ten years an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

Live stock in British and Foreign countries.

963. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom and some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :—

LIVE STOCK\* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
(000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom ...	1883	1,899,	10,098,	28,348,	3,986,
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,
Holland ...	1881	271,	1,434,	792,	376,
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 ...	1870	16,160,	22,770,	48,132,	9,800,
Sweden ...	1881	459,	2,192,	1,377,	419,
United States ...	1882	10,838,	41,172,	49,237,	43,270,

Live stock slaughtered.

964. 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 1882 and 1883, those for the latter year being in every case larger than those for the former :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1882 ...	296,562	2,082,845	120,124
1883 ...	245,522	1,926,559	99,513
Decrease ...	51,040	156,286	20,611

\* For live stock in each Australasian colony, see third folding sheet *ante*, also Appendix A *post*.

965. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1883 were returned as follow :—

Purposes for which stock was slaughtered.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1883.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow.	Total.
Cattle and Calves ...	245,227	194	101	245,522
Sheep and Lambs ...	1,725,608	164,438	36,513	1,926,559
Pigs ...	67,199	32,314	...	99,513
Total ...	2,038,034	196,946	36,614	2,271,594

966. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1883 may be set down as 65,930,000 lbs.,\* valued at £4,148,500. 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 56,223,000 lbs., valued at £3,321,000.

Wool produced, 1882 and 1883.

967. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1882. 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, 1882.

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882.

(Excess of Exports over Imports.†)

Colony.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£.
Victoria ...	56,223,000	3,321,000
New South Wales ...	145,035,230	7,383,898
Queensland ...	24,763,149	1,329,019
South Australia ...	40,150,640	1,536,689
Western Australia ...	4,819,758	301,235
Tasmania ...	7,748,542	432,768
New Zealand ...	65,306,591	3,117,805
Total ...	344,046,910	17,422,414

\* The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1883, according to the Customs returns, was 93,075,349 lbs., or considerably more than the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnote on page 319 ante.) 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.

Wool pro-  
duced in  
each colony.

968. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1882, did not produce nearly half as much wool as New South Wales, and did not produce so much as New Zealand by 9 million pounds. She, however, produced 16 million pounds more than South Australia, and more than twice as much as Queensland; Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, did not produce as much as the island of Tasmania.

Value of  
pastoral  
produce.

969. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1883-4 :—

#### VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1883-4.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 332,565 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	2,826,802
Estimated value of stock produced in 1883 :—	
Cattle, 332,565, viz., 221,710, @ £8, and 110,855 (calves), @ 30s.	1,939,962
Sheep, 2,684,750, @ 7s. 6d. ... ..	1,006,781
Pigs, 70,060, @ £2 10s. ... ..	175,150
Horses, 13,340, @ £8 ... ..	106,720
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ... ..	4,010,975
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,833,650 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	137,524
Total ... ..	10,203,914

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.

970. In 1884, as compared with 1883, a decrease of 7 occurred in the number of mills worked by steam-power, but an increase of 265 in the horse-power of the steam machinery employed; the number of mills employing water-power increased from three to seven; the wheat operated upon increased by nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels, but the other grain operated upon fell off by nearly 300,000 bushels. An increase of £3,400 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings, but there was a falling-off of 43 in the number of hands employed :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of steam engines.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1883 ...	143	140	3	2,695	457	836
1884 ...	140	133	7	2,960	456	793
Increase	...	...	4	265	...	...
Decrease	3	7	...	...	1	43

Year ended March.	Grain operated upon.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	bushels.	bushels.	£	£	£
1883 ...	6,397,738	628,116	223,125	61,757	181,445
1884 ...	7,850,506	337,830	225,520	66,537	177,700
Increase ...	1,452,768	...	2,395	4,780	...
Decrease ...	...	290,286	...	...	3,745

971. 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>

972. The breweries returned in the year under review were fewer by 8 than those in the former one; the falling-off was chiefly in those employing steam-power, which resulted in a decrease of 80 in the horse-power employed and of 67 in the number of hands at work. In regard to the materials used, an increase occurred in sugar and malt, but not a corresponding increase in hops; whilst a slightly larger quantity of beer was brewed. The value of machinery, plant, and

Breweries.

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Three of the mills were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

buildings fell off by over £78,000, which was only to a partial extent counterbalanced by an increase of £18,000 in the value of lands.

### BREWERIES, 1883 AND 1884.

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.
1883 ...	78	55	2	...	21	505	927	lbs. 12,048,400	bushels. 594,534	lbs. 695,938
1884 ...	70	46	1	1	22	425	860	12,780,880	596,809	659,322
Increase	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	732,480	2,275	...
Decrease	8	9	1	...	...	80	67	...	...	36,616

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1883 ...	gallons. 13,594,214	£ 142,725	£ 80,815	£ 241,120
1884 ...	13,729,371	125,420	98,950	179,890
Increase	...	...	18,135	...
Decrease	...	17,305	...	61,230

Value of  
materials  
used and  
produced.

973. 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	...	...	...	<u>337,616, or 76 per cent.</u>

Consump-  
tion of beer  
per head.

974. The beer made in Victoria during 1883-4 amounted to 13,729,371 gallons, and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 846,154 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 14,576,000 gallons, or an average of 15½ gallons per head. In the previous year, the beer brewed and imported amounted to 14,491,000 gallons, or an average of 16 gallons per head.

Brickyards  
and  
potteries.

975. The large amount of building carried on in 1881-2, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, and the great demand for bricks resulting

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Two of the breweries in 1883 and three in 1884 were on Crown lands.



therefrom, led to the opening of a number of new brick-making works in that year. Three of these were closed in 1882-3, but the same number was again opened in 1883-4, and increases occurred in the power of steam engines used, in the number of hands employed, in the out-put of bricks, and in the value of pottery manufactured. Moreover, the valuation placed upon plant, lands, and buildings was higher by over £55,000 than in the previous year. A tendency is also noticed to substitute horses for manual labour. The following are the comparative figures of the last two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1883 AND 1884.

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.			
1883 ...	195	160	83	24	76	95	407	1,442
1884 ...	198	166	73	25	87	86	466	1,582
Increase	3	6	...	1	11	...	59	140
Decrease	...	...	10	...	...	9	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	95,476,350	187,112	42,325	81,602	79,415	59,252
1884 ...	96,097,000	192,194	45,540	94,924	86,249	94,478
Increase	620,650	5,082	3,215	13,322	6,834	35,226
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

976. Ten establishments for tanning and wool-washing were closed in 1883-4, and the returns show a decrease of 32 in the hands employed, and of £27,553 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The work done, however, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of skins stripped, was greater than in the previous year; the hides and skins tanned being larger in number by 143,321, and the wool obtained and washed by over 900,000 lbs. The following are the particulars of the two years :—

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty of the brickyards in 1883 and twenty-four in 1884 were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

**TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,  
1883 AND 1884.**

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.			
1883 ... ..	166	58	1	1	15	91	653	1,786	3,920
1884 ... ..	156	54	1	1	18	82	644	1,754	3,614
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... ..	10	4	...	...	...	9	9	32	306

Year ended March.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Wool obtained from Skins.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands*.	Buildings.
			lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
1883 ... ..	1,674,108	2,068,745	4,975,225	7,033,213	114,198	64,249	144,611
1884 ... ..	1,817,429	1,913,055	5,725,286	7,191,664	106,605	58,720	130,180
Increase ... ..	143,321	...	750,061	158,451	...	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	155,690	...	...	7,593	5,529	14,431

Value of materials used and produced.

977. 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.

978. The number of woollen mills in 1883-4 was 2 less than in the previous year, and a general decrease is noticeable in the goods manufactured, hands employed, and value of plant, lands, and buildings. A falling-off of over 200,000 lbs. occurred in the quantity of wool used, of 224,000 yards in the out-put of tweed, cloth, flannel, &c., and of 3,443 in the pairs of blankets made; 119 fewer hands were employed; and the value of the machinery, lands, and buildings was reduced by

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Nine of the establishments in 1883 and six in 1884 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

£23,000. The only increases in connexion with woollen mills were 250 in the amount of horse-power employed, and 259 in the number of shawls manufactured :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1883 AND 1884.

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.
1883 ...	9	495	2,034,654	1,055,015	5,974	...
1884 ...	7	745	1,833,650	830,604	2,531	259
Increase ...	...	250	...	...	...	259
Decrease ...	2	...	201,004	224,411	3,443	...

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1883 ...	477	336	159,449	7,082	66,394
1884 ...	398	296	144,594	4,032	60,874
Decrease ...	79	40	14,855	3,050	5,520

979. 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.

980. The soap and candle works returned in 1884 were fewer by 2 than those in 1883, and the hands employed were fewer by 55. The weight of candles made was less by nearly 24,000 cwt. than that in 1883, but the soap manufactured exceeded the quantity in that year by nearly 5,000 cwt.; the value of lands increased by £4,500, but a lower valuation by over £36,000 was placed upon the machinery and buildings :—

Soap and candle works.

## SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1883 AND 1884.

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.
						cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1883 ...	31	23	8	327	472	135,576	62,158	121,490	19,954	49,015
1884 ...	29	24	5	411	417	140,235	38,530	98,534	24,522	35,490
Increase ...	...	1	...	84	...	4,659	...	...	4,568	...
Decrease ...	2	...	3	...	55	...	23,628	22,956	...	13,525

Value of articles used and produced.

981. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result. No later information exists on these points :—

## SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

Value of raw materials used ...	...	£288,340
„ articles produced ...	...	450,924
Increased value ...	...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.

Tobacco manufactories.

982. In 1884 the number of tobacco manufactories returned was one less than in the previous year, and the hands employed were fewer by 88 ; there was a considerable falling-off in the quantity of tobacco and snuff manufactured, but a large increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes made. The value of lands and buildings increased by £24,000, but the value of plant in use fell off by £8,000 :—

## TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars and Cigarettes Manufactured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam-power.	Water-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
								lbs.	lbs.		£	£	£
1883 ..	14	5	1	8	61	592	263	1,345,151	2,605	6,153,200	42,295	36,313	26,315
1884 ..	13	4	1	8	56	538	229	1,279,671	1,323	7,196,200	34,345	51,800	35,465
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043,000	..	15,487	9,150
Decrease ..	1	1	..	..	5	54	34	65,480	1,282	..	7,950	..	..

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Four of the establishments in 1883 and three in 1884 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

983. 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
			£72,870, or 58 per cent.

984. Seven distilleries were returned both in 1883 and 1884; but there was a falling-off in the horse-power of engines employed. Moreover, the hands employed were fewer by 10, and the quantity of spirits made was less by 19,000 gallons. An increase, however, of nearly £14,000 occurred in the valuation placed on machinery, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1883 AND 1884.

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.
1883 ...	7	150	74	gallons. 227,788	£ 24,850	£ 17,900	£ 22,500
1884 ...	7	96	64	208,450	30,500	24,100	24,300
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	5,650	6,200	1,800
Decrease ...	...	54	10	19,338	...	...	...

985. 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 188 than those returned in 1883. It will be observed that increases took place in all the items respecting which the following table affords information, except the number of female workers, which decreased by 80, and the factories employing horse-power, which fell off by 2. The male hands employed were more numerous by 1,513; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings was greater by over £949,000 than in that year. The returns are subjoined:—

\* All these establishments employ machinery worked by steam-power.

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1883 AND 1884.

(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	
1883 ...	1,969	829	14	98	...	24	1,004	11,319
1884 ...	2,157	840	19	131	1	22	1,144	11,799
Increase ...	188	11	5	33	1	...	140	480
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1883 ...	30,781	7,712	£ 2,846,154	£ 1,405,195	£ 2,200,266
1884 ...	32,294	7,632	3,137,321	1,961,329	2,302,148
Increase ...	1,513	...	291,167	556,134	101,882
Decrease ...	...	80	...	...	...

Manufactories of all descriptions.

986. 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 1883-4 the number of establishments increased by 165, those using steam or gas by 24, the amount of horse-power by 990, the hands employed by 1,159, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £895,000. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1883 AND 1884.

(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 Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1883 ...	2,612	1,248	16,612	45,698	£ 8,519,486
1884 ...	2,777	1,272	17,602	46,857	9,414,527
Increase ...	165	24	990	1,159	895,041

\* 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 238 in 1883, and 235 in 1884.

987. 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 1883-4. 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 :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1884.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1883-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
<b>BOOKS AND STATIONERY.</b>						
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	7	62,386	100,057	7	661	167,202
Printing establishments * ...	89	202,475	569,797	124	3,084	651,776
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b>						
Organ-building establishments ...	2	3,500	8,050	3	28	6,725
Pianoforte manufactories ...	5	1,700	4,150	6	28	7,800
<b>PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.</b>						
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders	13	5,627	11,550	18	77	38,690
<b>CARVING FIGURES, ETC.</b>						
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c., works	11	3,584	8,900	6	23	8,770
Statuary works ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wood carving, turnery—works ...	10	4,965	10,800	11	54	13,235
<b>DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.</b>						
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	5	51	16,700
Indiarubber stamp manufactories † ...	2	350	1,700	...	...	...

\* Including paper-bag manufactories.

† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.



MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1883-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
<b>PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.</b>						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactories	...	...	...	2	60	27,441
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	...	...	5	26	10,430
<b>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b>						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	2	10	3,000
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.</b>						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	6	76	30,140
Fuze manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Gunmakers	...	...	...	4	14	4,300
Shot manufactories	...	...	...	2	6	4,350
<b>MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.</b>						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	63	1,352	143,720
Bellows manufactories	1	...	...	2	16	2,100
Cutlery, tool—manufactories	3	800	2,400	7	32	12,486
Engine, machine—manufactories	74	115,069	282,025	69	2,415	401,761
Washing-machine manufactories	1	...	...	3	17	3,550
<b>CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.</b>						
Carriage lamp manufactories	3	900	2,950	2	23	3,390
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	162	2,124	256,868
Perambulator manufactories	3	1,750	5,000	2	14	1,910
Saddle, harness—manufactories	47	35,792	81,130	62	593	87,054
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories	4	2,400	6,860	1	...	...
Whip manufactories	3	940	2,950	3	23	2,680
<b>SHIPS AND BOATS.</b>						
Ship, boat—builders	10	3,570	14,614	13	111	15,015
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	3	505	1,100	1	...	...
Floating-dock	1	...	...	6	191	437,018
Graving-docks	3	...	...			
Patent slips	2	...	...			
<b>HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.</b>						
Lime works	21	6,560	17,216	25	235	8,983
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1,600	2	11	4,050
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2,180	...	...	...
<b>FURNITURE.</b>						
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	11	9,000	18,980	13	63	19,030
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	78	1,516	233,254
Earth-closet manufactories	1	...	...	3	30	3,270
Iron-safe manufactories	2	670	970	3	19	3,940
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1,300	5	98	23,600

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1883-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
<b>CHEMICALS.</b>						
Chemical works ... ..	6	£ 25,160	£ 43,600	15	217	£ 85,443
Dye works ... ..	6	1,130	7,150	14	86	24,097
Essential oil manufactories ...	4	1,825	3,900	5	33	4,440
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	12	37,280	58,560	6	121	36,462
Japanners ... ..	...	...	...	2	15	1,855
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	1	...	...	3	22	16,229
Salt works ... ..	8	4,882	10,810	7	42	7,406
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>						
Woollen mills ... ..	10	89,412	168,710	7	694	209,500
<b>DRESS.</b>						
Boot manufactories ... ..	105	355,418	686,922	107	4,088	203,968
Clothing factories ... ..	63	370,181	761,401	87	5,552	347,111
Fur manufactories ... ..	3	4,300	6,900	6	51	5,545
Hat, cap—manufactories ... ..	22	34,753	66,264	21	530	77,675
Hosiery manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	900	5,700	5	53	3,480
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	12	168	46,890
Wig manufactory ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories	18	66,975	102,280	13	523	84,573
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>						
Cheese factories ... ..	28	17,733	31,586	30	130	25,922
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	192,150	258,790	26	593	79,905
Milk condensing works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	3	33	15,315
Biscuit manufactories ... ..	13	106,110	181,840	8	495	39,690
Confectionery works ... ..	8	61,600	88,800	16	431	72,570
Flour mills ... ..	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	140	793	469,757
Jam manufactories ... ..	9	67,480	99,230	17	160	31,523
Macaroni works ... ..	2	125	230	2	4	615
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.*</b>						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	130	823	187,850
Breweries ... ..	81	442,885	780,501	70	860	404,260
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice—works	12	235,355	322,786	14	267	136,275
Distilleries ... ..	6	26,368	44,500	7	64	78,900
Malthouses ... ..	14	67,635	98,000	19	104	64,358
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ...	11	8,450	18,340	9	100	8,410
Sugar, treacle—refineries ... ..	1	...	...	2	200	204,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	13	767	121,610
Vinegar works ... ..	5	8,500	14,600	3	14	4,800

\* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1883-4 was 462.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1883-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments	15	28,303	77,000	26	169	33,842
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	15	50,225	70,845	14	56	16,196
Brush manufactories ... ..	10	21,900	40,800	10	162	19,145
Comb manufactory ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Catgut manufactories ... ..	2	800	2,000	1	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	3	1,700	2,565	1	...	...
Flock manufactories ... ..	4	4,350	7,900	5	91	19,960
Glue, oil—manufactories ... ..	7	8,200	12,700	5	28	16,360
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	2	12	1,280
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	10	58	16,295
Soap, candle—works ... ..	38	288,340	450,924	29	417	158,546
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	156	1,754	295,505
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>						
Bark mills ... ..	8	17,000	25,650	5	18	3,440
Basket-making works ... ..	9	1,670	4,560	11	43	6,885
Blind (window) manufactories ... ..	12	5,500	11,750	11	107	12,265
Broom manufactories * ... ..	2	6,200	13,000	2	40	5,600
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	165	357,232	516,623	195	886	185,844
Churn manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	3	12	2,650
Cooperage works ... ..	24	17,829	35,243	29	200	28,377
Cork manufactories ... ..	2	2,100	3,100	3	13	4,820
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	6	104	10,710
Paper manufactories ... ..	3	24,300	47,370	2	193	89,350
Paper-bag manufactories ‡ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	231	4,101	459,788
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ... ..	12	28,860	47,250	12	64	12,160
<b>COAL.</b>						
Gasworks ... ..	19	97,392	226,116	21	561	1,187,648
Patent fuel factory ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.</b>						
Artificial stone manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ... ..	165	...	137,834	198	1,582	275,651
Filter manufactories ... ..	1	...	...	2	13	4,300
Glass manufactories, works ... ..	9	12,705	41,150	5	187	21,250
Stone-breaking, asphalte, tar-pavement—works	9	10,640	27,783	9	281	16,890
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	43	50,583	104,614	40	639	81,170

\* 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 16,109 in 1883-4.

‡ Included with Printing establishments. See Books and Stationery *ante*.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1883-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
WATER.*						
Ice manufactories ... ..	2	£ 2,000	£ 7,000	3	52	£ 31,500
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	5	1,100	4,300	2	4	1,700
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	23	60,920	105,350	31	346	100,237
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Antimony and tin, &c., smelting works	6	32,396	48,610	5	31	5,460
Asbestos works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bell foundry ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...
Copper-smelting works ... ..	1	...	...	2	48	12,350
Iron and tin works ... ..	61	143,000	247,299	67	1,014	135,385
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	73	214,326	441,894	61	2,260	330,589
Lead works ... ..	5	17,850	23,800	1	...	...
Pyrites works ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...
Type foundry ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...
Wire-working establishments ...	10	3,650	9,800	7	58	10,450
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions †	...	257,910	400,080	...	139	46,257
Total ... ..	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,777	46,857	9,414,527

988. The difference between the value of materials used and articles produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over  $5\frac{1}{3}$  millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures:—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

		£
Value of materials operated upon	...	7,997,745
„ articles produced	...	13,370,836
Increased value	...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.

\* Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of waterworks follows paragraph 990 *post*.

† The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Summary of  
manufac-  
tories at  
three  
periods.

989. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1884 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 30 per cent. between 1874 and 1879, and by 19 per cent. between 1879 and 1884; the hands employed increased by 36 per cent. and 41 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 51 per cent. in the first, and by 38 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1874, 1879, AND  
1884.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1874 ...	1,803	771	11,036	24,411	£ 4,498,209
1879 ...	2,343	908	13,064	33,278	6,798,209
1884 ...	2,777	1,272	17,602	46,857	9,414,527

Waterworks.

990. Extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Morang, Preston, and Essendon, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 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 another considerable stream 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 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 three hundred million gallons, and the cost nearly 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	1,800,000
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000	
	Preston (storage) ...	15,000,000	
	Essendon (storage 1) ...	1,000,000	
	" ( " 2) ...	5,000,000	
	Caulfield ( " ) ...	10,000,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at—	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000	917,419
	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	
	Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at—	Stony Creek (Old) ...	354,000,000	329,283
	" (New) ...	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Newtown ...	500,000	
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	14,692
	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,000,000	232
Tarnagulla ...	Adekate Creek ...	18,000,000	245
	Tarnagulla ...	8,000,000	1,401
Inglewood { (Old) ...	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
	" (New) ...	13,792,000	4,562
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	21,000,000	1,839
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	17,500,000	4,037
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	191,360,000	41,385
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	4,753,869	7,455
	Railway Tank ...	6,000	345
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	4,669
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	3,600
	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	5,000
	Langi-Ghiran ...	15,200,000	40,152
	Mount Cole extension ...	*	10,011
Beaufort ...	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	1,831
	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
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	265,000,000	81,784
Blackwood ...	Lerderderg River ...	64,441,237	1,090

\* 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.	£
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	2,996
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	844
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank No. 1) ...	68,000	7,578
	" (tank No. 2) ...	70,000	4,053
Dunolly ...	Dunolly, Old Lead ...	17,200,000	1,912
	" Township ...	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	42,000,000	13,843
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	15,000
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	1,141
Orville ...	Opossum Gully ...	2,000,000	250
	Quartz Reefs ...	9,725,627	1,229
	Pleasant Creek ...	7,905,750	805
	Four Posts ...	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ...	...	115,434
Service Reservoir ...	2,250,000		
Woodend ...	Newham ...	... *	5,023
Great Western ...	Great Western Dam ...	1,211,662	489
Elaine ...	Lal Lal ...	90,000,000	... †
Sebastopol ...	White Horse Ranges ...	4,830,904	2,862
	Linton ...	8,000,000	2,124
	Haddon ...	3,100,000	1,091
	Happy Valley... ...	2,350,995	623
	Piggoreet ...	600,000	79
	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
Shire of Leigh ...	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	385
	Break-of-Day... ...	4,500,000	424
	Teesdale ...	4,000,000	313
Shire of Tullaroop ...	Chinaman's Flat ...	2,500,000	2,291
Rushworth ...	Rushworth ...	7,000,000	1,760
Homebush ...	Homebush ...	5,000,000	308
Hamilton ...	Hamilton ...	30,000,000	13,498
Melton ...	Melton ...	2,290,000	800
Barry's Reef ...	Barry's Reef ...	120,000	358
	Total ...	13,292,483,932	3,877,485

\* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.



991. The stone quarries returned in 1884 were more numerous by 14 than in 1883, and a large increase took place in nearly all the items connected therewith. The hands employed increased by 262, or by nearly 50 per cent.; the quantity of stone raised increased by 130,000 cubic yards, and its value increased by £29,000. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES, 1883 AND 1884.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Limestone.	Number.	Horse-power.
1883	117	323,071	2,479	5,078	1,510	1,043	5	79
1884	131	419,890	1,585	29,900	1,200	10,600	10	118
Increase	14	96,819	...	24,822	...	9,557	5	39
Decrease	...	...	894	...	310	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1883	610	65,573	12,856	11,983	2,543
1884	872	94,730	20,477	18,228	9,761
Increase	262	29,157	7,621	6,245	7,218

992. According to the estimates of the mining registrars, supplemented by returns of gold purchased in Melbourne from private holders, the gold raised in Victoria in 1883 was 808,530 oz.; but this evidently does not represent the entire quantity, as, by means of returns made to the Mining Department by the managers of banks and others, it has been ascertained that gold was purchased amounting to 1,517 oz. more, or to 810,047 oz. in all, which may be held to be a tolerably close approximation to the whole quantity raised during the year.

993. This quantity is less than that obtained in 1882 by 88,500 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a value of £354,000. The following are the figures for the two years :—

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Twenty-eight of the stone quarries in 1883 and twenty-four in 1884 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1882 ... ..	898,536	3,594,144
1883 ... ..	810,047	3,240,188
Decrease ...	88,489	353,956

Gold raised,  
1871 to  
1883.

994. 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, the yield in that year again showing a considerable falling-off, and being less than in any other year since 1851, except 1877, 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 1883.

			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				

Cause of  
decreased  
yield of  
gold.

995. The decrease in the yield of gold for 1883 is attributed by the Hon. J. F. Levien, Minister of Mines, "partly to the further exhaustion of the auriferous deposits in the older gold-fields, and to a decrease in the yields from quartz lodes at Ballarat, Stawell, Egerton, and Dunolly, and also to the difficulty encountered in the sinking of shafts and opening up of the more recently discovered auriferous leads beneath the basalts in the Smeaton portion of the Ballarat district."\*

Gold raised,  
1851 to  
1883.

996. Carrying on to the end of 1883 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 1,582,000 oz., which is nearly twice the quantity raised in 1883 :—

\* See memorandum dated 15th March, 1884, on page 5 of the *Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1883*; Parliamentary Paper No. 37, Session 1884.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1883.\*

Gold raised in Victoria.		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
		oz.	£
Prior to 1883	...	51,404,103	205,616,412
During 1883	...	810,047	3,240,188
Total	...	52,214,150	208,856,600

997. 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 1882, is estimated to have amounted to 75 million oz., valued at 295 million pounds sterling. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, contains particulars of the quantity and value of the gold produced in each colony during that period. Western Australia is absent from the list, since little, if any, gold has yet been discovered there:—

Gold raised in Australasian colonies.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.†

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1882.		During 1882.		Total.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ...	50,505,567	202,022,268	898,536	3,594,144	51,404,103	205,616,412
New South Wales	9,181,269	34,027,114	129,233	491,594	9,310,502	34,518,708
Queensland ...	3,646,170	13,411,511	230,090	829,655	3,876,260	14,241,166
South Australia	101,575	404,378	15,668	62,466	117,243	466,844
Total of Australia	63,434,581	249,865,271	1,273,527	4,977,859	64,708,108	254,843,130
Tasmania ...	240,029	928,047	49,122	187,337	289,151	1,115,384
New Zealand ...	9,822,755	38,461,423	230,893	921,664	10,053,648	39,383,087
Total of Australasia	73,497,365	289,254,741	1,553,542	6,086,860	75,050,907	295,341,601

\* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† 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.

Gold produce  
of the  
world.

998. 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

Gold derived  
from allu-  
vial and  
quartz  
workings.

999. The returns of the mining surveyors and registrars give an account of 808,530 oz. of the gold which was raised in Victoria during 1883. Of this, 492,823 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 315,707 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of 19,709 oz. in the yield of alluvial workings, and of 36,371 oz. in that of quartz reefs. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 59 and 41 per cent. in 1882, and 60 and 40 per cent. in 1883.

Value of gold  
per miner.

1000. The value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work † fell to its lowest point in 1879, but since then it had been increasing until 1883, when the proportion was lower than in the two preceding years, but was higher than in any other year since 1875. During the 13 years ended with 1883 the average per miner was highest in 1875, when it exceeded that in 1883 by £8 18s. 0½d., and was lowest in 1879, when it was less than that in 1883 by £19 5s. 1¼d. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of those years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER, ‡ 1871 TO 1883.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1871 ...	93	6	1½	1878 ...	82	12	11½
1872 ...	93	17	1½	1879 ...	76	1	2¼
1873 ...	93	16	2½	1880 ...	81	18	11¾
1874 ...	99	8	3	1881 ...	95	11	9½
1875 ...	104	4	4	1882 ...	95	19	7¾
1876 ...	89	19	6¾	1883 ...	95	6	3½
1877 ...	82	6	1¾				

\* *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*, page 220: London, Routledge and Sons, 1884.

† For the number of gold miners at work in 1883, see paragraph 109 *ante*.

‡ These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. I have pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives.

1001. 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 is generally more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last seven years :—

Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1877 TO 1883.

	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 $\frac{3}{4}$
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

1002. Up to the end of June, 1883, £57,146 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; and £18,040 in 1882-3. The Government allow the use of the drills and appliances free of all rent charges, and subsidize companies 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 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.

Diamond drills.

1003. 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 ten years :—

Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1883.

Number.		Horse-power.		Number.		Horse-power.	
1874	1,141	24,866	1879	1,024	22,509		
1875	1,101	24,224	1880	1,030	22,499		
1876	1,081	23,947	1881	1,034	23,379		
1877	1,067	23,416	1882	1,074	24,692		
1878	1,036	22,711	1883	1,087	25,933		

1004. The number of mining machines of all descriptions decreased from 4,149 in 1882 to 3,768 in 1883; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,953,466 in 1882 to £1,897,129 in 1883.

Mining machinery.

Auriferous reefs.

1005. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous as returned by the mining surveyors and registrars is 3,683 in 1882, and 3,779 in 1883. 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.

1006. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be 1,305 square miles in 1882, and 1,354 in 1883. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluvia of the older gold-fields are abandoned by the miners, they are often occupied by agriculturists and gardeners, and ground which one year is included in the area embraced in gold-workings is properly excluded in another.

Average yield of quartz.

1007. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 1,027,826 tons in 1882, and 924,431 tons in 1883. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 0·44 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 12·82 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 10 dwt. 14·12 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Deep quartz mining.

1008. 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, 1,565, and 1,326 feet from the surface; at Sandhurst there are shafts 1,993, 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.

Yield from deep mines.

1009. 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.\*

1010. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1883 was 171, the nominal capital of which was £2,262,293, and the number of shares 3,936,990. These figures are smaller than those for 1882 by 83 in the number of companies registered, by £750,000 in the nominal capital, and by over 1½ million in the number of shares. In the seven years prior to 1883 there were, altogether, 1,494 mining companies registered, with a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £17,256,358, distributed amongst 27,316,852 shares. Gold-mining companies.

1011. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 13,640, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 252,686 acres. Of these leases, 613, for 12,524 acres, were granted in 1883, and 1,698, for 32,083 acres, were in force at the end of that year. Gold-mining leases.

1012. At the end of 1883, 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.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1883.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1883.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Antimony ... ..	16	240
Coal ... ..	16	9,022
Copper and the ores of copper ... ..	9	1,040
Gypsum ... ..	1	18
Lignite ... ..	1	471
Manganese ... ..	1	42
Slate ... ..	2	30
Slate and flagging ... ..	2	28
Ironstone ... ..	2	653
Tin and the ores of tin ... ..	49	4,728
Lead ... ..	3	507
Lead and silver ... ..	2	440
Red ochreous clay ... ..	1	2
Marble ... ..	3	30
Total ... ..	108	17,251

\* See Report of the Acting Secretary for Mines on *Mineral Statistics*, 1883; Parliamentary Paper, No. 37, Session 1884.



Leases for other minerals, 1882 and 1883.

1013. The leases in force at the end of 1883, as shown in the table, were fewer by 27, and the area comprised therein was smaller by 2,369 acres, than at the end of 1882. The leases for antimony mining fell off by 6, and those for tin mining by 27; but those for coal mining were more numerous by 2 than in the previous year.

Minerals other than gold raised.

1014. 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 1883. Of these productions, the value in 1883 amounted to £22,334 :—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD,  
1851 TO 1883.

				£					£
Silver	...	...	...	59,484	Slates	...	...	...	940
Tin	...	...	...	361,074	Gypsum	...	...	...	7
Copper	...	...	...	105,559	Magnesite	...	...	...	12
Antimony	...	...	...	167,495	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	...	...	...	10,901
Lead	...	...	...	4,922	Diamonds	...	...	...	108
Iron	...	...	...	11,636	Sapphires, &c.	...	...	...	630
Coal	...	...	...	14,119					
Lignite	...	...	...	2,895					
Kaolin	...	...	...	7,444					
Flagging	...	...	...	59,761					
					Total	...	...	...	806,987

Miners for minerals other than gold.

1015. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of men engaged in mining for tin and antimony in 1883 as compared with 1882; but miners for ironstone increased from 60 to 168,\* and those for coal from 4 to 48. 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 1883 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

				Number of Miners.					Number of Miners.
Tin	...	...	...	19	Slate and flag	...	...	...	41
Antimony	...	...	...	20	Lignite	...	...	...	12
Ironstone	...	...	...	168					
Kaolin	...	...	...	10					
Lead	...	...	...	4					
Coal	...	...	...	48					
					Total	...	...	...	322

Value of mining lands leased.

1016. The value of lands held under the by-laws of the various mining districts, and under lease from the Crown, is estimated by the Mining Department to have been £7,394,167 in 1882, and £6,909,033 in 1883.

\* A bonus of £1,000 offered by Parliament for the first 500 tons of pig iron produced by the continuous operation of any mine in Victoria was obtained by a Ballarat company in 1880-81. The quantity of iron produced in 1883 was 600 tons.

† For number of gold miners, see paragraph 109 *ante*.

1017. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £22,543 in 1882 and £21,644 in 1883. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

Revenue from gold-fields.

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1883.

					£
Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	5,427
Business licences	...	...	...	...	407
Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands	...	...	...	...	15,092
Water-right and searching licences	...	...	...	...	718
Total	...	...	...	...	21,644

1018. 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, 1883 :—

State aid to mining companies, &c.

					£
Amount advanced, 1875-6	...	...	...	...	1,500
"    "    1877-8	...	...	...	...	250
"    "    1878-9	...	...	...	...	18,800
"    "    1879-80	...	...	...	...	500
Total	...	...	...	...	21,050
Amount repaid, 1880-81	...	£737	}	...	977
"    "    1881-2	...	240		...	977
Balance outstanding	...	...	...	...	20,073

1019. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labour in the year 1883 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

Wages of miners, &c.

RATES OF MINING LABOUR,\* 1883.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager	... £2 to £12	Carpenter	... £2 to £3 12s.
Legal manager	... 10s. to £6	Foreman of shift	... £2 to £3
Mining manager	... £2 to £8	Miner	... £1 10s. to £2 15s.
Engineer	... £2 to £5	Surface man (labourer)	£1 10s. to £2 15s.
Engine-driver	... £2 to £3 10s.	Boy	... 15s. to £2
Pitman	... £2 to £4	Chinese	... 12s. to £2
Blacksmith	... £1 15s. to £3		

1020. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1883 is summarized as follows :—

Value of mining produce.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1883.

					£
Gold	...	...	...	...	3,240,188
Other metals and minerals	...	...	...	...	22,334
Stone from quarries	...	...	...	...	94,730
Total	...	...	...	...	£3,357,252

\* See also table of Wages following paragraph 346 ante.

Agricultural,  
pastoral,  
and mining  
produce.

1021. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last ten 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 pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,  
1874 TO 1883.

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

Agricultural,  
pastoral,  
mining, and  
manufac-  
turing pro-  
duce.

1022. 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 1883 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 1883, amounting in the aggregate to £26,316,400.

Patents

1023. The patents for inventions applied for in 1883 numbered 249, as against 242 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 3,650.

Copyrights.

1024. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December, 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered :—

\* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 947 *ante*.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

‡ See paragraph 988 *ante*.

## COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1883.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.
<b>DESIGNS.</b>			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals ... ..	202	7	209
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	44	...	44
Glass ... ..	8	...	8
Earthenware ... ..	3	...	3
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	28	1	29
Woven fabrics ... ..	12	1	13
Miscellaneous ... ..	15	...	15
<b>LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.</b>			
Literary works ... ..	1,107	369	1,476
Dramatic „ ... ..	64	3	67
Musical „ ... ..	80	2	82
<b>WORKS OF ART.</b>			
Paintings ... ..	4	...	4
Drawings ... ..	20	...	20
Engravings ... ..	753	81	834
Photographs ... ..	901	26	927
Sculpture ... ..	2	...	2
Total ... ..	3,243	490	3,733

1025. 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 *prima 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 1883, 786 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 596 were registered. During the year 1883, the number submitted was 187, and the number registered 148. Trade-marks.

## PART VI.—ACCUMULATION.

1026. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.). Coins and accounts.

1027. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture, was £68,350.\* Royal Mint.

\* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4\*. Session 1880.

Gold  
received at  
Mint.

1028. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1883, nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at nearly 26 millions sterling. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year :—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1883.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			Ounces.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
1878	...	...	569,932	2,267,431
1879	...	...	656,556	2,637,738
1880	...	...	758,721	3,061,820
1881	...	...	692,213	2,792,985
1882	...	...	818,905	3,310,971
1883	...	...	785,716	3,158,420
Total	...	...	6,441,210	25,819,524

Gold  
received,  
1883.

1029. It will be observed that the gold received in 1883 was less by 33,189 ounces than the quantity in 1882, but was more than in any previous year. After that in the two years named, the largest quantity was received in 1880, but this was less than the quantity in 1883 by 26,995 ounces.

Gold issued  
from Mint.

1030. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 393,000 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns.\* The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1883.

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
Total	...	...	...	...	...
	23,176,600	393,000	588,534	2,445,689	25,818,789

\* The sovereign contains  $\frac{22}{24}$  or '916 of fine gold. Its standard weight is 7.9880 grammes or 123.27447 grains troy, and its least current weight is 7.983 grammes or 122.5 grains. According to experiments and calculations 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, and becomes light in 18 years from date of issue.

1031. It will be noticed that the value of coined gold issued in 1883 Gold issued,  
1883. was less than that in 1882 by £499,000, and was also less than that in any year since 1875, except 1877. This is due to the largely-increased issue in recent years of gold in the form of bullion, of which the value in 1883 exceeded one million pounds sterling, being half as much again as in 1882.

1032. Over a series of years, the amount of gold issued from the Mint Difference  
of gold  
received  
and issued. 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 £735 than the value of the gold received.

1033. More than three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint, since Victorian  
and other  
gold minted. 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 1883 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,  
1872 TO 1883.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria ... ..	4,300,334	664,142	4,964,476
New South Wales ... ..	6,077	169	6,246
Queensland ... ..	1,693	480	2,173
South Australia ... ..	110,167	13,749	123,916
Tasmania ... ..	214,127	46,140	260,267
New Zealand ... ..	988,260	56,294	1,044,554
Natal ... ..	1,490	241	1,731
Unknown ... ..	33,346	4,501	37,847
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,655,494</b>	<b>785,716</b>	<b>6,441,210</b>

1034. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per Mint  
charges. ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allow-  
ances.

1035. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Mint  
receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

1036. 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 ten financial years ended with 1882-3, 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 56 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss to the country of £47,500:—

## MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,\* 1873-4 TO 1882-3.

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
Total ...	85,191	132,711	47,520	55·78

Mint  
receipts,&c.  
Melbourne,  
Sydney, and  
London.

1037. In 1883, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the Sydney Mint by a much larger proportion than in the Melbourne Mint; whilst in the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase

\* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure in the earlier years are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.



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, 1883.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.†	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	11,292	15,897	4,605	40·78
Sydney ...	7,009	13,119	6,110	87·17
London ...	247,523	111,809	—135,714	—54·83

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

1038. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1883, 13,633,505 ounces‡ of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,703,356 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales ; 3,351,028 ounces, or nearly a fourth, in Queensland ; 1,998,533 ounces, or rather more than a seventh, in New Zealand ; and 1,437,865 ounces, or nearly a ninth, in Victoria. In the same period, 47,098,500 sovereigns, 4,561,000 half-sovereigns, and bullion to the value of £2,541,812, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £51,920,812. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 520 ounces of Victorian gold has been coined in Sydney.

1039. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1883 was 374,141 ounces, valued at £1,353,665, more than half of which was produced in Queensland, nearly a third in New South Wales, and nearly an eleventh in New Zealand. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,342,610, consisting of 1,108,000 sovereigns, 220,000 half-sovereigns, and gold bullion valued at £124,610. The value of coin and bullion issued was less by nearly two millions

\* The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1883 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. 3¼d. 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 30 per cent. in the last five years.—(See Annual Report of London Mint for 1883, 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.

‡ Including 95,835 ounces of coin.

sterling in 1882, and by over one and four-fifth million sterling in 1883, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London  
Mint, 1883.

1040. 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 and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of twenty-three different denominations issued from that Mint in 1883:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1883.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Gold—Half-sovereigns ... ..	2,870,457	1,435,228	10	0
„ Silver—Half-crowns ... ..	2,982,779	372,847	7	6
„ „ Florins... ..	3,555,667	355,566	14	0
„ „ Shillings ... ..	7,281,450	364,072	10	0
„ „ Sixpences ... ..	4,986,558	124,663	19	0
„ „ Fourpences* ... ..	5,096	84	18	8
„ „ Threepences ... ..	4,374,459	54,680	14	9
„ „ Twopences* ... ..	7,232	60	5	4
„ „ Pence* ... ..	11,673	48	12	9
„ Bronze—Pence ... ..	6,237,438	25,989	6	6
„ „ Half-pence ... ..	3,000,725	6,251	10	2½
„ „ Farthings ... ..	1,128,680	1,175	14	2
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents ... ..	137,500	5,156	5	0
„ „ Ten cents ... ..	550,000	10,312	10	0
„ „ Five cents ... ..	550,000	5,156	5	0
Mauritius, Silver—Twenty cents ... ..	50,000	833	6	8
„ „ Ten cents ... ..	100,000	833	6	8
„ Bronze—Five cents ... ..	100,000	416	13	4
„ „ Two cents ... ..	250,000	416	13	4
„ „ Cents ... ..	500,000	416	13	4
Straits Settlements, Silver—Twenty cents ... ..	200,000	7,500	0	0
„ „ „ Ten cents ... ..	160,000	3,000	0	0
„ „ „ Five cents ... ..	80,000	750	0	0
Total ... ..	39,119,714	2,775,461	16	2½

Sovereigns  
not coined  
since 1880.

1041. It will be observed that no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1883, and, as a matter of fact, none have been struck at that establishment since 1880, the sovereigns coined at the colonial Mints having apparently been sufficient to meet all requirements.

Large silver  
coinage,  
1883.

1042. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1883 represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,272,025, which, it is stated, is a larger amount than had been represented by the silver

\* Maundy money only.

coinage of any year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

1043. In addition to the unusually large silver coinage just referred to, the following silver coinages, which could not at the time be undertaken by the London Mint in consequence of the reorganization of the buildings and machinery, were executed for the colonies named by a private firm in Birmingham, under the supervision of the Mint Department. The Mint authorities, however, have intimated to the Colonial Office that in future all such coinages will be undertaken by them :—

Coins struck by private firm.

SILVER COINS STRUCK IN BIRMINGHAM, 1883.

Colony.						Nominal Value.
						Dollars.
Straits Settlements.—Twenty, ten, and five cent pieces						102,000
Hong Kong.—Twenty, ten, and five cent pieces						50,000
Canada.—Twenty-five, ten, and five cent pieces						300,000
Total						452,000

1044. The fluctuations in the gold coinage at the London Mint have been very great for years past, its value having ranged from £15,000,000 in 1872 to as little as £35,000 in 1879; and in 1881 and 1882 no gold whatever was coined there.\* This will be seen by the following figures, which show the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 12 years :—

London Mint, 1872 to 1883

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1872 TO 1883.

£			£		
1872	...	15,261,436	1879	...	35,050
1873	...	3,384,564	1880	...	4,150,058
1874	...	1,461,564	1881	...	Nil
1875	...	243,247	1882	...	Nil
1876	...	4,696,700	1883	...	1,435,228
1877	...	981,400	Total	...	£33,914,316
1878	...	2,265,114			

1045. 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

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

\* 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.

following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last five years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1883.

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
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
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1883	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
	1883	...	...	...	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1882	...	...	...	...
	1883	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1880	...	...	...	...
	1881	...	...	...	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1883	...	...	...	...
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

Gold coin issued in Foreign countries.

1046. 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 FROM MINTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Value.
		£
British India ... ..	1882-3	17,494
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1883	541,304
Belgium ... ..	1882	417,848
France ... ..	1881	86,680
Germany ... ..	1883	4,414,373
Italy ... ..	1882	5,580,922
Portugal ... ..	1883	44,665
Spain ... ..	1883	668,857
Sweden and Norway ... ..	1883	130,458
Japan ... ..	1881-2	160,729
Russia ... ..	1881	4,297,807
United States ... ..	1882-3	7,486,860

1047. A comparison with former figures\* will show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1883 far exceeded that issued in the years named from the Mints of any of the countries referred to except Germany, Italy, Russia, and the United States. Gold coined in Victoria and other countries.

1048. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£23,224,716), less the value of that imported (£1,356,539), has amounted to £21,868,177, or less by £1,504,923 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1883, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,251,278, and the value of that imported to £166,768. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :— Exports of gold coin.

## EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1883.

Ceylon ... ..	£ 714,570†	Tasmania ... ..	£ 25,000
United Kingdom ... ..	703,348	Fiji ... ..	3,000
New South Wales ... ..	555,000	Hong Kong ... ..	200
New Zealand ... ..	160,000		
France ... ..	55,160	Total ... ..	£2,251,278
South Australia ... ..	35,000		

1049. 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 1883, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :— Australian coinage at Bank of England.

\* See table following paragraph 1030 *ante*.

† The coin exported to Ceylon is probably, for the most part, intended for England, as exports by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are entered for Ceylon and there transhipped.

‡ In the early part of 1884, gold amounting to over a million sterling was shipped from London to Australia, for the purpose of strengthening the reserves of the Australasian Banks. It is understood that none of this gold was intended for or rested in Victoria.

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
Total ...	20,417,600	13,522,000	33,939,600	22,343,000	11,596,600†

Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

1050. It will be noticed that in the nine years named in the table nearly two-thirds of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year.

Number of banks.

1051. During 1883 there were 12‡ banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 351 branches or agencies. In 1878 there were 13, and, in 1873, 10 banks of issue in the colony.

Rates of exchange.

1052. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1883, 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
London .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	13s. 9d. to 16s. 5½d. per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	4 per cent. premium to 2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium, to 2s. per rupee	
New South Wales	2s. 3d. to 5s. p. 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 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	2s. 9d. to 10s. p. cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

\* 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.

‡ One of these—the Oriental Bank Corporation—stopped payment on the 3rd May, 1884. Its Victorian business had, up to the last, been large and profitable.

1053. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at the first period, but about the same as at the middle period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
Under 65 days ...	Per Cent. 5 to 6	Per Cent. 7 to 8	Per Cent. 7 to 7½
65 to 95 „ ...	5½ to 7	7 to 8	7 to 8
95 to 125 „ ...	6½ to 8	8 to 9	8 to 9
Over 125 „ ...	7 to 9	9 to 10	8 to 10

Rates of discount

1054. For overdrafts, the average bank rate was 10 per cent. in 1873 and 1878, and 9 per cent. in 1883.

Interest on overdrafts.

1055. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:—

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Notes in circulation ...	£ 1,452,908	£ 1,281,134	£ 1,426,686
Bills in circulation ...	79,097	60,133	50,205
Balances due to other banks ...	280,439	268,019	320,649
Deposits not bearing interest * ...	5,461,737	4,602,578	5,995,543
„ bearing interest * ...	6,818,814	11,504,003	18,063,626
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,092,995</b>	<b>17,715,867</b>	<b>25,856,709</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,435,239	2,094,739	2,984,857
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	480,763	293,233	260,615
Landed property ...	653,138	872,079	988,215
Notes and bills of other banks ...	171,925	137,812	134,282
Balances due from other banks	319,024	267,993	380,401
Debts due to the banks † ...	15,883,870	22,430,329	26,994,137
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,943,959</b>	<b>26,096,185</b>	<b>31,742,507</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>			
Capital stock paid up ...	8,366,250	9,188,653	9,597,750
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	10·746 per cent.	11·533 per cent.	11·273 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	449,500	529,856	540,982
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,311,065	2,950,743	3,233,073

\* Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1873 and 1878, but in 1883 consisted of £513,736 not bearing interest, and £61,322 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.



Liabilities,  
assets, &c.,  
compared  
at three  
periods.

1056. Both liabilities and assets show a large increase at each successive period as compared with the previous one. Under the former head it will be observed that the note circulation\* remained almost stationary, as also did the deposits not bearing interest, but the amount of interest-bearing deposits was nearly three times as large at the last period as it was at the first. Under the head of assets, notwithstanding the large increase in the total shown at each successive period, the amount of coin and bullion held was much smaller at the second, and only slightly larger at the last, than at the first period; but debts due to the banks, being chiefly advances made by them, increased largely at each successive period. It will also be noticed that the advances exceeded the deposits in 1873 by about £3,600,000, in 1878 by as much as £6,300,000, and in 1883 by only £2,900,000. The capital and reserve were greater at the last than at the middle period by £700,000, or 6 per cent., and greater than at the first period by £2,150,000, or 20 per cent.

Percentage  
of items of  
liabilities  
and assets.

1057. 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.

—	1873.	1878.	1883.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ... ..	10·31	7·23	5·52
Bills in circulation ... ..	·56	·34	·19
Balances due to other banks ...	1·99	1·51	1·24
Deposits not bearing interest † ...	38·76	25·98	23·19
„ bearing interest † ...	48·38	64·94	69·86
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	12·21	8·03	9·40
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	2·41	1·12	·82
Landed property ... ..	3·28	3·34	3·09
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·86	·53	·42
Balances due from other banks...	1·60	1·03	1·20
Debts due to the banks ...	79·64	85·95	85·07
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* 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 3½ per cent. per annum. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

† In 1883, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was ¼ per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was about 2 per cent. There is reason to believe that in 1878 these proportions were about the same as, and in 1873 much higher than, in 1883.

1058. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Analysis of bank returns.

The liabilities amounted to	...	{	70·66 per cent. of the assets in	1873
			67·89           "                   "	1878
			81·46           "                   "	1883
Coin and bullion formed	...	{	14·62 per cent. of the assets in	1873
			9·15           "                   "	1878
			10·23          "                   "	1883
The paid-up capital was equal to		{	41·95 per cent. of the assets in	1873
			35·21           "                   "	1878
			30·24           "                   "	1883
			59·36 per cent. of the liabilities in	1873
			51·87           "                   "	1878
			37·12           "                   "	1883
Of the moneys deposited	...	{	55·53 per cent. bore interest in	1873
			71·42           "                   "	1878
			75·08           "                   "	1883

1059. It will be observed that in 1883 the liabilities bore a much larger proportion to the assets than at either of the former periods ; that the coin and bullion bore a somewhat larger proportion to the assets than at the middle, but a much smaller one than at the first, period ; that the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion to both assets and liabilities than at either of the former periods ; and that the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest gradually increased from little more than half at the first period to over three-quarters at the last period of the total amount on deposit.

Former periods and 1883 compared.

1060. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1873. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1878, and from 5½ to 6 per cent. in 1883. The rate in the latter year was on the whole higher than in 1882, when it ranged from 4 to 6 per cent. 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.

1061. 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 of the next year to 3 per cent., which was the lowest point reached. In November, 1881, the rate rose to 4 per cent., and afterwards, in August, 1882, to 5 per cent., since when it has ranged

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits

\* "Record" for July, 1884, page 305.

from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent. The following are the periods at which the changes took place :—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR TWELVE MONTHS,  
1880 TO 1884.

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 ... ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	”
December, 1882, to July, 1884 ... ..	6	”
July, 1884 ... ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	”

Government  
moneys  
with the  
banks.

1062. At the end of 1883 the amount of Government moneys in the various banks standing to the credit of the public account was smaller than it had been at the end of any year since 1878. The following are the amounts and the proportions they bore to the whole amounts on deposit during the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

GOVERNMENT MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1883.

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	...	...	...	489,954	2·04

Banks in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1884.

1063. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† 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 :—

\* Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

† 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).

‡ “*Record*” for June, 1884, page 271.

## BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1884.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				Total.
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.*	
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	12	1,505,700	57,540	261,060	25,673,010	27,497,310
New South Wales	13	1,723,550	64,100	484,940	24,643,580	26,916,170
Queensland ...	7	574,400	133,880	338,460	6,254,980	7,301,720
South Australia	9	580,960	13,180	80,590	4,837,100	5,511,830
Western Australia	4	30,890	1,420	24,900	621,380	678,590
Tasmania ...	5	165,470	36,410	17,870	3,628,700	3,848,450
New Zealand ...	6	960,200	61,840	26,320	9,303,670	10,352,030
Total ...	56	5,541,170	368,370	1,234,140	74,962,420	82,106,100

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to the Banks.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	3,447,080	1,000,770	139,010	393,660	27,564,960	32,545,480
New South Wales	3,276,490	803,960	123,700	3,335,870†	26,573,120	34,113,140
Queensland ...	1,181,340	286,960	20,470	149,710	8,535,220	10,173,700
South Australia	920,730	356,590	66,840	170,630	10,525,490	12,040,280
Western Australia	131,040	24,460	2,210	13,540	800,390	971,640
Tasmania ...	497,170	56,680	1,290	323,910	2,680,930	3,559,980
New Zealand ...	1,886,580	435,320	49,190	37,890	15,840,870	18,249,850
Total ...	11,340,430	2,964,740	402,710	4,425,210	92,520,980	111,654,070

1064. It will be noticed that, although the bank liabilities are smaller, the bank assets are larger, in New South Wales than in Victoria. This arises from the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £3,336,000 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, no doubt embraces capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies. Irrespective of this item, the assets of the Victorian banks represent a much larger amount than the assets of the banks of New South Wales or of any other Australasian colony.

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1065. 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 84 per cent. of the assets, which (excluding New South Wales, in which, as has been just stated,

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

\* Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £1,031,658, and in New Zealand to £337,445.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

the mode of keeping the accounts is different) is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, and the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1884.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	45·77	5. New South Wales ...	78·90*
2. New Zealand ...	56·72	6. Victoria ...	84·49
3. Western Australia ...	69·86	7. Tasmania ...	108·01
4. Queensland ...	71·77		

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

1066. Coin and bullion bear a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Victoria than they do to those of New South Wales, South Australia, or New Zealand, but not so high a one as they do in the other three colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1884.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Tasmania ...	13·96	5. New Zealand ...	10·34
2. Western Australia... ..	13·48	6. New South Wales ...	9·60
3. Queensland ...	11·61	7. South Australia ...	7·65
4. Victoria ...	10·59		

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

1067. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES † NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1884.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ... ..	6,310,560	19,362,450	24·58	75·42
New South Wales ... ..	7,508,160	17,135,420	30·47	69·53
Queensland ... ..	2,128,170	4,126,810	34·02	65·98
South Australia ... ..	1,623,700	3,213,400	33·57	66·43
Western Australia ... ..	191,630	429,750	30·84	69·16
New Zealand ... ..	3,370,810	5,932,860	36·23	63·77

\* 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 high as 87 per cent., which would place that colony below Victoria.

† Exclusive of Tasmania.

‡ Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £1,031,658, of which £65,858 did not bear, and £965,800 bore, interest; and amounting in New Zealand to £337,445, all of which bore interest.

1068. It will be seen that a much larger proportion of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, and that New South Wales and Western Australia come next to Victoria in this respect, whilst the proportion is lowest in New Zealand. Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1069. The following statement, taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,\* shows the capital and profits of the twenty-eight banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December, 1883:— Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1883.

	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up ... ..	15,513,691	0	0
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	6,010,662	0	0
Capital and reserved profits ... ..	21,524,353	0	0†
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year) ...	909,130	0	0
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital		11	14 4

1070. 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 1883, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates ‡ :— Savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1883.

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 ...	217	65,735	1,032,132	15 14 0
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	13	70,354	1,785,990	25 7 9
Total ... ..	230	136,089	2,818,122	20 14 2

1071. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the savings banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to 59 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, 1884, page 161.

† 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, 1883.

Locality.				Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.
					£
Melbourne and Suburbs	...	...	...	80,458	1,712,532
Remainder of the Colony	...	...	...	55,631	1,105,590
Total				136,089	2,818,122

Savings banks, 1872 to 1883.

1072. In the twelve-year period, 1872 to 1883, 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 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 1883 (£20 14s. 2d.) was exceeded in all the years of the period except 1878, 1879, and 1880. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the last twelve years:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1883.

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

Classification of depositors according to balances.

1073. Nearly three-fourths of the depositors in 1882, and over three-fourths in 1883, had less than £20 to their credit, and about a ninth had from £20 to £50. In the latter, as compared with the former year, a satisfactory increase appears in the number of depositors of amounts under £100, 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 £100 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, 1882 AND 1883.

Classification.	1882.		1883.	
	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.
Under £20 ... ..	90,611	73·92	103,531	76·08
£20 to £50 ... ..	13,483	11·00	15,500	11·39
£50 to £100... ..	8,373	6·83	8,829	6·49
£100 to £150 ... ..	4,184	3·41	3,926	2·88
£150 to £200 ... ..	2,267	1·85	1,904	1·40
£200 and upwards ... ..	3,666	2·99	2,399	1·76
Total... ..	122,584	100·00	136,089	100·00

1074. 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.

1075. The following 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 at the middle of 1883,\* has been based for the most part upon a table compiled by Mr. John Alsop, Actuary to the Melbourne Savings Bank, and published in the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:— Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, JUNE, 1883.\*

(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 ... ..	137,093	14·95	£ 2,818,435	£ s. d. 20 11 2
New South Wales ... ..	66,604	7·90	2,805,856	42 2 7
Queensland ... ..	26,642	9·94	1,086,685	40 15 9
South Australia ... ..	46,388	15·51	1,500,249	32 6 9
Western Australia ... ..	1,904	6·19	24,838	13 0 10
Tasmania ... ..	17,231	13·86	380,343	22 1 6
New Zealand ... ..	69,966	13·22	1,687,739	24 2 5
Total ... ..	365,828	12·17	10,304,145	28 3 3

\* The figures for Western Australia are for the 31st December, 1882.

Rate of  
Interest in  
Australasian  
savings  
banks.

1076. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of saving banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but, according to Mr. Alsop's table already referred to, 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 5 and 6 per cent. In Queensland, the rate is 4 and 5 per cent.; in South Australia,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in New Zealand, 5 per cent. in the General and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  and 4 per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks. Only in Tasmania is any rate quoted below that of Victoria, viz.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  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

1077. In proportion to population, the number of depositors appears to be greatest in South Australia, and next in Victoria. New South Wales stands sixth 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. | 5. Queensland.        |
| 2. Victoria.        | 6. New South Wales.   |
| 3. Tasmania.        | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand.     |                       |

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
average  
amount of  
deposits.

1078. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of New South Wales and Queensland 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. New South Wales. | 5. Tasmania.          |
| 2. Queensland.      | 6. Victoria.          |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand.     |                       |

Life assur-  
ance.

1079. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1882 and 1883 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,\* to which valuable publication I often acknowledge my indebtedness. It contains a summary of the results of ten offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies :—

\* "Record" for January, 1884, page 28.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 AND 1883.

Particulars.	1882.	1883.	Increase.*	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year †—				
Assurances & endowments No.	25,984	26,520	536	2·06
„ „ amount assured £	7,018,896	7,285,103	266,207	3·79
Annuities ... No.	28	32	4	14·29
„ amount per annum £	1,609	2,162	553	34·37
Premiums, single ... £	17,048	21,355	4,307	25·28
„ annual ... £	241,685	247,455	5,770	2·39
Funds at beginning of the year ... £	5,011,742	5,815,919	804,177	16·05
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	197,634	206,523	8,889	4·50
Renewal „ ... £	952,416	1,025,811	73,395	7·71
Consideration for annuities £	13,080	18,228	5,148	39·36
Interest... £	328,794	351,034	22,240	6·76
Other ... £	586	730	144	24·57
Disbursements—				
Claims and surrenders ... £	416,327	414,939	-1,388	-·33
Annuities ... £	9,108	9,413	305	3·35
Bonuses and dividends ... £	13,736	4,124	-9,612	-69·98
Expenses ... £	249,162	286,920	37,758	15·15
Funds at end of the year ... £	5,815,919	6,702,847	886,928	15·25

NOTE.—One company had furnished the information for 1883 for only six months.

1080. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £1,492,510 in 1882, and to £1,602,326 in 1883, and the total disbursements to £688,333 and £715,396. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £804,177 in the former and £886,930 in the latter year.

1081. In 1882, the working expenses amounted to 17 per cent., and in 1883 to 18 per cent., of the total receipts.

1082. The average rate of interest realized on the total funds was 6·07 per cent. in 1882, and 5·89 per cent in 1883.

1083. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1883 and similar periods of 1884 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:—

\* 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.

## PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1883 AND 1884.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1883.						
6	April 1 and October 1	7,000,000*	101-106	100-105	100-106	102-104
5	January 1 and July 1	2,107,000	106-108	107-109	107-109	108-110
6	" "	850,000	110-112	112-114	110-112	114-116
4	" "	4,500,000	98½-99	100¼-100¾	98½-99	101-102
4½	" "	5,000,000	106-106½	107-107½	104½-105½	108-108½
4	" "	4,000,000	98¾-99¼	100¼-100¾	98½-99	101½-102
4	April 1 and October 1	2,000,000†	...	...	...	100¾-100⅝
Total ...		25,457,000				
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				

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

1084. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named:—

## PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1883 AND 1884.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		January.	April.	July.	October.
1883.						
6	April and October...	236,600‡	99-100	99-100	-100	...
6	" "	580,620	100-101	101-	100-	101
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	...	-102	...	103
5	January and July ...	312,900	...	...	...	102
4	April and October...	642,882§	-102	100-101½	100-101	99½-100½
Total ...		2,179,102				
1884.						
6	April and October...	580,620	101-102	100-101	100-100¾	100-101¼
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	106½-	...	...	...
5	January and July ...	312,900	102-	...	102-103½	...
4	April and October ...	642,882§	-100	-100½	99-100	99-100
Total ...		1,942,502				

NOTE.—See footnote to last table.

\* £3,587,500 paid off on 1st October, 1883, and £812,500 on 1st October, 1884.

† Inscrutable as stock. The £2,000,000 was floated on 3rd July, 1883, and the last £4,000,000 loan on the 22nd January, 1884.—See table following paragraph 330 *ante*. ‡ Paid off on 1st October, 1883.

§ Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

1085. 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 1883, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

## MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1883.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land ... ..	6,979	5,261,633	5,379	3,600,574
Live stock ... ..	718	404,696	69	177,239
Wool ... ..	352	229,606	2	845
Crops ... ..	974	125,185	...	...
Total ... ..	9,023	6,021,120	5,450	3,778,658

1086. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the fourteen years ended with 1883 were as follow:—

## MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1883.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120

1087. It will be observed that a sudden increase in the transactions and in the amount advanced took place in 1878, and a still further increase in 1879, the latter being partly accounted for by the liens on growing crops, which were first legalized in November, 1878,\* and first appear in the returns for 1879. Since 1879, there has been a steady falling-off in the number of transactions, but not a corresponding decrease in the amount advanced. That amount in 1883, however, was less than in the two previous years.

1088. In 1883 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 77 and 69 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. The number of releases of live stock and wool is small as compared with

\* Under Act 42 Vict. No. 618.

the number of mortgages and liens, and of crops not one release was registered ; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock  
and wool  
mortgaged.

1089. The live stock mortgaged in 1883 consisted of 630,120 sheep, 20,776 head of cattle, 2,261 horses, and 91 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 887,796. The live stock released consisted of 365,630 sheep, 6,545 cattle, and 513 horses ; and the fleeces released numbered 5,169.

Difference  
between  
mortgages  
and releases,  
1861 to 1883.

1090. During the twenty-three years ended with 1883, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £83,144,967, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £43,830,619. The balance is £39,314,348, or about half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

1091. The number of bills of sale filed, and the amount secured, also the number of those satisfied, and the amount paid off, in the last ten years, were as follow :—

#### BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1883.

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

Decrease in  
bills of sale.

1092. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration.

Contracts  
for sale and  
letting.

1093. 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 seven years, were as follow:—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1883.

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	

1094. 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.

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

1095. 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. Forty-eight such institutions sent in returns of their operations during 1882 and 1883, as against 49 in 1881, 47 in 1880, and 56 in 1879. The following are the principal items furnished for the five years. It should be borne in mind that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

Building societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1879 TO 1883.

—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of societies ...	56	47	49	48	48
Number of members ...	19,053	18,052	18,883	18,356	20,033
Amount advanced during the year	£489,312	£564,411	£805,551	£1,040,965	£1,089,480
Income during the year	£1,068,116	£1,040,926	£1,224,221	£1,408,764	£1,326,973
Working expenses during the year	£31,321	£31,166	£32,210	£33,126	£36,261
Assets at date of balancing	£2,914,077	£2,804,295	£2,853,970	£3,335,186	£3,675,941
Liabilities at date of balancing	£2,345,995	£2,352,808	£2,432,617	£2,716,058	£3,082,794
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£742,542	£829,941	£836,327	£1,038,034	£1,336,956



Advances by  
and income  
of building  
societies.

1096. In 1883, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was slightly larger than in 1882, over a fourth more than in 1881, nearly double that in 1880, and more than double that in 1879. The aggregate income of building societies, in which the deposits received are not included, was less by over £80,000 than in 1882, but larger than in any of the other years.

Working  
expenses of  
building  
societies.

1097. The working expenses of building societies usually amount to less than 3 per cent. of their income. The exact proportion was 2·93 per cent. in 1879; 2·99 per cent. in 1880; 2·63 per cent. in 1881; 2·35 per cent. in 1882; and 2·73 per cent. in 1883; or an average of 2·74 per cent. in all the years.

Rates of  
interest in  
building  
societies.

1098. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1879, from 6 to 8 per cent., in 1880 from 5 to 7½ per cent., in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to 6½ per cent., and in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent. Some societies during the past year have allowed as much as 5 per cent. on deposits at call.

Deposits  
with  
building  
societies.

1099. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1883 amounted in the aggregate to £1,337,000, or £300,000 more than was on deposit at the end of 1882. They exceeded in 1883 the amount advanced by nearly £250,000.

Total  
moneys on  
deposit.

1100. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

#### MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1879 TO 1883.

Amount deposited with—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ... ..	16,426,165	17,972,703	21,151,910	23,625,093	24,059,169
Savings banks ...	1,520,296	1,661,409	2,569,438	3,121,246	2,818,122
Building societies	742,542	829,941	836,327	1,038,034	1,336,956
Total ... ..	18,689,003	20,464,053	24,557,675	27,784,373	28,214,247

Moneys on  
deposit,  
1883.

1101. It will be observed that the moneys known to be on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly twenty-eight and a quarter millions sterling, or nearly ten millions more than in 1879, four years previously.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

1102. 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.

1103. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them 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. Lands under the Statute.

1104. 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, 1883, was £81,052, of which £50,000 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. Assurance fund.

1105. An increase took place in the extent of land brought under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301), but a decrease in the fees received and in most of the other business transacted, in 1883 as compared with 1882. The following were the transactions in the two years:— Transactions under the Land Statute, 1882 and 1883.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1882 AND 1883.

			1882.		1883.
Applications to bring land under the Act	...	number	1,534	...	1,356
Extent of land included	... ..	acres	54,065	...	46,158
Land brought under the Statute—					
By application	... ..	acres	45,984	...	68,884
" "	... ..	value	£1,347,137	...	1,420,232
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... ..	acres	442,099	...	472,536
" "	... ..	value	£598,079	...	564,504
Certificates of title issued	... ..	number	16,752	...	16,478
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	... ..	"	25,931	...	24,331
Registering proprietors	... ..	"	43	...	5
Other transactions†	... ..	"	24,905	...	25,626
Forms sold	... ..	"	349	...	414
Fees received	... ..	"	£39,017	...	37,599

\* 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.

† Not including copies of documents supplied.

Proportion of land under the Statute. 1106. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1883 was 9,590,354 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £26,321,828. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1883 was 13,529,036 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. 1107. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 831,612 acres, valued at about 15 millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 8,758,742 acres, valued at nearly 11¼ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.\*

Transactions in Equity. 1108. The business in Equity was generally heavier in 1883 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

#### TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1882 AND 1883.

	1882.	1883.
Suits by bill ... .. number	65	81
Petitions filed ... ..	10	15
Commissions issued ... ..	4	4
Decrees issued ... ..	47	38
Orders issued ... ..	112	132
Reports issued ... ..	14	20
Writs of injunction issued ... ..	4	...
Writs of <i>ne exeat coloniâ</i> issued ... ..	1	...
Conveyances settled by Master ... ..	1	...
Recognizances entered into ... ..	4	5
Rolls filed ... ..	43	40

Probates and letters of administration. 1109. In 1883, as compared with 1882, 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 1882 was £2,051, and in 1883, £2,089. The following are the figures for those years:—

#### PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.†		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1882 ...	1,018	£ 2,799,695	680	£ 683,243	1,698	£ 3,482,938
1883 ...	1,038	3,152,386	756	595,958	1,794	3,748,344
Increase	20	352,691	76	...	96	265,406
Decrease	...	...	...	87,285	...	...

\* See paragraph 1103 *ante*.

† Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

1110. During the nineteen years ended with 1883, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly thirty-nine millions sterling (£38,628,521). Value of property bequeathed.

1111. 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 probate, &c., duties.

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 „

1112. The amount realized by the State in 1883 from duties on estates of deceased persons exceeded that in 1882 by £17,880, and was also much above that in any of the previous 12 years. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last thirteen years :— Amount of probate, &c., duties.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1883.

			£				£
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				

1113. The intestate estates, respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1882, numbered 220; those in 1883 numbered 238. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £30,179 in the former and to £34,589 in the latter year.† The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £37,206 in 1882 and £38,625 in 1883. In the thirteen years 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

† These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1109 *ante*.

ended with 1883, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,888, and their estimated value £536,134. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the thirteen years was £527,456.

Divorce and matrimonial.

1114. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were as many as 25 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1883 as against only 9 in 1882. There were also 2 decrees for judicial separation in 1883 and 3 in the previous year. The following was the business done in the two years:—

#### DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1882 AND 1883.

		1882.	1883.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	... number	29	37
„ judicial separation	... „	9	7
„ alimony	... „	6	5
Decrees for dissolution of marriage	... „	9	25
„ judicial separation	... „	3	2
„ alimony	... „	2	3

Divorces in twenty-two years.

1115. 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, 177 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 40 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

1116. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages being 3·74 petitions in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 16·1 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being about one-half in the former, but only about three-sevenths in the latter.

Fees in Equity, &c.

1117. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £1,284 in 1882, and to £1,014 in 1883; those on Probates amounted to £1,412 in 1882, and to £1,454 in 1883; those in Divorce amounted to £134 in 1882, and to £175 in 1883.

Collections in Lunacy.

1118. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £13,683 in 1882 to £16,478 in 1883.

Insolvencies.

1119. In the sixteen years ended with 1883, over twelve thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to nearly 10 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared slightly

exceeding 5 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 1883.

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
Total ... ..	12,039	9,902,384	5,159,963	4,742,421

1120. 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 54 per cent. of the latter, in 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 sixteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 52 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Proportion of liabilities to assets.

1121. 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 less business was done in 1883 than in 1882, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the number of transactions and the amount of fees received in the last two years :—

Registrar-General.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1882 AND 1883.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Registry ... ..	20,089	16,300	£ 5,713	£ 4,859
Companies Statute ... ..	6,060	3,475	1,463	946
Bills and contracts of sale ... ..	7,018	6,695	351	335
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates ...	1,565	1,800	390	445
Patents ... ..	572	525	1,760	1,892
Copyrights ... ..	265	491	36	56
Trade-marks ... ..	387	529	403	643
Searches in connexion with the above ...	22,820	17,124	1,606	1,294
Miscellaneous fees ... ..	...	...	182	59
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>58,776</b>	<b>46,939</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>10,529</b>

Offences reported.

1122. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1882 and 1883 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 4 per cent. more in 1883 than in 1882:—

## OFFENCES REPORTED, 1882 AND 1883.

Offences in respect to which—	1882.	1883.	Increase.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	20,811	21,900	1,089
2. „ „ apprehended by the police ...	26,423	27,074	651
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	4,985	5,389	404
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>52,219</b>	<b>54,363</b>	<b>2,144</b>

Summons cases.

1123. About two-fifths of the total number of offences consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons 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

\* 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.



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 1882 and 1883 :—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,\* 1882 AND 1883.

	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person ... ..	2,213	1,792	...	421
"    "    property ... ..	1,402	1,116	...	286
Other offences ... ..	17,196	18,992	1,796	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>...</b>
Cases dismissed by magistrates ... ..	6,330	6,175	...	155
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	14,481	15,725	1,244	...

1124. 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.

1125. The persons † who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1883, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:— Arrests, 1873, 1878, and 1883.

PERSONS † ARRESTED, 1873, 1878, AND 1883. ‡

Number of Persons—	1873.	1878.	1883.
Taken into custody ... ..	24,959	25,544	27,074
Discharged by magistrates... ..	7,262	7,448	8,713
Summarily convicted or held to bail	16,968	17,438	17,755
Committed for trial ... ..	729	658	606

\* 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.

† 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.

1126. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were more numerous than at 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 considerably below those at either of the others. The estimated average population in 1873 was 765,511; in 1878, 821,466; and in 1883, 917,310. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 31 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 32 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period.

Proportion  
of times  
charge was  
sustained.

1127. 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.

Diminution  
of serious  
offences.

1128. 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 45 arrests at the third period.

Males and  
females  
arrested.

1129. 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

	1873.		1878.		1883.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,911	5,048	19,714	5,830	21,276	5,798
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,724	1,538	5,684	1,764	6,762	1,951
Summarily convicted or held to bail	13,530	3,438	13,442	3,996	13,961	3,794
Committed for trial ...	657	72	588	70	553	53

Cases in  
which  
charge was  
sustained.

1130. 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 1873; of 71 per cent. and 70 per cent. in 1878; and of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1883.

Relative pro-  
portions of  
male and  
female  
criminals.

1131. 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 1124 *ante*.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED,  
1873, 1878, AND 1883.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
Taken into custody ... ..	25·35	29·57	27·25
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	26·87	31·03	28·85
Summarily convicted or held to bail ... ..	25·41	29·73	27·18
Committed for trial ... ..	10·96	11·90	9·58

1132. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last higher than at the first period, but somewhat lower than at the middle period. The proportion of females committed for trial, however, was lower 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 86, and at the second and third periods of 90, to every 100 males.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

1133. 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

Offence.	1873.	1878.	1883.
Murder and attempt at murder ... ..	25	21	18
Manslaughter ... ..	20	15	20
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	55	73	56
Assault ... ..	1,408	1,636	1,816
Rape and indecent assault on females ... ..	74	54	52
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	19	2	8
Other offences against the person ... ..	108	114	113
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ... ..	187	187	262
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ... ..	155	173	158
Other offences against property ... ..	3,435	3,622	3,030
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	99	122	59
Drunkenness ... ..	11,195	11,825	12,408
Other offences against good order ... ..	5,955	5,978	7,417
Offences relating to carrying out laws ... ..	593	308	169
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	73	68	63
Offences against public welfare ... ..	1,558	1,346	1,425
Total ... ..	24,959	25,544	27,074

Offences at  
last period.

1134. The only causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were assaults, robbery with violence or burglary, drunkenness, and other offences against good order. But, for homicide, rape and indecent assaults against females, miscellaneous offences against property, forgery, offences relating to carrying out laws, and smuggling, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. Most arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing and for forgery occurred at the middle period, and most arrests for murder and rape at the first period.

Drunken-  
ness.

1135. 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	„	„

Minor  
offences.

1136. 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 22,143 in 1873, 22,771 in 1878, and 24,280 in 1883; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, 89 per cent. at the second, and 90 per cent. at the third. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first, 11 per cent. at the middle, and 10 per cent. at the last period, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

Smuggling.

1137. 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 63 persons were taken into custody for smuggling in 1883, which is somewhat less than the number in 1878, or in 1873.

Age and  
education  
of arrested  
persons.

1138. The ages of those taken into custody in 1883, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS \* ARRESTED, 1883.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	...	62	358	420
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	36	477	91	604
15 „ 20 „ ...	1	446	1,263	135	1,845
20 „ 25 „ ...	12	1,121	2,692	250	4,075
25 „ 30 „ ...	12	894	2,144	192	3,242
30 „ 40 „ ...	48	1,257	3,632	445	5,382
40 „ 50 „ ...	57	1,096	3,793	687	5,633
50 „ 60 „ ...	35	589	2,542	498	3,664
60 years and upwards	10	269	1,512	407	2,198
Unknown age ...	...	1	10	...	11
Total ...	175	5,709	18,127	3,063	27,074

1139. 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 1883, according to the table, was 1,024, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction ; only 36, or 1 in 28, could read and write well ; and 449, or about four-ninths, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 8—all males—all of whom could read, but not one could write.

Education of children arrested.

1140. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 26,050, and of these 5,848, or less than a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,614, or about a tenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 598, of whom 196, or 33 per cent., could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 51, or an eleventh, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

Education of adults.

1141. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1883, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :—

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

\* See paragraph 1124 ante.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS \* ARRESTED AND  
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1883.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria ‡ ... ..	6,893	12·99	245	·46
Other Australasian colonies ‡	1,341	31·65	69	1·63
Australian Aborigines ...	57	...	...	...
England and Wales ...	6,858	43·69	128	·82
Scotland ... ..	2,388	46·61	25	·49
Ireland ... ..	7,702	83·53	63	·68
China ... ..	192	15·20	12	·95
Other countries ... ..	1,643	...	64	...
Total ... ..	27,074	29·51	606	·66
RELIGION.				
Protestants ... ..	14,887	22·63	400	·61
Roman Catholics ... ..	11,573	53·49	177	·82
Jews ... ..	83	18·01	4	·87
Pagans ... ..	193	16·16	12	1·00
Others ... ..	338	...	13	...

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

1142. 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 1872, only 2,312 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 6,893. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1883, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 844, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 64,766, or 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, must have been of a less serious nature than those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was, in proportion to population, smaller than that of the latter. It should be stated, however, that this is the reverse of the experience of previous years, and that the number of Irish committed for trial in 1883 was unusually small, viz., only 63 as against 89 in 1882, 115 in 1881, 132 in 1880, 108 in 1879, and 116 in 1878. Proportionately to the numbers in the population, the Scotch arrested were slightly above the English, but those committed for trial were below any others except Victorians. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of

\* See paragraph 1124 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 61 and 67 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

persons of any other nationality except Victorians ; but the proportion committed for trial was above that of any except natives of other Australasian colonies. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

1143. 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, and about three times as many as the Jews or the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were a third more numerous than the Protestants, but not so numerous as the Jews or the Pagans. 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.

1144. 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 1883 a larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants ; which, however, is contrary to the average experience of the previous four 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, 1883.

Religions.	Number Tried.†	Convictions and Sentences in 1883.		Percentage in 4 Years, 1879-1882.
		Total Number.	Percentage of Commitments.	
Protestants ...	389	235	60·4	58·9
Roman Catholics...	172	97	56·4	64·1
Jews ...	4	4	100·0	65·8
Pagans ...	13	8	61·5	50·0
Others ...	15	6	...	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>59·0</b>	<b>60·8</b>

\* See paragraph 1124 ante.

† Including 56 persons who were awaiting trial at the end of 1882 and 52 who were not prosecuted. The persons awaiting trial at the end of 1883 numbered 69.



Causes of  
arrest, and  
religions.

1145. The religions of the persons\* taken into custody in 1883 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1883.

Offence.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempt at murder	8	8	...	1	1	18
Manslaughter ... ..	11	8	...	...	1	20
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	32	19	...	3	2	56
Assault ... ..	894	862	12	18	30	1,816
Rape and indecent assault on females	34	18	...	...	...	52
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	7	1	...	...	...	8
Other offences against the person	77	35	...	1	...	113
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	139	115	1	7	...	262
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	93	59	...	1	5	158
Other offences against property	1,785	1,150	27	34	34	3,030
Forgery and offences against the currency	44	12	1	...	2	59
Drunkenness ... ..	6,796	5,467	6	9	130	12,408
Other offences against good order	3,936	3,261	33	95	92	7,417
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	93	69	...	4	3	169
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	34	18	2	6	3	63
Offences against public welfare	904	471	1	14	35	1,425
Total ... ..	14,887	11,573	83	193	338	27,074

Causes of  
arrest of  
each sect  
compared.

1146. It will be observed that 8 Protestants, the same number of Roman Catholics, and 1 Pagan, were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 43 Protestants, 27 Roman Catholics, and 3 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 41 Protestants, and 19 Roman Catholics, were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 6,800 Protestants, nearly 5,500 Roman Catholics, 6 Jews, and 9 Pagans were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or a sexual offence.

Religions of  
drunkards.

1147. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 72 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 75 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 47 per cent. of those of Jews, of 54 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 66 per cent. of those of

\* See paragraph 1124 ante.

persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

1148. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1883 :—

Occupations  
of persons  
arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1883.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
<b>CLASS I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL.</b>		
Government officer ...	12	...
Police, penal officer ...	4	...
Officer of local body ...	5	...
Army, navy—officer, man ...	22	...
Clergyman ...	1	...
Lawyer ...	23	...
Others connected with law ...	2	...
Medical man, student ...	26	...
Dentist ...	5	...
Chemist and druggist ...	29	...
Midwife ...	...	1
Others connected with medicine ...	4	...
Author, editor, reporter ...	29	...
Science, connected with ...	3	...
Education, engaged in ...	29	1
Fine arts, engaged in ...	20	...
Photographer ...	6	...
Music, teacher of, musician ...	44	3
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with ...	13	1
<b>CLASS II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING.</b>		
Hotelkeeper ...	59	3
Board and lodging, connected with ...	2	4
Domestic servant, cook ...	273	509
Hotel, boarding-house, &c., servant ...	61	3
Charitable institution servant ...	2	...
Nurse (not servant) ...	...	1
Attendance, engaged in ...	4	21
<b>CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.</b>		
Merchant, capitalist ...	11	...
Auctioneer, &c. ...	7	...
Broker, agent, &c, ...	81	...
Commercial clerk, &c. ...	392	...
Commercial traveller, salesman ...	49	...
Other mercantile persons ...	17	...
Shopkeeper ...	39	1
Pawnbroker ...	4	...
Hawker, pedlar ...	232	13
General dealer ...	234	2
Railway service ...	17	...
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner ...	211	...
Draymen, carter, carrier ...	340	...
Others connected with conveyance ...	4	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy) ...	1,299	...
Steamship—engineer, stoker, coal trimmer ...	35	...
Ship—servant, steward, &c. ...	57	...
Boatman, waterman, &c. ...	2	...
Stevedore and others connected with ships ...	4	...

\* See paragraph 1124 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1883—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS— <i>continued.</i>		
Storage, engaged in ... ..	22	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy ... ..	10	...
Telegraph service ... ..	6	...
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, &c. ...	795	1
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, &c. ...	71	...
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, &c. ... ..	2	...
Land surveyor and assistants ... ..	14	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c. ... ..	5	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier ... ..	16	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey ... ..	229	...
Game, rabbit catcher ... ..	2	...
Fisherman ... ..	21	...
Drover and others engaged about animals ... ..	60	...
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.		
Bookseller, news vendor, &c. ... ..	13	...
Bookbinder ... ..	5	...
Printer ... ..	114	...
Musical instrument maker, dealer ... ..	2	...
Prints and pictures, connected with ... ..	2	...
Carving and figures, connected with ... ..	4	...
Tackle for sports, connected with ... ..	3	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer ... ..	21	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer ... ..	3	...
Surgical instrument maker, dealer ... ..	1	...
Gunsmith, &c. ... ..	1	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer ... ..	160	...
Toolmaker, cutler, &c. ... ..	20	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright ... ..	58	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer ... ..	89	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder ... ..	27	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c.... ..	24	...
Builder, contractor, architect... ..	41	...
Carpenter, joiner ... ..	501	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater ... ..	435	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c. ... ..	286	...
Others connected with buildings ... ..	3	...
Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer ... ..	87	...
Undertaker ... ..	3	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in ... ..	4	...
Draper and assistants ... ..	63	...
Wool-classer ... ..	3	...
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver ... ..	20	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c. ... ..	32	...
Hat and cap maker ... ..	17	3
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing ... ..	196	38
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	...	43
Clothing manufacture, engaged in ... ..	2	24
Boot and shoe maker ... ..	661	1
Umbrella—maker, mender ... ..	16	1
Washerwoman, &c. .. ..	...	41
Rope, mat, sack, maker ... ..	4	1
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer ... ..	1	...

\* See paragraph 1124 *ante.*

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1883—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
<b>CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>continued.</i></b>		
Cowkeeper, dairyman ... ..	20	2
Butcher, &c. ... ..	240	...
Poulterer, fishmonger ... ..	22	...
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants ... ..	7	...
Baker, confectioner ... ..	171	1
Greengrocer, fruiterer ... ..	7	3
Jam, pickle, &c., maker ... ..	1	...
Brewing, connected with ... ..	9	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker ... ..	5	...
Sugar refiner ... ..	1	...
Grocer and assistants ... ..	48	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in ... ..	35	1
Tobacconist ... ..	4	...
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter ... ..	3	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier ... ..	39	2
Leather articles, maker of ... ..	3	...
Brush and broom maker ... ..	3	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in ... ..	33	...
Japanner, French polisher ... ..	28	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer ... ..	69	...
Cooper, turner ... ..	49	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker ... ..	35	...
Basketmaker ... ..	6	...
Papermaker ... ..	1	...
Rag gatherer ... ..	26	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in ... ..	4	...
Mining, engaged in ... ..	695	...
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in ... ..	13	...
Chimney sweep ... ..	17	...
Quarryman, limeburner, &c. ... ..	16	...
Brickmaker, potter ... ..	53	...
China, glass, &c., maker, dealer ... ..	25	...
Road and railway contractor, surveyor ... ..	3	...
Navy ... ..	5	...
Nightman, scavenger ... ..	8	...
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in ... ..	10	...
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller ... ..	18	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith ... ..	449	...
Ironmonger ... ..	10	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter ... ..	14	...
Other metals, working or dealing in ... ..	97	...
<b>CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.</b>		
Labourer ... ..	9,342	...
Indefinite—Mechanic, manager, apprentice, &c. ... ..	20	...
Engine-driver, undescribed ... ..	162	...
Independent means, persons of ... ..	2	...
Pensioner, inmate of institution, &c. ... ..	2	...
Beggar, pauper, vagrant (not otherwise described) ... ..	4	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	1,602
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper ... ..	10	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age ... ..	854	3,195
"    "    under    "    "    ... ..	690	276
Total ... ..	21,276	5,798

\* See paragraph 1124 *ante.*

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

1149. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers, and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were sailors, miners, shoemakers, and farmers or farm labourers. No occupation was returned respecting 854 of the males, and it is probable that many of these belonged to the criminal classes. Of females, nearly a third were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. More than half the arrested females were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations more than two-thirds were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, and washerwomen.

Results of summary disposal.

1150. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1883 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,\* 1883.

Sentence.						Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	172	95
„ 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	255	136
„ 5 months	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ 4 months	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
„ 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	747	385
„ 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	265	74
„ 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	...	...	937	368
„ 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	33	7
„ 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	504	228
„ 7 days and under	...	...	...	...	...	3,732	1,301
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	6,415	813
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	...	...	220	52
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	...	...	199	121
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	325	206
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	115	5
Total sentenced	...	...	...	...	...	13,961	3,794
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	6,762	1,951
Total summarily disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	20,723	5,745

Sentences by magistrates.

1151. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1883, 46 per cent. of the males, and 21½ per cent. of the females, were fined; 31 per cent. of the former, and 41 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 16 and 25 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 2½ 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 1124 ante.

1152. 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. Two offenders were so sentenced in 1883, one of whom was to receive one whipping of fourteen lashes, and the other two whippings of twenty-five lashes each. These are the only occasions during the last four years that whipping has been ordered by magistrates. Whipping ordered by magistrates.

1153. 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, 1873, 1878, AND 1883.

—	1873.	1878.	1883.
Number for trial ... ..	729	594*	593*
Convicted and sentenced... ..	476	458	350
Acquitted ... ..	201	178	191
Not prosecuted ... ..	52	64	52

1154. Of those committed for trial, 677 were eventually tried in 1873; 636 in 1878; and 541 in 1883. At the first period 70 per cent., at the second 72 per cent., and at the third period 65 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions. Proportion of convictions obtained.

1155. 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, 1883.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death ... ..	2	...
Death recorded ... ..	2	...
Hard labour on roads or public works for 15 years ... ..	1	...
"    "    "    10 years and under	2	...
15 years		
"    "    "    7 years and under	6	...
10 years		
"    "    "    4 years and under	52	1
7 years		
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years ... ..	88	8
"    1 year and under 2 years ... ..	79	7
"    6 months and under 1 year ... ..	61	4
"    1 month and under 6 months ... ..	18	4
"    under 1 month ... ..	5	2
Fined ... ..	5	...
Recognizances estreated ... ..	2	...
To find bail to appear when called upon ... ..	1	...
Total tried and convicted ... ..	324	26

\* The figures for 1878 and 1883 include those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but exclude those awaiting trial at the end of the year. In 1873, 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.

1156. Of males convicted in superior courts, 4 were sentenced to death, and all but 8 of the remainder to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, more than half were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and a fifth to more than four years. Of the females, 16 were sentenced to over one, and 10 to under one year's imprisonment. Three males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years, one of whom was sentenced to fifteen years. No female was sentenced to a longer period than seven years.

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

1157. In addition to the terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, several of the persons sentenced were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for certain periods, and 12 were ordered to be whipped. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of five of these, for one of whom 3 whippings, for three 2 whippings, and for one 1 whipping, were ordered. The first and last mentioned of these were to receive 15 lashes on each occasion; of the others, one was to receive 10, another 9 lashes, but the number for the third was not stated. Unnatural offence was the crime of two, one of whom was ordered three whippings of 12 lashes each, and the other two whippings of 15 lashes each. Robbery with violence was the crime of the five remaining offenders, four of whom were sentenced to receive two whippings of 15 lashes on each occasion, and one three whippings of 12 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings ordered, 1874-1883.

1158. 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; and the number in 1883 was 14, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the ten years was 165, of



which 27 were ordered by magistrates and 138 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1883 was thus larger than in any year of the period except 1878. The average number of whippings per individual in the ten years was 2.

1159. One criminal, an Irishman, claiming to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was executed in 1883 for murder. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 134 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:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1883.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								134
Birthplace—								
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Australian colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sicily	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
At sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Religion—								
Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lutheran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Protestant undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5*
Offence—								
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

\* Aborigines.

Undetected  
crime.

1160. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended numbered 5,389 in 1883, or 404 more than in the previous year. Those against the person increased by 24, those against property by 229, and other offences by 151. The following are the undetected offences in the last nine years. It will be noticed that the total number in 1883 was higher than in any previous year :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1883.

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

Offender  
perhaps  
arrested on  
other  
grounds.

1161. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactor does not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in  
Australasian  
colonies.

1162. 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 seven years 1876 to 1882, 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 1882.

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
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
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
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

\* 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, and 835 during 1882; and in the latter, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, 317 during 1879, 387 during 1880, 357 during 1881, and 434 during 1882, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1882—*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.
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

Large  
amount of  
crime in  
New South  
Wales.

1163. By this table it would appear that, notwithstanding the smaller population, crime is much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria, there being, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales considerably more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1882, the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by 39 per cent., and the summary convictions by 59 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.

Proportion of  
crime in  
each colony.

1164. 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 seven 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:—

\* Not including civil cases.

† Maoris are included. In 1882, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 551—in 353 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 168 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 30 cases committed for trial, resulting in 19 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.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1882.

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
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
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
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
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
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

\* Not including civil cases.

† This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted, amounting to about 44 per cent. of the commitments.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1882  
—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 Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.	
New Zealand ...	1876	57·14	41·55	10·68	6·43	72·72	60·14
	1877	53·76	39·90	9·92	6·12	74·22	61·73
	1878	52·74	38·82	9·84	6·92	73·62	70·36
	1879	50·19	35·90	16·38†	6·61	71·53	40·33‡
	1880	44·66	31·68	12·48	7·80	70·94	62·50
	1881	40·11	28·52	9·60	4·76	71·12	49·58
	1882	44·49	32·54	9·17	4·30	73·14	46·90
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

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

1165. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the seven years named, as compared with the population, the three colonies to which criminals were formerly transported, viz., New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, are, as will readily be supposed, those in which crime is more rife than in the remainder, which have always been free from the convict taint. According to this standard, Queensland would appear to be the colony in which the population is generally the least criminal of any in the group, and next to Queensland, New Zealand. The positions of these were, however, reversed in 1881 and 1882, the returns showing the latter to have been the colony in which, relatively to population, the fewest arrests were made or summonses issued. Over the seven years, Victoria occupied the fourth place. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1882, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

\* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) on page 520 *ante*.

‡ This small proportion of convictions is probably owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1882.**

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

1166. 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 occupies the fifth position, thus showing a smaller proportion of summary convictions than those three colonies or than South Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand 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.**

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

1167. Victoria shows, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, and it may, therefore, be inferred that the proportion of serious offences perpetrated there is comparatively small. Western Australia and New South Wales are still at the top of the list, the commitments for trial being proportionately more numerous in them than in any of the other colonies. Queensland rises to the next place below these, but Tasmania, in consequence of the low ratio of commitments, occupies a position just above Victoria:—

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1882.**

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

1168. 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 1882, Victoria rose above New Zealand and Tasmania—South Australia also rose above Queensland—but the relative positions of the other colonies remained unaltered:—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1882.**

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



Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

1169. 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, 1882.

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.

1170. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was, in 1882, at the top of the list; and South Australia and New South Wales, where the proportions were nearly equal, stood next; whilst Tasmania, which in the previous year occupied the third place, was—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, 1882.

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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

1171. 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.

\* See footnote (†) on page 521 *ante*.

1172. Notwithstanding that New South Wales possesses a smaller population by about a seventh than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions are much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1882, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 54 against only 33 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 110 against 66; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,080 against 4,340; arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., numbered 274 against 206; arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c., numbered 529 against 169; arrests for other offences against property numbered 6,643 against 4,853; and arrests for drunkenness numbered 22,280 against 11,749. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the seven years 1876 to 1882, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1882.

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
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

\* The law relating to drunkenness differs in New South Wales from that in the other colonies, inasmuch as only there is it legal to arrest for drunkenness unaccompanied with disorderly conduct. Certainly, in Victoria, and probably in the other colonies, whatever the law may be, the practice differs but little, if at all, from that in New South Wales, as the term "disorderly conduct" is applied to any act whereby the individual shows himself to be in a drunken condition, e.g., staggering, talking loud or singing in the streets, lying or even sitting on a kerb or doorstep, &c. It is evident that no one can be arrested anywhere for drunkenness unless he show some sign of being drunk, and should such sign when shown be held to imply disorderly conduct, and thus lead to his arrest, the difference in the law can cause no difference in the practice.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1882—*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.
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
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
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	
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
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

1173. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same seven years:—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1882.

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
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
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
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
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	
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
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

\* See footnote on page 525 ante.

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

1174. 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 1882 nearly two and a half times, and in the latter more than two and a quarter times, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1882, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1882.

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

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

1175. In 1882, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were nearly three 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 IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1882.

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

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

1176. 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 three years having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria.\* In South Australia, a remarkable increase during the last five years, as compared with previous ones, has taken place in the arrests for drunkenness; for whereas the proportion in 1876 and 1877 was lower than in any other colony, in the five years since 1877 it has been higher there than in any colony except New South Wales. In the following list, the colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was smallest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1882.

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

\* See footnote to table following paragraph 1172 *ante*.

1177. "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 as to "other offences."

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1882.

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

1178. 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 United Kingdom.

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.	
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.	
Ireland ...	1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	7·79	4·40	56·54
	1877	5,338,906	3,870	2,300	7·25	4·31	59·49
	1878	5,351,060	4,183	2,293	7·82	4·28	54·81
	1879	5,362,337	4,363	2,207	8·14	4·12	50·58
	1880	5,327,099	4,716	2,383	8·85	4·47	50·53
	1881	5,129,950	5,311	2,698	10·35	5·26	50·80
	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

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1179. 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.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1180. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland was exceeded in 1882 in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

Prostitution in Australian capitals.

1181. 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 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 ... ..	67,954	500	73·58

1182. 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. An enormous amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures being given in round numbers must be regarded with suspicion. Results compared.

1183. 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 1,188, 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. Police.

1184. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1883, was 292, of which 202 were for felonies, and 90 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 122, and for misdemeanors 68. The number of places where courts were held was 18, the number of courts held was 42, and the total duration of courts was 156 days. Supreme Court Criminal Sessions.

1185. Courts may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 6 out of the 18 places in 1883. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 222. The Supreme Court civil sittings.

\* See paragraphs 1167 and 1170 *ante*.

number of causes tried was 219, of which 113 were tried by juries of six, and 106 by juries of twelve. All these but 78 were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £347,515. Verdicts were returned in 212 instances, there were 5 nonsuits, and in 3 instances the jury disagreed. Of the verdicts, 175, or about 83 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £75,160, or 22 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1882, the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,821,044, and the sums awarded by juries to £425,801, or to about 23 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of  
General  
Sessions.

1186. 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 1883 numbered 33, and the number of courts held 88, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 102 days. The number of cases tried was 254, in 152 of which, or 60 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 41. In the ten years prior to 1883, 2,760 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,850 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 67 per cent.

County  
Courts.

1187. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1883 was 65, and the number of courts held was 209, extending over 452 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,589, the amount sued for was £239,238, and the amount recovered £96,126, or only 40 per cent. of the amount sued for. Although the number of causes was larger than in the previous year, the amount sued for was considerably smaller, being only about a fourth of the amount in 1882, when, however, the amount was unusually large. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £13,092, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £5,290. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,922,072, and the aggregate amount awarded was £907,409, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

Courts of  
Mines.

1188. 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 1883 numbered 22, and the courts held numbered 75, occupying 29 days. The total number of suits was 12, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £510. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £285, and to the defendant £33. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the

wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1883 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £263,735. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

1189. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1883 numbered 1,651, which resulted in 606 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 37 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 47,323, in 33,480 of which, or 71 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions: criminal cases.

1190. 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 225 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 14,211, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £62,375, and the total amount awarded was £39,606, or 63 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1882 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £908,823, and the sums awarded to £573,863, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Courts of Petty Sessions: civil cases.

1191. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1883 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 1883 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly two-thirds of a million sterling, and that not quite a third was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions was about the average, that in County Courts was considerably above the average:—

Debts sued for and awarded.

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1883.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1883.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court ... ..	347,515	75,160	22	23
County Courts ... ..	239,238	96,126	40	31
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	62,375	39,606	63	63
Total ... ..	649,128	210,892	32	34

1192. Writs were issued during 1883 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,298, of which 28 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 69 were subjects' writs against the person alone,

Writs.

and 1,201 were subjects' writs against property alone. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, the writs issued were unusually numerous, but in the last three years they were less so than in any of the previous eleven years.

Gaols and  
penal estab-  
lishments.

1193. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons;\* the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and  
prisoners.

1194. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1883 will be found in the following table:—

#### GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1883.

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	5,625	2,715	8,340	569	319	888
Police gaols ... ..	12	551	67	618	15	3	18
Penal establishments ... ..	2	1,161	...	1,161	543	...	543
Total ... ..	23	7,337	2,782	10,119	1,127	322	1,449

Prisoners,  
1882 and  
1883.

1195. The total number of prisoners detained during the whole or any portion of 1883, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, viz., 10,119, as shown in the table, was greater by 35, but the average number of prisoners constantly detained during the same year was less by 46, than the corresponding numbers in 1882. ‡

Proportion of  
prisoners to  
population.

1196. The mean population of the colony during 1883 was 917,310, consisting of 483,960 males and 433,350 females, which figures, being compared with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person in every 633 persons living was constantly in prison during the year; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male in every 429 males living, and 1 female in every 1,346 females living, were constantly in detention.

\* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

† Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another.

‡ Owing to an ambiguity in the return from which the figures were obtained, the total number of prisoners in 1882 was given in the last *Year-Book* as 8,192 instead of 10,084.

These figures, and those for the seven previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that the proportion of males constantly in prison in 1883 was much lower than in any previous year shown; but the proportion of females had been exceeded on three previous occasions:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1883.

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

1197. From the returns supplied by the Penal Department, it is not possible to determine accurately from year to year the number of distinct prisoners under detention, as those imprisoned more than once during the year are not distinguished. The information is, however, available for a previous year, viz., 1879, when it was ascertained that 21 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were re-admissions. If a similar proportion for those imprisoned two or more times during the year be uniformly deducted from the total number detained in all kinds of prisons during 1883—already shown to have been 10,119, or 7,337 males and 2,782 females—the remainder would be 7,994, or 5,796 males and 2,198 females, which may be considered to express approximately the number of distinct persons incarcerated during the whole or some part of the year.

Number of distinct prisoners.

1198. Comparing these figures with those showing the mean population, it appears that 1 person in every 115 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 83 males, and 1 female in every 197 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. In this estimate, no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to Population.

1199. Out of a total of 8,288 male prisoners (including transfers) under detention in 1883, 3,877, or 47 per cent., had been previously convicted—viz., 1,263, or 15 per cent. of the whole, once; 671, or 8 per cent.,

Prisoners previously convicted.

twice; and as many as 1,943, or 23 per cent., three times or oftener. Similarly, out of a total of 2,905 female prisoners, 1,986, or 68 per cent., had been previously convicted—viz., 308, or 11 per cent. of the whole, once; 208, or 7 per cent., twice; and no fewer than 1,470, or 50 per cent., three times or oftener.

Grounds of imprisonment.

1200. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1883, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 69 were untried; also that more than half the males, but not quite a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS AT END OF 1883.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	157	55	1	...	424	582	55	637
„ untried ...	34	3	5	...	...	39	3	42
Misdemeanors, tried ...	99	69	4	...	80	183	69	252
„ untried ...	3	2	...	...	...	3	2	5
Other offences, tried ...	257	203	1	2	21	279	205	484
„ untried ...	15	5	2	...	...	17	5	22
Total ...	565	337	13	2	525	1,103	339	1,442

Sickness in prisons.

1201. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 788,\* were in the proportion of 1 case to every 10 individual prisoners, or to every 2 of the average number constantly detained.

Deaths in prisons.

1202. Thirty-one deaths in prison occurred in 1882, and 40 (including 1 execution) in 1883. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 257 in the former year, and 1 to every 200 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 48 in the former year, and 1 to every 36 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained.

Prisoners absconding.

1203. Three prisoners, all males, absconded successfully in 1882, viz., 1 from the Geelong, 1 from the Maryborough, and 1 from the Melbourne gaol. In 1883, some attempts were made, but not one prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape.

Ages of prisoners.

1204. 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:—

\* The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 753 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 634 *ante*. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1883.

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years ...	442,977	149	3·36
20 to 30 „ ...	169,073	479	28·33
30 „ 40 „ ...	91,132	271	29·73
40 „ 50 „ ...	93,532	248	26·51
50 „ 60 „ ...	75,799	174	22·96
60 years and upwards...	44,797	128	28·58
Total ...	917,310	1,449	15·80

1205. It appears from this table that, in 1883, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 40, and at over 60 years of age. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 364; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 347; of those over 40, 1 in every 389; and of those over 60, 1 in every 350, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

1206. 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.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1883.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
<b>NATIVE COUNTRY.</b>			
Australasian Colonies ...	573,189	544	9·49
England and Wales ...	156,967	379	24·14
Scotland ...	51,235	93	18·15
Ireland ...	92,201	317	34·38
China ...	12,631	16	12·67
Other countries ...	31,087	100	...
Total ...	917,310	1,449	15·80
<b>RELIGION.</b>			
Protestants ...	657,772	809	12·29
Roman Catholics ...	216,363	612	28·28
Jews ...	4,608	5	10·85
Pagans ...	11,945	18	15·07
Others ...	26,622	5	...



Relative numbers of each country and sect.

1207. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies and of China—especially the former—contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but the natives of Scotland contributed slightly more, natives of England and Wales 50 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 118 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants and Jews contributed much less, and Pagans slightly less, than their share; but Roman Catholics 79 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Gaol punishments.

1208. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1883. It will be observed that hard labour was prescribed in only 11 instances. The “other punishments” do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

#### PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1883.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labour ...	4	...	4	7	11	...	11
Solitary confinement ...	193	118	311	397	590	118	708
Other punishments ...	38	64	102	374	412	64	476
Total ...	235	182	417	778	1,013	182	1,195

Proportion of prisoners punished.

1209. 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 12 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite one punishment to each prisoner; or about one punishment to each male, and not quite two punishments to each female.

Inmates of reformatories.

1210. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1883 was 328, viz., 215 males and 113 females. Of these, 105, of whom 77 were newly committed, were admitted, and 132 left, during the year. Of the latter, 20 were discharged at the request of relatives, 16 were discharged on expiration of term, 71 were sent to employment, 12 were licensed to parents, and 13 were discharged otherwise. At the end of the year 196 inmates—141 boys and 55 girls—remained in the institutions; the boys were all in the reformatory at Ballarat; 29 of the girls were

in the Protestant reformatory at Coburg, and 26 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh.

1211. Of the 196 inmates of reformatories at the end of 1883, all but 12 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 5 were natives of England, 1 of Ireland, and of 6 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 114, or about 58 per cent., were Protestants—viz., 70 members of the Church of England, 12 Presbyterians, 17 Wesleyans, 3 Independents, and 12 members of other Protestant sects; 2 were Jews; and the remainder—viz., 80, or about 41 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions in re-  
formatories.

1212. One of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1883 was between 10 and 11 years of age, seven were aged 11, twenty-one aged 12, thirty-three aged 13, fifty-nine aged 14, forty-five aged 15, and thirty aged 16 and upwards.

Ages in re-  
formatories.

1213. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of reformatory school children amounted in 1883 to £6,863, as against which £433 was received from parents, and £179 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £612 in all, which leaves £6,251 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 214; the average net cost of each to the State was thus £29 4s. 2d.

Cost of main-  
tenance of  
reformatory  
children.

1214. The inquests held in 1883 numbered 1,544, as against 1,553 in 1882. In 762 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 25 cases, from intemperance; in 700 cases, from violence; in 49 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 8 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 520 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 4, from homicide; in 102, from suicide; 1 from execution; and in 73, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase until 1877, but since then the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" has borne to the total number of verdicts given has been tolerably steady. In 1873, this proportion was 45 per cent.; in 1874, 47 per cent.; in 1875, 52 per cent.; in 1876, 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; and in 1883, 49 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject

Inquests.

to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

**Fire inquests.** 1215. Four fire inquests were held during 1883 as against 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.

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

**Abolition of State aid to religion.** 1216. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

**Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.** 1217. 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.

**Clergy and services.** 1218. The following table contains a statement of the number of registered clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Registered Clergy.*			Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
	1882.	1883.	Increase.†	1882.	1883.	Increase †
Church of England ...	171	185	14	33,414	35,943	2,529
Presbyterians ‡ ...	183	178	-5	44,071	48,622	4,551
Methodists ...	154	154	...	131,302	120,068	-11,234
Bible Christians ...	26	28	2	8,072	8,499	427
Independents ...	51	54	3	13,156	14,280	1,124
Baptists ...	53	50	-3	7,907	8,685	778
Evangelical Lutherans	14	15	1	3,158	3,030	-128
Welsh Calvinists ‡ ...	1	...	-1	416	416	...
Church of Christ ...	15	17	2	4,073	5,845	1,772
Society of Friends ...	1	1	...	208	208	...
Moravians ...	3	3	...	1,460	1,460	...
Protestants unattached	11	16§	5	1,381	1,507	126
Roman Catholics ...	110	116	6	51,609	62,648	11,039
Unitarians ...	2	2	...	52	52	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	1	...	162	150	-12
Catholic Apostolic ...	3	4	1	1,451	1,420	-31
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	...	156	156	...
Spiritualists ...	...	...	...	52	115	63
Jews ...	8	8	...	1,218	1,514	296
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>303,318</b>	<b>314,618</b>	<b>11,300</b>

1219. In 1883, as compared with 1882, increases in the number of clergy will be noticed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic Church; decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Calvinists. In regard to the services performed, increases will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Swedenborgians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

1220. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of

Churches, attendance, &c.

\* The numbers of the clergy are obtained from the Registrar-General. The remainder of the information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

‡ The authorities of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, which is the largest Presbyterian body, and the authorities of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, furnished no returns for 1882. The figures for 1881 (except in the case of the clergy) have, therefore, been substituted for that year.

§ Including 3 officers of "The Salvation Army."

persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1882.	1883.	In-crease*	1882.	1883.	In-crease.*	1882.	1883.	In-crease.*
Church of England	672	740	68	86,901	91,221	4,320	52,152	55,637	3,485
Presbyterians† ...	853	905	52	83,560	92,360	8,800	73,480	74,070	590
Methodists ...	998	1,009	11	114,170	138,462	24,292	81,687	82,087	400
Bible Christians...	147	137	-10	13,806	13,651	-155	6,628	6,912	284
Independents ...	86	78	-8	16,540	17,700	1,160	8,716	9,150	434
Baptists ...	78	86	8	16,875	16,560	-315	10,974	10,470	-504
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	53	49	-4	5,138	4,810	-328	2,800	2,850	50
Welsh Calvinists†	4	4	...	950	950	...	550	373	-177
Church of Christ	44	62	18	5,971	7,846	1,875	2,558	3,286	728
Society of Friends	2	2	...	200	200	...	50	35	-15
Moravians ...	2	2	...	315	315	...	115	125	10
Protestants unat- tached ...	12	10	-2	1,775	1,925	150	1,092	1,186	94
Roman Catholics	551	596	45	107,366	106,396	-970	78,835	74,139	-4,696
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	200	200	...	60	60	...
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	91	90	-1
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	450	450	...	200	200	...
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	65	70	5
Spiritualists ...	1	3	2	1,600	2,100	500	1,200	1,000	-200
Jews ...	6	6	...	1,960	2,380	420	420	650	230
Total ...	3,518	3,698	180	458,207	497,956	39,749	321,673	322,390	917

Increase or decrease of churches of different sects.

1221. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists returned more, and the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Protestants unattached, and the Lutherans returned fewer, church edifices in 1883 than in 1882; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, and the Roman Catholics; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Baptists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists.

Total increase of clergy, churches, &c.

1222. As compared with the number in 1882, the total increase in the number of clergy was 25, the increase in the number of services performed was 11,300, the increase in the number of church buildings was 180, the increase in the church accommodation was 39,749, and the increase in church attendance was 917.

The minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to last table.

1223. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1882 and 1883:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS, 1882 AND 1883.

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1882.	1883.	Increase*	1882.	1883.	Increase*	1882.	1883.	Increase*
Church of England	341	362	21	2,952	3,138	186	24,805	25,805	1,000
Presbyterians † ...	342	390	48	2,711	2,852	141	27,688	31,758	4,070
Methodists... ..	593	618	25	5,635	5,727	92	38,524	37,127	-1,397
Bible Christians ...	71	78	7	702	753	51	4,082	4,448	366
Independents ...	80	82	2	751	770	19	7,370	7,400	30
Baptists ... ..	70	66	-4	590	649	59	6,150	6,516	366
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	20	20	...	70	69	-1	815	834	19
Welsh Calvinists †	4	4	...	67	40	-27	620	210	-410
Church of Christ...	28	36	8	221	287	66	1,560	1,965	405
Moravians ... ..	2	2	...	5	5	...	56	57	1
Protestants unat- tached ...	7	7	...	77	85	8	755	833	78
Roman Catholics...	313	289	-24	1,415	1,386	-29	25,163	24,809	-354
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	6	7	1	43	45	2
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	3	3	...	36	33	-3
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	27	28	1	230	123	-107
Jews... ..	6	6	...	15	16	1	310	327	17
Total ... ..	1,882	1,965	83	15,247	15,815	568	138,207	142,290	4,083

1224. As compared with the numbers in 1882, the Sabbath schools increased by 83, the teachers by 568, and the scholars by 4,083. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, and the Church of Christ; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Roman Catholics; of the schools in the case of the Baptists; of the teachers in the case of the Lutherans; of the scholars in the case of the Methodists, Christian Israelites, and Spiritualists; and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Calvinists.

1225. 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 199,150, the proportion would be 71½ per cent.

\* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease. † See third footnote to table on page 541 ante.



Melbourne  
University.

1226. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue ; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution ; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor ; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council ; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University  
ranks with  
British Uni-  
versities.

1227. 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.

Date of  
founding  
University.

1228. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University  
thrown open  
to females.

1229. 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.



1230. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the University  
Melbourne University :— fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...		0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination ... ..		0	5	0
BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.				
For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course ... ..		3	0	0
<i>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.</i>				
For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering		24	0	0
For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry ... ..		6	6	0
For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion of the course ... ..		6	6	0
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof ... ..		4	4	0
For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course ... ..		12	0	0
For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.				
For each year for the degree of LL.B. ... ..		24	0	0
<i>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.</i>				
For examination for the degree of LL.D. ... ..		12	0	0
BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.				
For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.				
FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.				
For 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

1231. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative

Council, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

Affiliated  
colleges.

1232. 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.

1233. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work\* :—

“Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, is open to members of all denominations, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was founded in 1870, and was for several years the only University College in Victoria. The Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (now Mus. Doc.), was appointed the first Acting Head, and held office till the commencement of February Term 1876, at which date he resigned, and the present warden was elected. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the erection of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to begin the new structure. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to any of the professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

“Lectures on all the subjects of the Arts course (intended to assist students in preparation for the University examinations) are regularly delivered on five evenings in the week. Abundant means for recreation have also been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing over five thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £25,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Nearly 160 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1884 there were 57 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, for which examinations are held annually in the first week in March. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum. Non-resident students attending evening lectures at the college pay six guineas (£6 6s.) per term.”

Ormond  
College.

1234. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to

\* Further particulars will be found in the latest issue of the *Calendar of Trinity College*. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne, 1884-5

members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“ The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. During the present year, 1884, a new dining hall, kitchens, &c., have been erected, and a new wing, which will nearly double the accommodation in the college, is expected to be ready for occupation in March, 1885. 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 1884, in addition to non-resident students attending the college lectures, there were 32 resident students; 6 of these were theological, and 26 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 £81 8s.,\* which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for 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 15.†

1235. 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 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.

1236. 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

\* Special terms are made for the following classes of students :—1. Theological students, £25 per annum; 2. Clergymen's sons, half fees for residence and commons; 3. University students who intend to study for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, £30 per annum for residence and commons.

† 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.

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.

1237. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Civil Service  
examination.

1238. The subjects of examination for admission into the ordinary division of the Civil Service are the same as those prescribed for the matriculation, it being necessary to pass in at least four subjects—two of which must be English and arithmetic. As these subjects are generally taken up by the candidates for the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Matricula-  
tion and  
Civil  
Service  
examina-  
tions.

1239. During the year 1883, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,081, viz., 834 males and 247 females. Of these, 773 males and 231 females presented themselves for the matriculation, and 795 males and 234 females for the Civil Service,\* examination. Of the males, 259, or 33·5 per cent., and of the females, 83, or 35·9 per cent., passed the former; and 260, or 32·7 per cent., of the males, and 93, or 39·7 per cent., of the females, passed the latter. Out of the 259 males and 83 females who passed the matriculation examination, 48 males and 37 females obtained honours; † viz., 19 males and 23 females in one subject, 15 males and 9 females in two subjects, 9 males and 3 females in three subjects; 4 males and 2 females in four subjects; and 1 male in seven subjects.

Matriculated  
students.

1240. 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 342 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1883, only 128 matriculated, as against 135 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1883, the total number who matriculated was 1,911. In accordance with the privilege already referred to, ‡ 3 of the persons who matriculated in 1883 were females.

\* Including most of those who presented themselves for matriculation (see last paragraph).

† See paragraph 1235 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 1229 *ante*.

1241. In 1883, as compared with 1882, a decrease of 8 took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1883.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts ... ..	107	...	107
Laws ... ..	83	1	84
Engineering ... ..	26	...	26
Medicine ... ..	169	3	172
Total ... ..	385*	4	389

Attendance at lectures.

1242. In 1883 the number of graduates was 74, of whom 64 took direct and 10 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 73 in 1882, 55 in 1881, and 49 in 1880. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 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 1882, also those in the year 1883 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1883.

Degrees.	Prior to 1883.			During 1883.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	187	57	244	14	1	15	201	58	259
Master of Arts ...	100	90	190	13	4	17	113	94	207
Bachelor of Medicine	90	8	98	15	...	15	105	8	113
Doctor of Medicine	18	65	83	...	3	3	18	68	86
Bachelor of Surgery	58	1	59	11	...	11	69	1	70
Bachelor of Laws	89	5	94	6	...	6	95	5	100
Master of Laws ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8
Doctor of Laws ...	5	13	18	...	1	1	5	14	19
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ...	550	240	790	64	10	74	614	250	864

1243. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A slight decrease appears in the receipts from college fees, but a more than counter-balancing increase in those from other sources :—

University receipts and expenditure.

\* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1883, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 381.

† The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 584; of these, 353 received 1 degree only, 187 received 2 degrees, 39 received 3 degrees, and 5 received 4 degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	9,000	10,885	360	20,245	19,611
1883 ...	9,000	10,790	649	20,439	20,792
Increase ...	...	...	289	194	1,181
Decrease ...	...	95	...	...	...

1244. 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 1883.

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

\* 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, and 27 in 1883.

† 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.

‡ 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.



1245. In 1883, as compared with the previous year, the schools increased by 15, and the number of instructors by 7; and although the number of scholars on the rolls fell off by 517, the number in average attendance increased by 49, and the number of distinct children by 1,559. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1882 and 1883.

1246. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 15, as just stated, is made up of 23 new day schools opened, less 8 night schools closed. Net increase of schools.

1247. 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, whilst the male teachers decreased by 33, the female teachers increased by 40, during the year:— Teachers, 1882 and 1883.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1882 ...	1,311	187	312	1,810	404	636	554	758	2,352
1883 ...	1,312	180	285	1,777	425	627	553	787	2,392
Increase ...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	29	40
Decrease ...	...	7	27	33	...	9	1	...	...

1248. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1244 *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, 1872-83.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1883.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	728	69.40
Instructors ...	1,753	72.56
Scholars on the rolls ...	86,373	63.49
„ in average attendance ...	49,872	72.85
Distinct children attending (estimated)	75,752	66.92

1249. In the following table, portion of which has been taken from the Victorian Education Report 1883-4,† a statement is given of the number of scholars enrolled and in average attendance at the State schools of each Australasian colony except New South Wales and School attendance in Australasian colonies.

\* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 15 per cent.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 78, Session 1884.



Western Australia; also the proportion of average attendance to enrolment\* :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Victoria ... ..	222,428	118,328	53·19
2. New Zealand ... ..	127,270	67,373	52·93
3. South Australia ... ..	46,984	24,683	52·53
4. Queensland ... ..	46,262	24,247	52·41
5. Tasmania ... ..	14,241	7,040	49·43

School attendance in New South Wales.

1250. In the Education Report of New South Wales the gross enrolment for the year is not given, but the average attendance is shown to amount to 68 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. The corresponding percentage for Victoria is 68·62.

Order of colonies in respect to school attendance.

1251. It will be observed that the colonies are placed in order according to the regularity of school attendance prevailing in each, the highest place being occupied by Victoria. Tasmania is at the bottom of the list, the scholars attending the schools in that colony being fewer by more than half than the numbers on the roll.

Ages of State school scholars.

1252. Of the number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1883, 217,447, or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 4,981, or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the ages of such children :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1883.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 to 4 years ... ..	3,280	...	3,280
4 „ 5 „ ... ..	9,979	...	9,979
5 „ 6 „ ... ..	15,765	...	15,765
6 „ 7 „ ... ..	19,289	...	19,289
7 „ 8 „ ... ..	21,400	...	21,400
8 „ 9 „ ... ..	21,445	...	21,445
9 „ 10 „ ... ..	21,129	...	21,129
10 „ 11 „ ... ..	21,449	...	21,449
11 „ 12 „ ... ..	21,078	...	21,078
12 „ 13 „ ... ..	20,456	519	20,975
13 „ 14 „ ... ..	18,063	1,204	19,267
14 „ 15 „ ... ..	13,259	1,336	14,595
15 „ 16 „ ... ..	7,343	1,014	8,357
16 years and upwards ... ..	3,033	837	3,870
Unspecified ... ..	479	71	550
Total ... ..	217,447	4,981	222,428

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various Australasian colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

1253. 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 14·55 per cent. of those enrolled in day schools, and of 36·81 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 distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1883.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,855	13·38	...	...	24,855	13·15
6 to 15 ,, ...	152,061	81·84	1,961	62·31	154,022	81·52
15 years and upwards...	8,886	4·78	1,186	37·69	10,072	5·33
Total ...	185,802	100·00	3,147	100·00	188,949	100·00

1254. In the State schools, boys exceed girls, the proportion in the last two years being 93 of the latter to every 100 of the former. The following is a statement of the number of scholars of either sex returned as in average attendance during those years :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1882 AND 1883.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1882 ...	61,129	57,150	118,279
1883 ...	61,308	57,020	118,328
Increase ...	179	...	49
Decrease ...	...	130	...

1255. 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 1883 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from 56¼ per cent. of those attending in

State school attendance.

the March quarter to  $80\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1883 :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1883.

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 ... ..	168,756	94,929	56·25
30th June ... ..	174,226	136,415	78·29
30th September ... ..	175,016	140,760	80·42
31st December ... ..	171,678	128,566	74·88

Reasons for non-attendance.

1256. It should be mentioned that the low attendance in the March quarter ( $56\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. as against  $70\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the same quarter of 1882) 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, 43,112 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 11,076 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 5,988 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school; and 4,511 on account of having been educated up to the standard, whilst 4,002 were excusable on account of sickness, and 8,223 entered late in the quarter; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 9,312 or to 5·4 per cent. of the number enrolled.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1257. In 1883, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,036, which was the highest number in any year. During the 11 years ended with 1883, 68,262 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school.

1258. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 6,289 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1883, with the result that 5,551 convictions were obtained, whilst in 390 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,383, also costs amounting to £483. Four-fifths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

1259. In 1883, military drill was taught in 195 schools (in 4 of which instruction was also given in gymnastics), to 11,464 pupils; singing was taught in 218 schools, to 33,566 pupils; and drawing was taught in 156 schools, to 20,462 pupils. All these are free subjects.

1260. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1883 was 210, and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £4,832. The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1883.

	Pupils.		Pupils
Advanced English ... ..	20	History ... ..	184
French ... ..	869	Chemistry ... ..	1
German ... ..	33	Magnetism, &c. ... ..	2
Latin ... ..	1,262	Natural Science ... ..	6
Greek ... ..	2	Physiology ... ..	38
Euclid ... ..	1,020	Physics ... ..	40
Algebra ... ..	1,401	Physical Geography ... ..	65
Trigonometry ... ..	3	Shorthand ... ..	39
Mensuration ... ..	150	Ornamental Printing ... ..	11
Bookkeeping ... ..	2,671	Fancy Needlework ... ..	41

1261. 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.\*

1262. In 1883 there were 52 candidates for the State school exhibitions. Two candidates being equal for the eleventh place, a twelfth exhibition was on this occasion awarded. During the same year there were 22 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 31 at various approved grammar schools.

1263. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1882-3 and 1883-4. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

\* See Education Report, 1883-4, page xiv.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1882-3 AND 1883-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882-3.	1883-4.		
	£	£	£	£
Departmental salaries ...	27,429	28,340	911	...
Teachers' Salaries ...	312,322	311,582	...	740
"    payments on Results	102,828	105,126	2,298	...
Singing ...	7,201	6,962	...	239
Drawing ...	3,859	3,964	105	...
Drill and gymnastics ...	2,701	2,877	176	...
Bonuses ...	3,434	3,586	152	...
Training ...	3,123	3,023	...	100
Travelling expenses ...	4,635	5,512	877	...
Stores, books, and requisites	5,408	5,242	...	166
Cleaning ...	30,614	31,089	475	...
Compulsory clause ...	8,223	7,792	...	431
Exhibitions ...	1,610	1,777	167	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	115	783	668	...
Boards of Advice ...	935	1,032	97	...
Compensation, retiring al- lowances, gratuities, &c.	9,167	9,849	682	...
Buildings—Erection of ...	58,501	38,953	...	19,548
"    Maintenance ...	20,000	19,887	...	113
"    Rent of ...	3,725	2,970	...	755
Other expenditure † ...	3,411	3,376	...	35
Extra subjects ‡ ...	4,482	4,832	350	...
Total ...	613,723	598,554	...	15,169 §

Amount paid  
for extra  
subjects.

1264. 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 whole number of children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 5d.

Average  
salaries of  
teachers.

1265. A statement of the average salaries of head and assistant teachers, exclusive of sums earned by them for instruction in extra subjects, or as bonuses for the passing of pupil-teachers, or for teaching singing, drawing, or drill, was embodied in a return prepared by the Education Department for presentation to Parliament. The return which relates to the month of May, 1883, was as follows:—

\* For a summary of the expenditure on State Education for a series of years, see table following paragraph 225 *ante*.

† Consisting of allowance for board of students and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1882-3 to £3,252 and £159 respectively; and in 1883-4 to £3,172 and £204.

‡ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1882 and 1883.

§ Net decrease.

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS, 1883.

	Number.			Average Salary.								
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.			Females.			Total.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Head Teachers ...	1,294	403	1,697	171	16	4	101	12	7	155	2	11
Assistant Teachers...	185	607	792	155	1	0	119	1	9	127	9	9
All Teachers ...	1,479	1,010	2,489	169	14	4	112	2	5	146	6	11

1266. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twelve years, 1873 to 1884 :— Private schools, 1873 to 1884.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1884.

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

1267. 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 218 in the number of private schools, and of 203 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 10,992 in the number of scholars. Private schools, 1873 and 1884, compared.

1268. For the last eight 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 Denominations of private schools.

\* 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 1883-4 gives a return of 676 private schools, and in these there were said to be 41,922 scholars, or 6,149 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. It is probable that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

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 eight years :—

## RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1884.

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.
<b>SCHOOLS.</b>											
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
<b>TEACHERS.</b>											
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
<b>SCHOLARS.</b>											
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

\* 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; and 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.



1269. By the figures relating to 1884 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 264 private schools or 39 per cent., employing 827 instructors or 50 per cent., and educating 24,740 children or 69 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 21,019 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

1270. 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 :—

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

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

1271. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1272. The teachers in private schools returned in 1884 were more numerous by 87 than those in 1883, the increase, however, being entirely confined to female teachers. The number and sexes of the

Teachers in private schools.

\* See paragraph 1290 *et seq. post.*

teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1883	...	...	...	424	1,127	1,551
1884	...	...	...	416	1,222	1,638
Increase				...	95	87
Decrease				8	...	...

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1273. 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 1884 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.  
 „ not attached „ „ „ 14 „

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

1274. 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 38 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.  
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 14 „  
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 19 „  
 „ Jews ... „ „ 20 „  
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 28 „  
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 38 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1275. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans—which have the same proportion—and the Roman Catholics.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1276. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys, the proportion being 114 of the former to every 100 of the latter. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,\* the proportion being only 93 girls to every 100 boys.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

1277. The following are the numbers of boys and girls in private schools according to the returns of the last two years :—

\* See paragraph 1254 ante.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1883 ... ..	16,490	17,953	34,443
1884 ... ..	16,679	19,094	35,773
Increase ... ..	189	1,141	1,330

1278. 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, 1883.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,855	4,690	29,545
6 to 15 years (school age)	154,022	27,450	181,472
15 years and upwards ...	10,072	3,633	13,705
Total ... ..	188,949	35,773	224,722

1279. 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 10 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

1280. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1883 may be stated as follows :—

Being educated—			
In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	188,949
In private schools	...	...	35,773
At home (census figures)	...	...	11,547
Total	...	...	<u>236,269</u>

1281. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1883.

Being educated—			
In State schools	...	...	154,022
In private schools	...	...	27,450
At home (census figures)	...	...	5,800
Total	...	...	<u>187,272</u>

Children receiving and not receiving instruction. 1282. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1883 was 199,150. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1883.

	Numbers.	Per cent.
Being educated ... ..	187,272	94·04
Not being educated ... ..	11,878	5·96
Total at school age ... ..	<u>199,150</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Proportion of children being educated. 1283. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 187,272 children, or 94 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 154,022, 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 96,500,\* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 129,750, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 69,400.

Proportion of children not attending full time. 1284. 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 27½ per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1883.†

Colleges, grammar schools, &c. 1285. 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:—

\* Eighty-one and a half 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 1255 *ante*.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* 1883.

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	170
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	13	305
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	9	132
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	7	120
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	121
	Total ...	40,000	46	848

1286. 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

1287. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read ...	8,955	9,451	9,045	9,510	9,000	9,481
Could write ...	7,072	8,464	7,124	8,607	7,098	8,535
Could not read ...	1,045	549	955	490	1,000	519

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School 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 Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*; it is of the value of £25, tenable for one year; there are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband; they are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20. 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.

1288. 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.

1289. 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.

1290. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,\* 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Numbers at the School Age who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500
Presbyterians ...	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386
Methodists ...	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355
Bible Christians ...	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306
Independents ...	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334
Baptists ...	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365
Lutherans ...	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648
Other Protestants ...	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431
<b>Total Protestants ...</b>	<b>130,694</b>	<b>119,202</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>9,564</b>	<b>8,723</b>	<b>436</b>
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
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>180,588</b>	<b>163,128</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>500</b>

1291. 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

\* 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.

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.

1292. 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 denominations, 1861-1881.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Religious Denominations.	Proportion per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—								
	Could Read.			Could Write.			Could not Read.		
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Church of England ...	7,703	8,446	9,095	4,751	6,438	8,043	2,297	1,554	905
Presbyterians ...	8,202	8,700	9,245	5,009	6,658	8,142	1,798	1,300	755
Methodists ...	8,777	8,972	9,281	5,697	6,895	8,239	1,223	1,028	719
Bible Christians ...	9,020	9,014	9,297	5,490	6,766	8,224	980	986	703
Independents ...	8,785	9,083	9,253	6,112	7,494	8,379	1,215	917	747
Baptists ...	8,699	9,000	9,234	6,023	7,314	8,353	1,301	1,000	766
Lutherans ...	6,491	7,877	8,922	4,529	6,539	8,131	3,509	2,123	1,078
Other Protestants ...	8,194	8,987	9,143	6,032	7,479	8,323	1,806	1,013	857
Total Protestants...	8,029	8,648	9,174	5,038	6,659	8,130	1,971	1,352	826
Roman Catholics ...	6,923	7,909	8,881	4,124	5,643	7,584	3,077	2,091	1,119
Jews ...	8,285	8,983	9,280	6,303	7,805	8,781	1,715	1,017	720
Residue ...	7,272	8,201	8,595	4,842	5,614	7,302	2,728	1,799	1,405
Grand total ...	7,790	8,464	9,088	4,858	6,398	7,977	2,210	1,536	912

1293. 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,

Improvement in all denominations.



showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

Education of  
children in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

1294. 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, 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

Colonies  
compared.

1295. 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.

Adult  
education,  
1881.

1296. 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 :—

#### 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.

1297. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods :—

Adult education, 1871 and 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living.					
	Males.		Females.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read ...	9,537	9,662	9,463	9,638	9,505	9,651
Could write ...	9,074	9,386	8,514	9,129	8,829	9,265
Could not read ...	463	338	537	362	495	349

1298. 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.

Education of male and female adults.

1299. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group have excluded the Aborigines, but several of them have not separated the Chinese, or distinguished their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population : and as the Chinese have been set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them are able to do, the view which such colonies have given of the state of adult education within their borders is not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, I have in these cases assumed the bulk of the Chinese to be included amongst the adults unable to read, and have deducted them therefrom, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

Adult education in Australasian colonies.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand ...	9,699	9,390	301
2. Victoria ...	9,651	9,265	349
3. South Australia ...	9,619	9,179	381
4. Queensland ...	9,446	8,918	554
5. New South Wales ...	9,298	8,747	702
6. Western Australia ...	9,004	8,362	996
7. Tasmania ...	8,897	8,153	1,103

Colonies  
compared.

1300. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

School of  
Mines,  
Sandhurst

1301. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator:—

“The School of Mines and Industries, 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 lately 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 will, in future, be furnished as a lecture hall. It will afford 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 three 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 Wednesday.

“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 378, and the number of lecturers and teachers is seven.

“During the year 1883 the receipts were £2,867 6s., of which the sum of £2,091 17s. 6d. was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,042 1s. 3d.”

1302. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, School of  
Mines,  
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 ten lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering (drawing), metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of one 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 chairs in chemistry and geology are respectively filled by Professors A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., and F. M. Krausé, F.G.S., late Field Geologist to the Victorian Government. The 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 1883, 357 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains mineralogical, geological, technological, conchological, and natural history collections; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with the most recent scientific publications. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. During the year 1883 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 450, 481, 513, and 495.\* Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, physics, 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 £3,066, of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,320.”

\* During the January, April, and July terms of the current year (1884) the numbers of students attending the various classes were, respectively, 483, 400, and 419.

Schools of  
Design.

1303. Thirty-three 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 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1883, was 2,806, of whom 2,096, or nearly three-fourths, had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

1304. 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 £361,611, of which £17,522 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 213,715, of which 116,102 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £16,514. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1883 was 143,073. 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 299,164 persons.

National  
Gallery.

1305. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1883, 13,344 works of art, viz., 111 oil paintings, 876 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,357 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 9 male and 28 female students, and the school of design by 42 male and 88 female students.

Industrial  
Museum.

1306. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,462 publications, 42,955 specimens, and 152 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1883, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 29, on engineering by 35, and on telegraphy by 40 students.

National  
Museum.

1307. 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 1883 was visited by 97,322 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £691, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,369.

1308. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent  
Office  
Library.

1309. 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 1883 was 14,707. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £18,794, of which £750 was spent in 1883. Supreme  
Court  
Library.

1310. 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 twenty-nine furnished returns for 1883 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £34,739, of which £9,525 was contributed by Government, and £25,214 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 317,295, and that during the year 1,996,194 visits were paid to 147 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1883 must have amounted to more than 3,100,000. Free  
libraries,  
&c.

1311. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 4,766 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 Public  
reserves in  
Greater  
Melbourne

Fitzroy, 22 in Collingwood, 46 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 9 in Hotham, 301 in Flemington and Kensington, and 370 outside urban municipalities.

Public  
reserves.

1312. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1884.

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 ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Curtain " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	Darling " ... ..	2
" ...	Lincoln " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ...	Macarthur " ... ..	1
" ...	Murchison " ... ..	1
" ...	University " ... ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	University Grounds ... ..	106
" ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds...	33
" ...	Industrial Schools ... ..	142
" ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ...	East Melbourne " ... ..	7
" ...	Scotch College " ... ..	7
" ...	Richmond " ... ..	6
" ...	Carlton " ... ..	5
" ...	General Cemetery ... ..	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ... ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hotham Town ...	Recreation ... ..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
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 ... ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ... ..	464
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ... ..	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
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

\* The Botanic Garden contains 83 acres, and the adjoining Domain 152 acres.



PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1884—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
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
	Total ... ..	4,766

1313. 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

Botanic Garden.

curator, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2.\*

Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.

1314. 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:—

Metropolitan  
and country  
public  
gardens.

1315. Besides the Botanical Garden and Domain and the gardens of the Zoological Society, there are a number of other public gardens and parks in and around Melbourne, and there are also Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns. The following information respecting the most important of these reserves has been compiled specially for this work:—

### *Metropolitan Parks and Gardens.*

(By N. M. Bickford, Curator.)

The parks and gardens vested in the Board of Lands and Works and the Melbourne City Council comprise—the Fitzroy, Flagstaff, and Carlton gardens; the Yarra, Fawkner, Prince's, and Flinders parks; also McArthur, University, Lincoln, Murchison, Argyle, Curtain, and Darling squares; the whole embracing an area of 604a. 24½p.

The amount expended in these reserves in 1883-4 was £5,500, of which the Government contributed £2,500, and the City Corporation £3,000. In 1884-5 it is proposed to reduce the Government contribution to £2,000.

The distribution of the funds is under the control of a committee of management consisting of ten members, of whom four are appointed by the Government, one being the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Skene, who acts as chairman, and six by the Melbourne Corporation. The committee holds its meetings once a month.

The principal garden is the Fitzroy, containing an area of 64½ acres, situated between Melbourne proper and East Melbourne. In this nine men, including one foreman and eight gardeners and labourers, are constantly employed, at a cost of £1,032 18s. per annum. Among the striking features in this garden are the long elm avenues, 1¼ mile in length, affording most delightful shade, forming in some instances a complete canopy; the fern-tree gully, which has been considerably added to of late years, and is now 30 chains in length; the grand specimens of Araucaria and cedars; and the Californian pines, which are over 70 feet in height. Almost every description of tree and shrub, exotic and Australian, is to be found in this garden; there are parterres of flowers in variety, also fountains and statuary. English song thrushes are in numbers, and can be heard for several months in the year giving forth their notes with their original native vigour.

The Flagstaff Garden is situate in West Melbourne, and contains an area of 17a. 2r. 34½p. One caretaker and one gardener are constantly employed, at a cost of £234 11s. per annum. It has been planted somewhat similar to the Fitzroy Garden, but on a much more limited scale, being so much smaller. The avenues afford good shade during the summer months; there are fountains, statuary, and beds of flowers. The garden is well patronized by the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Carlton Gardens contain an area of 63 acres, but the Exhibition Buildings and grounds now occupy 20 acres in the centre of the garden, which portion is vested in the Exhibition Trustees, the remaining 43 acres, which were for a time placed under the

\* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

Exhibition Commissioners, reverted at the close of the Exhibition to the Board of Land and Works and the Melbourne City Council. During the time the garden was under the Commissioners they caused the southern portion to be laid out with the object of making a fine floral display and lawn. Messrs. Reed and Barnes, the architects of the Exhibition Building, made the design, which was carried out under contract. The floral display is still maintained by the curator, and is a source of great attraction. The northern portion, 22 acres, was almost completely destroyed by the Exhibition annexes, but has been re-made and planted, and has again become a place of resort. By reason of the extensive floral display, the maintenance of the southern portion is more costly in proportion than that of the other portion. One foreman and four gardeners are employed, at a cost of £563 8s. per annum. In the northern portion one foreman and two labourers are constantly employed, at a cost of £334 6s. per annum.

Fawkner Park is situated south of the Yarra, and contains an area of 102½ acres. The improvements were commenced in May, 1875, by the enclosing of and planting a large circular area at the intersection of several leading beaten paths made by pedestrians passing through to South Yarra, Prahran, the Alfred Hospital, and other places. At that time the park was entirely bare of foliage, the depositing in it of night-soil by the City Corporation having destroyed all the trees. Where necessary for the public convenience, the beaten tracks have been formed into good pathways and planted into avenues, of which one is of *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island pine), one of *Araucaria Bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya pine), one of English elm, one of cedars, *Cupressus Lambertiana*, *Pinus insignis*, and horse chestnut, one of *Eucalyptus cornuta*, two of Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and one of mixed trees. Over the park suitable sites have been selected, and trees and shrubs planted in groups. Included in the former are *Eucalypti* from Western, North-western, and North Australia; the red gum of New South Wales; the white, scarlet, and the pink flowering and the lemon-scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) from Queensland, the latter especially making good and rapid growth. Besides the groups a number of single specimen trees are distributed over the park, and planted with the object of creating the greatest beauty from every point of observation. Constantly employed in the park are one foreman and one labourer, at a cost of £234 15s. per annum. The design, as well as the execution of the work, was by the present writer.

Prince's Park, the laying out of which was also designed and executed by the writer, contains 97 acres, and is situated east of the Sydney-road. The native trees were nearly all destroyed from the same cause as those in the Fawkner Park. The improvements were commenced in February, 1876, by the formation of a carriage drive 32 feet wide and a footpath 10 feet wide around the park. A belt of ground, 12 feet in width, thickly planted with a choice selection of trees and shrubs, separates the drive from the path. Between the path and the Sydney-road is a belt of ground also closely planted, as is also a belt of ground between the drive and the open park. This design creates a shady path and a shady drive separate from each other. The whole length by the Sydney-road is fringed with the sweet-scented *Pittosporum*. As in the Fawkner Park, groups of trees and single specimen trees are distributed over the park; there is also an elm avenue across the park from east to west, and one of *Ficus macrophylla* and *Pinus insignis*. There are constantly employed in the park one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £289 10s. 6d. per annum.

The Flinders Park is situated on the north side of the Yarra Bank road, east of the Prince's Bridge, and contains 51 acres. It is planted with several hundreds of miscellaneous trees. One man is constantly employed, at a trifling expense.

The Yarra Park is situated east of Jolimont; the park contains 157 acres. The paths have been planted into avenues, and there are clumps of pines and miscellaneous trees, besides plantations. A marked success has attended the draining and planting a large swamp at the south-east corner, chiefly with *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum), which has entirely changed the aspect of that portion of the park; but generally the planting in this park has been limited by reason of the large numbers of football and cricket players who gather in it on Saturday afternoons to play their different games. Employed in the park are one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £334 6s. per annum.

The small reserves are chiefly situated in Carlton. All of these have been planted with various trees and shrubs; they contain an area of 15a. 1r. 30p.

Besides the foregoing parks and gardens there are the following, which are vested solely in the Government:—

The Albert Park, situated between Emerald Hill and St. Kilda, containing an area of 570 acres. The improvements in it consist chiefly in comparatively large areas having been enclosed and planted with various kinds of pines; but a large number of other trees have also been planted in tree-guards, including several elm trees, which are doing well. But the great feature is the large lagoon, deepened and improved, where boating is extensively patronized, and is a great attraction. One foreman and

five labourers, parkkeeper, and gatekeeper are constantly employed, at a cost of £844 5s. per annum.

Studley Park is situated on the bank of the River Yarra at Kew, east of the Johnston and Church street bridges, and contains an area of 203 acres. It is vested in the Kew Borough Council as well as the Board of Land and Works. In this park the native trees and native scenery have been preserved, and is along by the river very picturesque. At Christmas and New Year's time it is a great gathering-place for schools and picnic parties.

The Treasury or Spring Gardens are situated between the New Government Offices and the Wellington-parade, east of Spring-street, and contain an area of 21 acres. These gardens were improved and planted in 1867, very many trees of good size, supplied by the Baron von Mueller, being removed bodily into them, in order to make a show near the Public Buildings. The avenues of English oak, elm, cedars, Ficus, and Californian pines have attained to a considerable altitude, and afford excellent shade. Conspicuous in the inner grounds are the silver poplar, giving a very striking and pleasing contrast. There are two men constantly employed in the garden, at a cost of £219 2s. per annum.

The Parliamentary Gardens, at the Parliament Houses, were improved and planted in 1865, and since that time several additions have been made as required. There are two gardeners constantly employed in them, at a cost of £226 18s. per annum.

The Edinburgh Gardens, situated in North Fitzroy, contain an area of 33a. 3r. 23p., and have been placed under a board of management consisting of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Government and three by the Fitzroy City Council. The improvements consist of good walks, 14 feet in width, formed, gravelled, and planted into avenues of English elms, oaks, and evergreens. Parts of the ground have also been planted with *Pinus insignis* and *Pittosporums*, and the large drain running from north to south has been planted with weeping willows and poplars. Employed constantly are one foreman and two labourers, at a cost of £328 13s. per annum.

### *Botanical Gardens, Geelong.*

(By John Raddenbury, Curator.)

The extent of these gardens is 184 acres and 25 perches. At first they were entirely supported by the Government, and managed by local trustees, who resigned their trust on the 9th February, 1874. The gardens are now vested in the Board of Land and Works and the Town Council of Geelong jointly, the management being vested in the Geelong Council. The earliest record here is in 1853, when a grant was made to the trustees. In September, 1857, Mr. D. Bunce was appointed superintendent, and remained in charge until his death in June, 1872; he was succeeded by the present writer in July of that year, who is still in charge, under the title of Curator of Parks and Gardens. The usual number of persons employed is six. The expenditure for the year 1882-3 was £889 2s. 2d.

The extensive carriage drives, the large extent of park land—so undulating in its character—the surrounding scenery, the extensive views of land and water, with its large and choice collections of plants, trees, and shrubs outside, and its beautiful collections of flowering plants of all descriptions in the garden and conservatories, as well as the choice collection of ferns and birds, make the place very attractive, and never fail to excite the gratification of visitors.

### *Botanic Garden, Ballarat.*

(By Mr. George Longley, Curator.)

Area of the garden, 83 acres; in cultivation, 33 acres.

Date of establishment, December 8th, 1858.

Number of persons employed, seven men and four boys.

The garden contains five miles of walks, and is connected with Lake Wendouree, on which six steamers are generally plying to and fro. Trees and shrubs are planted all around this lake.

The amount expended during the year ended 30th September, 1884—

Salaries and wages	...	...	...	£1,546	12	0
Improvements	...	...	...	627	0	7
Maintenance	...	...	...	230	10	11
Timber	...	...	...	68	16	6
Insurance	...	...	...	3	14	0
Zoological	...	...	...	49	5	9
Total	...	...	...	£2,525	19	9



It is well worth a visit in the spring season, as it then contains one of the greatest displays of roses and general flowering plants in Victoria. There is, moreover, a batten fernery, over 200 feet long, by 65 feet wide, with a good collection of ferns and other plants, creepers being very numerous. There being one mile of frontage to the garden, a fine view is obtained of the lake, with a willow avenue, which gives an excellent shade to picnic parties, which come from distances of 70 and 80 miles. It is not unusual to see 10,000 people here at Christmas. There are also fish-acclimatising grounds, in which are located at present thousands of English trout, obtained from spawn saved from fish which were turned out in the lake about seven years ago, and now, in some instances, measure as much as 29 inches long by 16 inches in girth.

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### *Sandhurst Public Gardens.*

(By S. G. Gadd, Curator.)

The Botanical Gardens consist of 16 acres cultivated, and 24 acres not fenced in. They were established in the year 1857. Three men are employed constantly, and two or three extra in the busy part of the season. The expenditure in 1882-3 was £617.

The gardens are neatly laid out, and planted with a good collection of trees and shrubs, flowers being the principal feature. As these gardens are some distance from the city, they are a favorite resort for picnic parties.

Weeroona Park consists of 45 acres, and was established in 1874. Two men are kept here. Expenditure in 1882-3 was £262. This was formed into a lake expressly for boating; area of water about 35 acres. The surroundings are planted with good shady trees.

Rosalind Park, consisting of 60 acres, was established in 1857, but very little was done to it for many years. Five men and one lad are constantly employed, besides the curator, and five or six extra hands during the busy season. The expenditure in 1882-3 was £1,352. There are in the park two water reserves of about 10 acres, a bowling green, lawn tennis, and cricket grounds; the bowling grounds are kept in excellent order, well planted with flowers and shrubs. In another portion of the park there is one of the largest ferneries in Australia, covering about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, beautifully laid out; it took 110 tons of ferns to plant it. The remainder of the park is planted principally with good shady trees. There is also a nursery, where are raised nearly all the trees and plants required for the whole of the grounds, as well as for street planting, for which in some seasons as many as 1,600 trees have been used.

The whole of the grounds is under the writer's supervision.

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### *Botanical Gardens, Castlemaine.*

(By Philip Doran, Curator.)

Area of the garden, about 76 acres; about 20 acres of it laid out in walks, lawns, borders, and ornamental water. The other portion is only yet partly laid out, but about 2,000 hardy trees—as pines, elms, willows, and linden trees, &c.—have been planted, and some walks have been commenced.

Date of establishment: Proclaimed a reserve in 1864. The first two years little more done than fencing it in and levelling in the diggers' holes.

Number of persons usually employed: Four, the year round, and at busy times extra men—sometimes as many as 10.

Amount expended from 6th October, 1882, to 21st September, 1883: Curator's salary, £130; labour, £364 8s.; tools and materials, £35 5s. 10d.; plumbing, painting, &c., £56 19s. 9d.; tree ferns, £34 14s.; timber, &c., £4 19s. 8d.; water supply, £1 14s. 6d.; fountain, £52 10s. Total, £680 11s. 9d.

The part at present laid out and planted was on old abandoned diggings, and it has taken a great amount of labour to get it in order, on account of the holes continually settling and the soil and stones being so mixed up. There is as good a collection of trees and shrubs as in any reserve out of Melbourne, principally through the liberality of Baron von Mueller some years ago.

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### *Beechworth Public Gardens.*

(By the Curator.)

#### *Town Hall Gardens.*

Area of the gardens,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres; date of establishment, 1870; one person employed; amount expended, 1882-3, £122.

These gardens contain a fountain, rotunda (ornamental), rockeries, vases, and a large variety of evergreens, flowering shrubs, plants, and trees. The ground has been trenched and laid down with English grasses, neatly designed and well kept.

*Botanical Reserve.*

Area, 11 acres; established in 1859; amount expended, 1882-3, £8 14s.

This reserve has been cleared, walks made, seats provided, but no general design has been adopted. The reserve is fenced, and a lodge has been erected of brick; the centre is occupied by a massive granite rock.

*Baarmutha Park.*

Contains 64 acres; is partially cleared, some trees planted, and is used for recreation purposes. Expenditure last year, £180.

*Public Gardens, Sale.*

(By C. R. Geoghegan, Town Clerk.)

Area of the gardens, about 34 acres; date of establishment, not known; control was vested in Borough Council in 1866; number of persons usually employed, 1; amount expended in 1882-3 (ending 30th September, 1883), £66 6s. 3d.

The gardens are well laid out, and nicely planted; trees and shrubs are well grown; their condition and variety render the gardens, which are conveniently situated on the edge of Lake Guthridge, about half-a-mile from the town, a source of attraction to residents and visitors. About 1½ mile of paths have been laid out, and are carefully attended to; a summer-house and seats scattered throughout the grounds have been provided, and a comfortable lodge has been erected (on the grounds) for the curator.

*Botanic Garden, Colac.*

(By John McDonald, Curator.)

The area of the garden is 38 acres.

The site was temporarily reserved for botanic gardens and recreation purposes on the 23rd day of May, 1865.

The Shire Council was appointed a committee of management on the 23rd day of April, 1877.

The following sums have been expended by the Council in improving and maintaining the gardens:—

1876-7	...	...	...	...	...	£107	16	9
1877-8	...	...	...	...	...	462	3	6
1878-9	...	...	...	...	...	545	12	7
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	468	4	8
1880-1	...	...	...	...	...	281	7	2
1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	528	1	1
1882-3	...	...	...	...	...	516	0	9
1883-4	...	...	...	...	...	397	1	11
Total						...	...	£3,306 8 5

The number of men employed in the garden since the appointment of the present curator in 1877 are two besides himself; in spring season two extra hands have been employed for a month or so annually.

The drive is half-a-mile long with a breadth of 28 feet; and there are about two miles of walks 10 feet wide, with flower borders on each side. The garden is situated on the margin of Lake Colac, with a fine view of the Warrion hills in the distance.

The one drawback to the Colac gardens is that all sports are kept in them, and the vehicles coming in cut up the drive, besides doing other damage. In fact, I am against having any sports and publicans' booths in the gardens.

*Botanic Garden, Warrnambool.*

(By Charles Scoborio, Curator.)

Area of the garden, 22 acres; established in 1870; number of persons usually employed, 2. Total amount expended in 1882-3, £336 6s. 9d.

The whole of the ground in the garden has been improved, laid out, and planted with good varieties of pines and cypresses, in fact shrubs and trees of many kinds. The position of the ground is undulating, the soil is various and good, and suitable for all classes of plants. The aspect of the garden is north-west; the distance from the

centre of the town one mile. The improvements consist of a good cottage and out-buildings; a fountain, enclosed by large piece of rockwork, at the entrance to the garden, surrounded by a flower garden; the walks are well laid out, gravelled, 15 feet wide, and about one mile in length.

The contemplated improvements are a rotunda and some small summer-houses; also a lake in course of formation about 8 chains long by 2 chains broad, with islands and rockwork around; also a fountain, which will be supplied by a windmill in the garden, 40 feet above the level of the proposed lake.

### *Belfast Botanic Gardens.*

(By J. Davidson Burnie, late Town Clerk.)

Area of gardens, 28 acres.

Date of establishment, July 6th, 1859, when Mr. Henry Hedges was appointed superintendent, at £130 per annum.

The present curator receives a salary of £90 per annum, with quarters.

The expenditure for the year 1884 is £212.

The site was originally granted by Government to the Council, early in 1859, and a grant was subsequently made of £500 towards fencing, which was done by Messrs. Scott and Houghton, by order of the then Municipal Council. A small piece of land has been recently added to it, planted, levelled, and improved.

On July 27th, 1859, the Municipal Council adopted the plan of Mr. John Shanks Jenkins for laying out the area as a public pleasure garden and recreation ground. Considerable modifications were subsequently made in this by Mr. Hedges, and latterly, agreeably to the suggestions of Mr. H. R. Guilfoyle, curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, the present curator, Mr. James Prior, has made a number of alterations and improvements, in order to bring the plan more in consonance with modern ideas in landscape gardening.

Though in the first instance, owing to the very unpromising conditions of the site, which is not naturally adapted for horticultural pursuits, great difficulty was experienced in getting newly-planted trees to flourish, yet, by continual care and attention, conjoined to constant labour on the part of the Borough Council and its officers and employes, trees from every part of the world have been successfully introduced, and are now thriving.

The centre of the gardens has been reserved for recreative purposes, and is a parallelogram. It is bounded on the north, south, and west by the shrubberies, and on the east by the blooming parterres. The original design of the walks was narrow serpentine; these have been considerably widened and improved. The gardens are a favorite resort of the whole of the inhabitants of this portion of the Western District.

### *Botanic Gardens, Portland.*

(By E. W. V. Gribble, Town Clerk.)

Area of reserve, 50 acres 3 roods, enclosed and planted, about 10 acres being especially laid out as gardens.

Date of establishment, 1857.

One person (curator) permanently employed, besides generally a gang of prisoners.

Expended, 1883-4, £83 7s. 6d.

Improvements consist of artificial lakes, besides the usual concomitants.

1316. This seems a fitting opportunity to refer to the great advantages which the metropolitan reserves, as well as the public gardens and the grounds attached to the public institutions throughout the colony, have derived from the very extensive supplies of trees, shrubs, and other ornamental and utilitarian plants which for 15 years were reared and gratuitously distributed by the Baron von Mueller, the present Government Botanist of Victoria, many of these varieties having been originally introduced into the colony by him. It may be pointed out that the series of annual reports on the Botanic Garden of Melbourne made by the Baron during the period of his directorship are permanent records of the work he accomplished, which is further attested by the numerous

Distribution  
of trees by  
Baron von  
Mueller.



trees supplied by him which still ornament these grounds, and have now attained a lofty growth, and, in many instances, have afforded large quantities of seeds for further dissemination.

Accommodation of charities.

1317. 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, 1882-3, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1882-3.†

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 ‡ ...	36	266	2,596,984	2,139	1,214
Lying-in Hospital § ...	1	24	81,546	78	1,045
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	750
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	15,780	22	717
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	782	1,896,349	2,966	639
Benevolent asylums ...	5	125	821,868	1,199	685
Immigrants' Home    ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	755
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,130	74	1,015
Orphan asylums ...	7	53	439,857	927	474
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	8	33	311,061	544	572
Infant Asylum ...	1	3	18,407	63	292
Female refuges ...	5	61	206,083	341	604
Total ...	73	1,383	6,889,054	9,007	765

Cubic space in wards.

1318. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is attained in the case of general hospitals, but is not reached in any of the other institutions. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,¶ 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

\* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† 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, 1883.

‡ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 624 *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.

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.

1319. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1883; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals ... ..	14,393	1,599·2	1,546	10·74
Lying-in-Hospital, &c.* ... ..	1,123	53·3	27	2·40
Children's Hospital ... ..	593	47·5	54	9·11
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	215	19·5	2	·93
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	3,894	3,170·0	189	4·85
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,693	1,171·9	183	10·81
Immigrants' Home ... ..	2,367	599·0	85	3·59
Blind Asylum ... ..	121	102·5	2	1·65
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	80	71·5	...	...
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,281	1,064·7	4	·31
Industrial Schools † ... ..	3,002	2,660·5	25	·83
Infant Asylum ‡ ... ..	65	34·5	14	21·54
Female refuges* ... ..	541	278·0	5	·92
Total ... ..	29,368	10,872·1	2,136	7·27

Per Cent.

1320. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Immigrants' Home, Orphan asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane; and it would appear that in the case of the Benevolent, 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 overcrowded.

Inmates in excess of beds.

1321. 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 38, and 12 remained at the end of the year.

§ See paragraph 1336 post.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,999	4,081	1,043	2,872	313	1,085	14,393.
Lying-in Hospital ...	671	200	41	162	...	49	1,123.
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	108	32	16	56	1	2	215
Hospitals for the Insane ...	376	1,079	426	1,313	113	587	3,894.
Benevolent asylums ...	116	753	159	514	45	106	1,693.
Immigrants' Home ...	484	908	239	593	3	140	2,367
Blind Asylum ...	96	18	2	2	...	3	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	76	3	...	1	...	...	80
Orphan asylums ...	1,186	15	1	19	...	60	1,281
Industrial Schools* ...	410	1	...	4	...	34	449
Total ...	8,522	7,090	1,927	5,536	475	2,066	25,616
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	14·87	45·17	37·61	60·04	37·61	...	27·93.

Religions of inmates.

1322. 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, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,315	4,567	38	305	168	14,393
Lying-in Hospital ...	723	391	...	...	9	1,123
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	120	92	...	...	3	215
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,165	1,323	22	110	274	3,894
Benevolent asylums ...	1,152	471	8	24	38	1,693
Immigrants' Home ...	1,616	726	2	1	22	2,367
Blind Asylum ...	91	29	1	...	...	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	71	9	...	...	...	80
Orphan asylums ...	634	647	...	...	...	1,281
Industrial Schools ...	115	334	...	...	...	449
Total ...	16,002	8,589	71	440	514	25,616
Proportions per 1,000 of population † ...	24·33	39·70	15·41	36·84	...	27·93

Ages of inmates of charities.

1323. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population:—

\* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of Reformatories are given at paragraph 1211 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out), &c., at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,002.

† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 61 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 67 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1882-3.

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 ..	140	421	833	3,014	2,071	2,081	2,391	1,911	1,516	15	14,393
Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	3	648	292	133	31	8	2	6	1,123
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	12	22	50	36	34	38	14	9	..	215
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	63	47	625	887	762	649	287	187	387	3,894
Benevolent asylums ..	45	1	2	62	30	59	151	292	1,051	..	1,693
Immigrants' Home ..	172	97	27	192	435	418	389	335	302	..	2,367
Blind Asylum ..	..	6	14	72	21	5	1	2	..	..	121
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	18	32	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	80
Orphan asylums ..	91	522	601	66	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,281
Industrial Schools* ..	18	108	287	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	449
Infant Asylum ..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Female refuges ..	..	..	10	245	125	96	50	15	..	..	541
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>26,222</b>
Proportions per 1,000 of population †	4.64	11.26	16.91	24.38	33.58	39.84	40.04	56.36	..	..	28.59

1324. 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, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	55,920	41,496	97,416	100,795
Lying-in Hospital ...	1,200	2,495	3,695	4,212
Children's Hospital ...	500	2,464	2,964	2,617
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,200	1,298	2,498	3,961
Hospitals for the Insane ...	74,285	16,478†	90,763	90,763
Benevolent asylums ...	19,962	13,050	33,012	34,819
Immigrants' Home ...	6,000	1,933	7,933	8,143
Blind Asylum ...	2,500	2,910	5,410	5,884
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	1,727	3,327	3,762
Orphan asylums ...	10,980	8,731	19,711	19,726
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	45,489	§	45,489	45,489
Infant Asylum ...	70	857	927	902
Female refuges ...	1,850	9,054	10,904	11,642
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>221,556</b>	<b>102,493</b>	<b>324,049</b>	<b>332,715</b>

\* The ages of inmates of Reformatories are given in paragraph 1212 ante. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,002.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 71 ante.

‡ This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1883 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 was furnished for 1883 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 £1,296 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £334 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,630. This amount, however, is not taken into account in the table.

Average cost  
per inmate.

1325. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1883, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1882-3.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ... ..	1,599·2	86,986	54	7	10
Lying-in Hospital ... ..	53·3	3,971	74	10	0
Children's Hospital ... ..	47·5	2,617	55	1	11
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	19·5	1,170	60	0	0
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	3,170·0	90,763	28	12	8
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,171·9	25,203	21	10	1
Immigrants' Home ... ..	599·0	7,193	12	0	2
Blind Asylum ... ..	102·5	5,054	49	6	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	71·5	3,155	44	2	6
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,064·7	17,527	16	9	3
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	2,660·5	45,489 †	17	2	0
Infant Asylum ... ..	34·5	902	26	2	11
Female refuges ... ..	278·0	11,642	41	17	7
Total ... ..	10,872·1	301,672	27	14	11

Expenditure  
per inmate.

1326. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in general hospitals. In 1882-3, 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 £75; the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next, with £60; and the Children's Hospital next, with an average of £55. After these, the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £54. 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 £17, per inmate.

Blind  
Asylum.

1327. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866. Its object is to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received

\* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £6,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

from the Industrial Schools, the majority, together with several others, being destitute of home and friends, and likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The work of instruction in the past few years has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. Since the establishment of the institution, 246 blind have been received into it, and, with a few exceptions, those who have from time to time been discharged have been fairly educated, and a considerable proportion were able when they left, either in part or wholly, to maintain themselves. At the close of the year ended 30th June, 1884, the number of inmates was 104. At that time, 43 of these were engaged in the workshops, viz., 4 in the mat shop, 17 in the brush shop, and 22 in the basket shop. The plan of employing former inmates as journeymen has been discontinued for the present. During the year above indicated, the proceeds of sales of manufactures amounted to £1,578, and the entire expenditure for the same period, including salaries of trade instructors and wages of journeymen, reached the sum of £2,020; but the difference between the outlay and the income was covered by the stock of material and manufactures on hand. All the girls are employed in wool work out of school hours when not engaged in domestic duties; the profit on their work during the year 1883-4 amounted to nearly £15. Five of the former pupils are now maintaining themselves outside the institution as teachers of the piano or other musical instruments, three of whom are also engaged as church organists. According to the last annual balance-sheet, the total income for the year, including the Government grant of £2,000, amounted to £5,368, and the total expenditure to £5,584, the latter being £216 in excess of the former. The deficiency was occasioned by the unusually large outlay in connexion with the industrial department.

1328. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution state that the year 1883-4 has been one of continued usefulness and prosperity. At the beginning of the year, in July, 1883, there were 71 deaf mutes on the roll. Since then, 9 have been discharged. One, a day pupil, died; 8 have been received, and applications for the admission of several others granted; so that, while the number in the institution on 30th June last was 69, the new year commenced with 76 inmates. The institution was established in November, 1860, and since then there have been received into it an aggregate number of 237 deaf



and dumb ; and with a few exceptions, arising principally from defective intellect, those discharged from time to time have been well instructed in all the branches of an English education, and a very large proportion of them (as the result of the training they received while inmates) are now able in various ways to maintain themselves in respectability and comfort. The principal method of education still employed is that known as the French or sign system, which has hitherto proved itself to be an effective instrumentality for developing the minds and for promoting the religious and industrial education of deaf mutes ; and the social condition of the large majority of those who have gone from the institution to engage in the concerns of the world proves its sufficiency for all the practical purposes of life. In addition to this, a class has been in existence for upwards of five years in which the German system of articulation and lip reading is taught ; and although the results up to the present time are not fully satisfactory, the committee are reluctant to give up the idea of making the oral system a prominent feature of the curriculum of the school, and they believe they cannot better serve the interests of the unfortunate ones committed to their care than by following what is technically called the combined system, whereby the advantages belonging to both the sign and oral methods are secured. In the industrial department, 6 of the boys are being taught boot-making ; 6 the rudiments of tailoring, and the rest who are of sufficient age assist in the garden out of school hours. The elder girls assist in household duties, and all of them are taught needlework.

**Eye and Ear  
Hospital.**

1329. 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 196 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1883, making, with 19 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 215 treated. The patients discharged numbered 195, of whom 186 were stated to be cured or relieved and 3 to be incurable, 4 were discharged at their own request, and 2 died.

**Children's  
Hospital.**

1330. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 45 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1883, 548 patients were admitted, 489 were discharged, 54 died, and 50 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.**

1331. 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, 1883, the number of infants admitted was 29, besides which 36 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 14, and 33 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 38 mothers in the institution during the year, and 12 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £927, of which £70 was from Government, and £857 from private sources; and the expenditure was £902.

1332. 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. 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 338 cases, and made 249 awards for the rescuing of 357 lives. During the year ended 30th June, 1884, 52 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 10 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted for the saving of 24 lives. The receipts during the year amounted to £805, and the expenditure to £439. The institution has placed and maintains 130 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs in Victoria; its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1884, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in New South Wales, 3 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 2 in New Zealand, and 1 in Tasmania. Efforts are now 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

Royal  
Humane  
Society of  
Austral-  
asia.

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 avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid Society.

1333. 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.

1334. 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 1883 was 2,695, viz., 1,376 males and 1,319 females. Of these, only 32 were in the Government receiving depôts and 389 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 16 were at the Government Experimental Farm, 12 at the Macedon State Nursery, and 2,246 were either boarded-out or at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1883 numbered 376, viz., 184 boys and 192 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected ... ..	167	178
Residing with bad characters ... ..	7	11
Having committed a punishable offence ... ..	4	1
Uncontrollable ... ..	6	2
Total ... ..	184	192

\* For particulars of the Industrial School children employed on the farm, see paragraph 922 *ante*.

1335. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 307. These were discharged as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out houses ... ..	60	53
From situations (estimated) ... ..	84	85
Died (in schools, 3; while boarded-out, 21; in hospital, 1)	10	15
	—	—
Total ... ..	154	153
	—	—

Discharges from Industrial Schools.

1336. 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 1883 was 1,772, or 30 fewer than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 474 children at the end of 1883, as against 376 at the end of 1882, were at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded-out &c., from Industrial Schools.

1337. Of the 541 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1883, 121 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 299 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 87 at the Madeline-street Refuge; 19 at the Ballarat, and 15 at the Geelong, Refuge. Besides the 121 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, there were 640 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women in the Madeline-street Refuge, there were 52 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Two inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3 were discharged for misconduct; and 1 died in the Madeline-street Refuge, 1 in the Magdalen Asylum, 1 in the Collingwood Home, and 2 in the Geelong Refuge. Besides these numbers, 124 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, and 100 left voluntarily. At the end of the year 303 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

1338. Forty-four patients—viz., 33 males and 11 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1883, as against 46 males and 14 females in 1882. Of those admitted in 1883, 38 entered voluntarily and 6 compulsorily; 26 had been constant and 17 periodical drinkers; 28 had had delirium tremens; and 31 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-seven patients, including 1 who died, were discharged

Inebriate Retreat.

during the year, and 7 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Governesses'  
Institute  
and Mel-  
bourne  
Home.

1339. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1883 numbered 143, of whom 101 were needle-women and servants, and 42 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £617, and the expenditure to £613.

Cremorne  
asylum.

1340. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne\* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 18 patients remaining from 1882, and received 64 during the year 1883, of whom 12 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 66, and of these 60 were stated to be cured, 2 to be improved, and 4 were sent to Government asylums, but none died. Sixteen patients, of whom 8 were supposed to be curable and 8 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 7 males and 9 females.

Sailors'  
Home.

1341. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1883 was 1,732. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £7,593, and the expenditure to £7,416.

Free dispen-  
saries.

1342. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1882-3. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during year ended 30th June, 1883, numbered 3,689, viz., 1,180 males and 2,509 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 14,867. The total receipts amounted to £832, of which £250 was from Government and £582 from private sources. The total expenditure was £662.

Benevolent  
societies.

1343. Forty benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1883. 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 8,815; the receipts amounted to £13,678, of which £5,485 was from Government and £8,193 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,285.

Friendly  
Societies,  
1878 to 1883.

1344. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide

\* This is not a charitable institution.

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 six years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1883.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of societies .. ..	34	34	32	32	32	32
Number of branches .. ..	759	766	748	759	776	769
Average number of members ..	45,692	45,933	46,074	48,064	51,399	55,140
Number of members sick ..	8,207	8,519	8,310	8,554	8,966	9,482
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	58,974	58,443	62,174	64,311	70,722
Number of deaths of members ..	467	452	425	571	606	593
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	240	218	288	277	321
Total income .. ..	£163,192	£170,835	£171,987	£180,460	£194,835	£211,163
Total expenditure .. ..	£140,917	£146,221	£144,506	£155,225	£165,788	£177,692
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£372,598	£392,343	£417,375	£440,956	£466,396	£496,793
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£16,310	£20,489	£22,353	£23,564	£26,736	£29,524
Amount invested * .. ..	£348,429	£386,134	£395,146	£415,086	£445,815	£480,743

1345. 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 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, 7·6 in 1880, 7·8 in 1881, 7·5 in 1882, and 7·7 in 1883. 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, and 10·75 in 1883.

Sickness and death rates.

1346. 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.

\* Exclusive of Widows' and Orphans' Funds, which are possessed by two of the societies only.

## PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1347. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1883 consisted of a paid Artillery Corps, a Volunteer Militia Torpedo Corps, and the various Volunteer Corps, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

## LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1883.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1883.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery ...	3	10	102	...	115	13	128
Torpedo Corps ...	4	4	60	...	68	19	87
Volunteers—							
Cavalry... ..	22	16	178	13	229	...	216
Artillery ...	56	87	804	...	947	303	1,250
Engineers ...	8	7	66	...	81	119	200
Rifles ... ..	58	78	1,122	...	1,258	642	1,900
Total ... ..	151	202	2,332	13	2,698	1,096	3,781
Staff, &c.—Unattached ...	68	22	1	...	91	...	91
Grand Total ... ..	219	224	2,333	13	2,789	1,096	3,872

Strength and establishment.

1348. At the end of 1883, the total military establishment—exclusive of the staff—(3,781) was 133 less than at the end of 1882; and the total strength (2,698) was 1,083 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 1,096; but as against this must be set 13 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 1,083, as stated.

Rifles of land forces.

1349. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1883 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use:—

## RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.		
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	General Hay.
Victorian Artillery ...	120	...	120	...
Torpedo Corps ...	95	25	70	...
Volunteers—				
Cavalry ... ..	236	16	220	...
Artillery ...	889	889	...	...
Engineers ...	100	100	...	...
Rifles ... ..	1,777	1,776	...	1
Total ... ..	3,217	2,806	410	1



1350. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces :—

					Number.
Garrison guns ...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" ...	...	...	6
		" " 80-pr. ...	...	...	23
Guns of position	{	Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ...	...	...	19
		" " 32-pr. ...	...	...	33
Field guns ...	{	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ...	...	...	6
		Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ...	...	...	6
		" " " 6-pr. ...	...	...	6
		Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr. ...	...	...	6
		Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. ...	...	...	1
		" " 12-pr. ...	...	...	9
		Guns, 6-pr. ...	...	...	2
Total ...					117

1351. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1883 were as follow. Eight were wanted to complete the establishment :—

#### NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1883.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1883.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	12	94	9	115	1	116
Naval Reserve... ..	10	210	...	220	7	227
Electricians ... ..	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total ... ..	23	310	9	342	8	350

1352. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1883 :—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr. ...	4
" " Gatling machine, 45 ...	1
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr....	2
" " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	20
" " Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	10
Naval Reserve.—Howitzer, 12-pr. ...	16
Total ... ..	53

1353. 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 363, and the latter 191 :—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	50
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading ...	72
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	75
" " Revolvers, pattern undescribed ...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	221
" " Sea service ...	5
" " Carbines... ..	12
Total small arms ... ..	554



New system  
of defences.

1354. 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 :—

The past year has seen a radical change in the system of defence of this colony.

For various reasons, the Volunteer Force was considered inadequate for the proper protection of our shores, and it was deemed desirable to disband the force and replace it with a paid Militia.

The preparation of the new defence scheme was entrusted to the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sargood, a member of the Ministry, who has for many years taken a deep interest in Colonial defence matters.

Col. Sargood based his scheme upon the advice given by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., in his various reports upon the defences of the colonies, and also embodied a number of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defences which sat in Sydney during 1881-2. This scheme, after being carefully considered by the Cabinet, was submitted to and passed by Parliament.

The alteration in the system of defence necessitated a corresponding change in the Discipline Act, and a new Bill was accordingly brought in and passed in November, 1883.

This measure provides 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), *Victoria* (gun-boat, one 10-in. 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pr. B.L. 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), *Childers* (torpedo-boat, first class, Whitehead), *Nepean* (torpedo-boat, second class, Whitehead), *Lonsdale* (torpedo-boat, second class, Whitehead), Harbour Trust steamers *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet*, Customs steamer (building).

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
	£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 15th September, 1884:—

## LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Establishment.	Enrolled and Waiting to be Enrolled.	Wanting to Complete Establishment.
Staff ... ..	6	5	1
Victorian Artillery ... ..	128	102	26
Field Artillery Brigade ... ..	306	305	1
Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade ... ..	371	343	28
" " 2nd " ... ..	225	196	29
Torpedo Corps ... ..	80	80	...
Engineer Corps ... ..	101	71	30
Rifles, 1st Battalion ... ..	507	359	148
" 2nd " ... ..	507	311	196
" 3rd " ... ..	326	315	11
" 4th " ... ..	327	239	88
Mounted Rifles ... ..	101	1	100
Medical ... ..	16	15	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>659</b>

## 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. Within the past year, 135 clubs have been formed, to whom about 820 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.

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £100 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Minister of Defence presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs. The Bacchus Marsh Rifle Club won this shield for the present year, with a total score of 294 points. At the request of Col. Sargood, the Railways Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling at excursion fares throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to Rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

## 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 shall be 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.

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	"						"
<i>Land Forces.</i>										
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	...
Captain ... ..	600	0	0	100	0	0	75	0	0	...
Sergeant-Major ... ..	180	0	0	36	10	0				Clothing
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	Quarters						"
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	36	10	0				"
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	Quarters						"
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	36	10	0				"
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	Quarters						"
Ditto ... ..	180	0	0	"						"
Torpedo Artificer... ..	150	0	0	54	15	0				"
Ditto ... ..	90	0	0	41	15	0				"
Total ... ..	7,454	5	0	806	0	0	450	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.

1355. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but those at Williamstown and Sandridge were set aside by Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colonies in 1877, as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to defend Port Phillip at the Heads. He therefore suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance. Defence works.

1356. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Major-General P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G., and is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Steel, Inspector-General of Public Works, who has kindly contributed the following particulars respecting the progress made in the respective works :— Present state of works.

“PRESENT STATE OF DEFENCE WORKS.\*

“1st. *Queenscliff*.—This battery is completed, and may be said to be in an effective state for defence. Three 9-inch and four 80-pounder guns are mounted. It is proposed to further add a 10-inch gun. The defensive wall and keep at rear of battery are completed, and the temporary barracks are occupied by a detachment of the permanent artillery.

“2nd. *Swan Island*.—The earthwork of this battery is completed, also the stockade round same. Three 9-inch and one 80-pounder guns are mounted, and two 80-pounder guns are waiting for new carriages. The brick barracks for the garrison are occupied by a guard detailed from Queenscliff battery. The stores, workshops, and magazine of the torpedo depôt are completed, as also the timber roadway from Swan Island to Queenscliff.

“3rd. *Point Nepean*.—The first contract for the construction of a battery for six 80-pounder guns has been completed, including the magazines. Four of the guns could be mounted at once, and it is intended to replace the other two with 8-inch guns. A lower battery, with an 8-inch gun, is proposed to be erected near the Point.

“4th. *South Channel Fort*.—A stone rubble ring is deposited round the site for fort. The question of a modified design for the construction of this fort is now under consideration.

“5th. The system of torpedo defences to be laid in the west and south channels, as occasion may arise, has made considerable progress since the completion of the torpedo depôt at Swan Island.”

1357. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1882-3. The amounts expended under the heads Expenditure, on defences 1882-3. “Artillery Corps,” “Volunteer Force,” and “Naval Reserve,” give an

\* On the 9th December, 1884.



**EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF  
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1882-3.**

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
1882-3	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> *				...	101,966	101,966
Total ...				2,063,993	634,786	2,698,779
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally †				...	...	47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre				...	...	139,683
Grand Total ...				...	...	2,885,870

1359. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay is estimated by Colonel Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony. The last detachment of these troops was withdrawn in 1870. In 1882-3, the military expenditure was considerably greater than in any previous year since 1855, owing to the outlay of £100,000 on the erection of forts. The naval expenditure in 1882-3 was exceeded in only one previous year, viz., 1877-8.

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1360. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the

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.



Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.\*

Colonial  
candidates  
for the  
army.

1361. 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.

1362. 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.‡

\* 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.



# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

### AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1883.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1883.

(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	493,084	438,706	931,790 <sup>1</sup>	88·97	10·602
New South Wales ..	309,175	480,497	388,813	869,310 <sup>2</sup>	80·92	2·812
Queensland .. ..	668,224	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
South Australia ..	903,425	160,589	143,926	304,515 <sup>3</sup>	89·62	·337
Western Australia ..	975,920	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,944,628</b>	<b>1,322,165</b>	<b>1,102,625</b>	<b>2,424,790</b>	<b>83·40</b>	<b>·823</b>
Tasmania .. ..	26,375	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
New Zealand .. ..	104,027	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>3,075,030</b>	<b>1,683,802</b>	<b>1,408,085</b>	<b>3,091,887</b>	<b>83·62</b>	<b>1·005</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> On the 30th September, 1884, the estimated population of Victoria was 952,836, viz., 505,467 males and 447,369 females.

<sup>2</sup> On the 30th June, 1884, the estimated population of New South Wales was 895,533, viz., 495,789 males and 399,744 females.

<sup>3</sup> On the 1st August, 1884, the estimated total population of South Australia was 315,337.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. <sup>1</sup>	Per 1000 of Mean Population. Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Femls.	Total.	Males.	Femls.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages <sup>1</sup>	Numerical.	Per cent.
New South Wales ..	16,014	15,267	31,281	7,116	5,133	12,249	7,405	37·09	14·52	8·78	19,032	155·38
Queensland .. ..	5,093	4,797	9,890	3,282	1,759	5,041	2,392	36·92	18·82	8·93	4,849	96·19
South Australia ..	5,677	5,496	11,173	2,444	1,991	4,435	2,539	37·37	14·83	8·49	6,738	151·93
Western Australia ..	541	517	1,058	384	176	560	217	33·87	17·93	6·95	498	88·93
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>41,434</b>	<b>39,509</b>	<b>80,943</b>	<b>20,636</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>35,291</b>	<b>19,324</b>	<b>34·31</b>	<b>14·96</b>	<b>8·19</b>	<b>45,652</b>	<b>129·36</b>
Tasmania .. ..	2,235	2,024	4,259	1,263	859	2,122	1,120	34·25	17·06	9·01	2,137	100·71
New Zealand .. ..	9,843	9,359	19,202	3,469	2,592	6,061	3,612	36·28	11·45	6·82	13,141	216·81
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>53,512</b>	<b>50,892</b>	<b>104,404</b>	<b>25,368</b>	<b>18,106</b>	<b>43,447</b>	<b>24,056</b>	<b>34·66</b>	<b>14·43</b>	<b>7·99</b>	<b>60,930</b>	<b>140·15</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. <sup>1</sup>			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. <sup>2</sup>		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria .. ..	46,391	20,201	66,592	37,481	18,081	55,562	8,910	2,120	11,030
New South Wales .. ..	46,543	20,663	67,206	24,286	10,110	34,396	22,257	10,553	32,810
Queensland .. ..	15,602	11,083	26,685	9,240	2,719	11,959	6,362	8,364	14,726
South Australia .. ..	12,879	6,951	19,830	10,858	4,704	15,562	2,021	2,247	4,268
Western Australia .. ..	*	*	1,507	*	*	1,071	*	*	436
Total .. ..	*	*	181,820	*	*	118,550	*	*	63,270
Tasmania .. ..	9,589	4,651	14,240	8,720	3,916	12,636	869	735	1,604
New Zealand .. ..	11,218	7,997	19,215	6,230	2,956	9,186	4,988	5,041	10,029
Grand total .. ..	*	*	215,275	*	*	140,372	*	*	74,903 <sup>3</sup>

\* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished or is incomplete.

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, 8,369; Queensland, 25,245; South Australia, 4,129; Western Australia, 296; Tasmania, 598; New Zealand, 5,902. Total Australia, 38,039; and total Australasia, 44,539.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in these columns under-state the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

<sup>2</sup> In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high.

<sup>3</sup> 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 from these colonies was 7,155. The excess in favour of departures was thus 65,862.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue from—				Total Revenue (exclusive of Loans).	Total Expenditure (exclusive of Loans).
	Taxation. <sup>1</sup>	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria <sup>2</sup> .. ..	2,334,255	679,933	1,838,284	758,781	5,611,253	5,651,885
New South Wales .. ..	1,891,708	1,656,069	1,931,464	991,100	6,470,341	8,048,319
Queensland .. ..	929,430	773,387	541,617	339,010	2,583,444	2,242,971
South Australia .. ..	637,751	372,180	519,097	531,112	2,060,140	2,330,079
Western Australia .. ..	126,131	93,798	14,515	82,275	316,719	240,566
Total .. ..	5,919,275	3,575,367	4,844,977	2,702,278	17,041,897	18,513,820
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. ..	388,406	66,566	29,559	77,658	562,189	533,036
New Zealand .. ..	2,080,084 <sup>4</sup>	348,783	953,910	488,490	3,871,267	3,924,005
Grand total .. ..	8,387,765	3,990,716	5,828,446	3,268,426	21,475,353	22,970,861

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June; those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December.

<sup>1</sup> The amounts in this column are made up of Customs duties, less duties on the export of gold, drawbacks, &c.; also of excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

<sup>2</sup> According to a preliminary statement, made up in the Treasury and distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1884, were as follow:—Revenue raised by taxation, £2,308,873; from Crown lands, £719,312; from Railways, £2,079,248; from other sources, £826,808. Total revenue, £5,934,241; estimated total expenditure, exclusive of £10,100 for redemption of Treasury Bonds, £5,776,813. The estimated mean population of the same period was 930,940; therefore the revenue per head was £6 7s. 6d.; the expenditure per head was £6 4s. 1d.; and the taxation per head was £2 9s. 8d.

<sup>3</sup> The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

<sup>4</sup> The proportion of the revenue of New Zealand derived from taxation has been only estimated.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883—  
continued.

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation.	Per Head of Mean Population.					
		Public Revenue from—				Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
		Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Other Sources.		
per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria <sup>1</sup> .. ..	41·60	2 11 7	0 15 0	2 0 8	0 16 10	6 4 1	6 4 11
New South Wales .. ..	29·24	2 4 10	1 19 3	2 5 10	1 3 6	7 13 5	9 10 10
Queensland .. ..	35·98	3 9 5	2 17 9	2 0 5	1 5 4	9 12 11	8 7 6
South Australia .. ..	30·96	2 2 8	1 4 11	1 14 9	1 15 6	6 17 10	7 15 10
Western Australia .. ..	39·82	4 0 9	3 0 1	0 9 4	2 12 8	10 2 10	7 14 1
Total .. ..	34·73	2 10 5	1 10 6	2 1 4	1 3 1	7 5 3	7 17 10
Tasmania <sup>2</sup> .. ..	69·09	3 2 6	0 10 8	0 4 9	0 12 6	4 10 5	4 5 9
New Zealand .. ..	53·73	3 18 7	0 13 2	1 16 1	0 18 5	7 6 3	7 8 3
Grand total .. ..	39·06	2 15 11	1 6 7	1 18 10	1 1 10	7 3 2	7 13 2

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June; those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December.

<sup>1</sup> According to a preliminary statement, made up in the Treasury and distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1884, were as follow:—Revenue raised by taxation, £2,308,873; from Crown lands, £719,312; from Railways, £2,079,248; from other sources, £826,808. Total revenue, £5,934,241; estimated total expenditure, exclusive of £10,100 for redemption of Treasury Bonds, £5,776,813. The estimated mean population of the same period was 930,940; therefore the revenue per head was £6 7s. 6d.; the expenditure per head was £6 4s. 1d.; and the taxation per head was £2 9s. 8d.

<sup>2</sup> The figures for Tasmania are subject to future revision.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1883.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.		Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
	Total Amount of Public Debt.	Indebtedness per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria <sup>1</sup> .. ..	24,308,175	26 1 9	4·33
New South Wales .. ..	21,632,459	24 17 8	3·34
Queensland .. ..	14,907,850	51 17 2	5·77
South Australia .. ..	13,891,900	45 12 5	6·74
Western Australia .. ..	611,000	19 5 6	1·93
Total .. ..	75,351,384	31 1 6	4·42
Tasmania .. ..	2,385,600	18 18 0	4·24
New Zealand .. ..	31,385,411 <sup>2</sup>	58 0 6	8·11
Grand total .. ..	109,122,395	35 5 10	5·09

<sup>1</sup> On the 30th June, 1884, the public debt of Victoria was £28,325,112. The estimated population at that date was 945,703, and the approximate revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £5,934,241. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £29 19s., and the debt was equivalent to 4·90 years' revenue.

<sup>2</sup> The Accrued Sinking Fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £2,715,094. The net liability was, therefore, £28,670,317.

TABLE VI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of Imports.			Total Value of Exports.			Value of Exports of Home Produce.
	From other Australasian Colonies.	From other Countries.	Total.	To other Australasian Colonies.	To other Countries.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. ..	5,658,854	12,084,992	17,743,846	5,744,780	10,654,083	16,398,863	13,292,294
New South Wales ..	8,196,287	12,763,870	20,960,157	8,409,911	11,476,107	19,886,018	16,129,867
Queensland .. ..	3,222,672	3,010,679	6,233,351	3,227,226	2,049,382	5,276,608	5,156,835
South Australia ..	1,867,109	4,442,946	6,310,055	1,828,079	3,055,382	4,883,461	3,487,827
Western Australia ..	246,404	270,443	516,847	85,852	361,158	447,010	444,764
Total .. ..	19,191,326	32,572,930	51,764,256	19,295,848	27,596,112	46,891,960	38,511,587
Tasmania .. ..	1,046,257	786,380	1,832,637	1,348,393	383,206	1,731,599	1,698,334
New Zealand .. ..	1,576,183	6,397,855	7,974,038	1,109,813	5,986,186	7,095,999	6,855,244
Grand total .. ..	21,813,766	39,757,165	61,570,931	21,754,054	33,965,504	55,719,558	47,065,165

Name of Colony.	Value per Head of Imports.			Value per Head of Exports.			Exports of Home Produce.	
	From other Australasian Colonies.	From other Countries.	Total.	To other Australasian Colonies.	To other Countries.	Total.	Value per Head. <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria .. ..	6 3 5	13 3 5	19 6 10	6 5 3	11 12 4	17 17 7	14 9 10	81·06
New South Wales ..	9 14 5	15 2 8	24 17 1	9 19 5	13 12 2	23 11 7	19 2 6	81·11
Queensland .. ..	12 0 8	11 4 9	23 5 5	12 1 0	7 13 0	19 14 0	19 5 1	97·73
South Australia ..	6 4 11	14 7 2	21 2 1	6 2 3	10 4 5	16 6 8	11 13 3	71·42
Western Australia ..	7 17 10	8 13 2	16 11 0	2 15 0	11 11 3	14 6 3	14 4 10	99·50
Total .. ..	8 2 9	13 16 2	21 18 11	8 3 7	11 14 0	19 17 7	16 6 6	82·13
Tasmania .. ..	8 8 3	6 6 6	14 14 9	10 16 10	3 1 8	13 18 6	13 13 2	98·08
New Zealand .. ..	2 19 7	12 1 9	15 1 4	2 1 11	11 6 3	13 8 2	12 19 0	96·61
Grand Total .. ..	7 4 10	13 3 11	20 8 9	7 4 5	11 5 6	18 9 11	15 12 6	84·47

TABLE VII.—SHIPPING, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria .. ..	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
New South Wales ..	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland <sup>1</sup> .. ..	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
South Australia ..	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Western Australia ..	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
Total .. ..	6,827	4,799,125	6,991	4,947,801	13,818	9,746,926
Tasmania .. ..	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
New Zealand .. ..	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
Grand total .. ..	8,289	5,524,143	8,490	5,696,996	16,779	11,221,139

<sup>1</sup> The figures in this line are much smaller than those given for 1882, in consequence of vessels in the coasting trade being, for the first time, excluded.

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAYS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS,  
31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Number of Miles of Railway.			Number of Miles of Electric Telegraph.			
	Open.	In course of Construction.	Total.	Line (Poles).			Wire Open.
				Open.	In course of Construction.	Total.	
Victoria .. .. .	1,562 <sup>1</sup>	133	1,695	3,660	30	3,690	7,271
New South Wales .. .. .	1,365 <sup>2</sup>	597	1,962	9,315	369	9,684	17,272
Queensland .. .. .	1,038	454	1,492	6,654	390	7,044	10,618
South Australia .. .. .	988	225	1,213	5,278	49	5,327	8,824
Western Australia .. .. .	115 <sup>3</sup>	68	183	1,585	750	2,335	1,609
Total .. .. .	5,068	1,477	6,545	26,492	1,588	28,080	45,594
Tasmania .. .. .	167	222	389	1,273 <sup>4</sup>	20	1,293	1,543
New Zealand .. .. .	1,480 <sup>5</sup>	201	1,681	4,074	18	4,092	10,037
Grand total .. .. .	6,715	1,900	8,615	31,839	1,626	33,465	57,174

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of 205 miles of double and 1,357 miles of single line.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive of a private line, 45 miles in length. In addition to the railways, there are over 32 miles of Government tramways open.

<sup>3</sup> Including a private line of rail and tramway 60 miles in length.

<sup>4</sup> Including 133 miles of poles and wire belonging to the Main Line Railway Company; also the Tasmanian cable, 180 miles long, connecting Tasmania with the Australian continent, at Flinders, Victoria.

<sup>5</sup> Including a private line 91 miles in length.

TABLE IX.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED, 1883.

Name of Colony.	Area.	Extent Sold. <sup>1</sup>			Extent Granted without Payment to end of 1883.	Total Extent Sold and Granted to end of 1883.	Extent Unalienated in Fee-simple at end of 1883. <sup>2</sup>
		Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.			
Victoria .. .. .	Acres. 56,245,760	Acres. 13,047,526	Acres. 472,377	Acres. 13,519,903	Acres. 9,133	Acres. 13,529,036	Acres. 42,716,724
New South Wales .. .. .	197,872,000	20,254,836	356,749	20,611,585	4,084,011	24,695,596	173,176,404
Queensland .. .. .	427,663,360	5,948,841	634,730	6,583,571	64,250	6,647,821	421,015,539
South Australia .. .. .	578,192,000	6,268,301	225,766	6,494,067	330,000	6,824,067	571,367,933
Western Australia .. .. .	624,588,800	1,688,978	30,522	1,719,500	*	*	*
Total .. .. .	1,884,561,920	47,208,482	1,720,144	48,928,626	*	*	*
Tasmania .. .. .	16,880,000	4,265,125	37,632	4,302,757	* <sup>3</sup>	*	*
New Zealand .. .. .	66,577,160	12,373,250	113,500	12,486,750	4,943,271	17,430,021	49,147,139 <sup>4</sup>
Grand total .. .. .	1,968,019,080	63,846,857	1,871,276	65,718,133	*	*	*

\* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished or is incomplete.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in these columns are intended to represent the lands of which the purchase had been completed prior to or during 1883, as the case might be. The figures for Tasmania, however, denote instead the land sold conditionally, in addition to lands sold by auction, &c.; including also land granted without purchase.

<sup>2</sup> This column includes the land in process of alienation under deferred payment system, as per first figure column on the next page.

<sup>3</sup> Included in the previous column. See note 1.

<sup>4</sup> Of this extent, about 16,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris or to Europeans who have purchased from them.

TABLE IX.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED, 1883—continued.

Name of Colony.	Extent in Process of Alienation under deferred Payment at end of 1883. <sup>1</sup>	Amount of Purchase Money.					
		Total.			Average per Acre.		
		Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.	Prior to 1883.	During 1883.	Total.
	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	7,583,715	20,780,858	564,504	21,345,362	1 11 10	1 3 11	1 11 7
New South Wales	15,580,857	*	*	*	*	1 1 0	*
Queensland .. .	4,099,858	4,257,911	324,109	4,582,020	0 14 4	0 10 3	0 13 11
South Australia ..	3,659,622	8,134,217	257,516	8,391,733	1 5 11	1 2 10	1 5 10
Western Australia	188,439	*	11,472	*	*	0 7 6	*
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>31,112,491</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0 19 3</b>	<b>*</b>
Tasmania .. .	*	*	52,895	*	*	1 8 1	*
New Zealand <sup>2</sup> ..	580,670	12,156,069	141,250	12,297,319	0 19 8	1 4 11	0 19 8
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0 19 7</b>	<b>*</b>

\* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished or is incomplete.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of New Zealand, the "cash received" is given instead of the purchase-money.

TABLE X.—STATE EDUCATION, 1883.

Name of Colony.	At the end of 1883.				Number of Scholars on the Rolls during 1883.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria .. .. .	1,777	1,793	1,838	3,631 <sup>1</sup>	114,199	108,229	222,428
New South Wales ..	1,715	1,527	1,460	2,987	80,709	75,115	155,824
Queensland .. .	387	510	517	1,027	24,475	21,676	46,151
South Australia ..	431	384	568	952	23,558 <sup>2</sup>	23,426 <sup>2</sup>	46,984
Western Australia <sup>3</sup> ..	76	37	63	100	1,569	1,457	3,026
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>244,510</b>	<b>229,903</b>	<b>474,413</b>
Tasmania .. .	183	151	202	353	5,380	4,328	9,708
New Zealand .. .	943	1,064	1,227	2,291	45,804 <sup>2</sup>	45,207 <sup>2</sup>	91,011
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>295,694</b>	<b>279,438</b>	<b>575,132</b>

  

Name of Colony.	Proportion of—			Net Cost to State, 1883.			Amount of Fees paid by Scholars.
	Male Scholars to Male Population	Female Scholars to Female Population	Scholars to a Teacher.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Mean Population	Amount per Scholar.	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria .. .. .	23·60	24·97	61·26	642,197	0 14 0	2 17 9	4,832 <sup>4</sup>
New South Wales ..	17·36	19·85	52·17	821,853	0 19 6	5 5 6	51,427
Queensland .. .	15·51	19·69	44·94	119,597	0 9 0	2 11 10	Nil.
South Australia ..	14·91	16·61	49·35	122,651	0 8 2	2 12 2	23,304
Western Australia ..	8·83	10·83	30·26	7,819	0 5 0	2 11 8	1,419
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>19·07</b>	<b>21·36</b>	<b>54·55</b>	<b>1,714,117</b>	<b>0 14 6</b>	<b>3 12 3</b>	<b>80,982</b>
Tasmania .. .	8·15	7·42	27·50	40,191	0 6 6	4 2 10	7,383
New Zealand .. .	15·85	18·81	39·73	350,291	0 13 3	3 17 0	686 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>18·06</b>	<b>20·32</b>	<b>50·71</b>	<b>2,104,599</b>	<b>0 14 0</b>	<b>3 13 2</b>	<b>89,051</b>

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. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-81, pp. 431 to 459.

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,072 pupil-teachers and a relieving staff of 18 male teachers, but exclusive of 553 work mistresses.

<sup>2</sup> These figures have been calculated from the proportions of the sexes between the ages of 5 and 15 at the last census, as the information was not supplied for the present return.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of assisted schools, of which there are about 20.

<sup>4</sup> For extra subjects only.



TABLE XI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1883-4.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

\* \* The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1884. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population at the 31st of December, 1883, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria .. .. .	2,215,923	2·38
New South Wales .. .. .	789,082	·91
Queensland .. .. .	167,476	·58
South Australia .. .. .	2,754,560	9·05
Western Australia <sup>6</sup> .. .. .	61,449	1·94
Total .. .. .	5,988,490	2·47
Tasmania .. .. .	393,993	3·12
New Zealand <sup>7</sup> .. .. .	1,412,300	2·61
Grand total .. .. .	7,794,783	2·52

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. <sup>1</sup>	Pota-toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage <sup>2</sup>	Other Tillage. <sup>3</sup>
Victoria .. .. .	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	31,703	40,195	302,957	7,326	286,866	204,921 <sup>4</sup>
New South Wales .. .. .	289,757	17,810	5,081	123,634	1,425	14,954	178,504	2,660	107,994	47,263
Queensland .. .. .	9,879	125	241	56,463	..	5,468	17,727	1,198	13,233	63,142 <sup>5</sup>
South Australia .. .. .	1,846,151	5,491	13,475	..	3,590	6,063	366,934	4,280	33,172	475,404
Western Australia <sup>6</sup> .. .. .	28,768	1,395	5,547	28	530	310	20,295	725	..	3,851
Total .. .. .	3,278,947	212,982	71,176	182,695	37,248	66,990	886,417	16,189	441,265	794,581
Tasmania .. .. .	41,301	23,160	3,205	..	6,103	9,601	41,414	..	153,382	115,827
New Zealand <sup>7</sup> .. .. .	377,706	262,954	32,907	4,435	..	21,102	73,997	..	83,020	556,179
Grand total .. .. .	3,697,954	499,096	107,288	187,130	43,351	97,693	1,001,828	16,189	677,667	1,466,587

<sup>1</sup> Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 281,903 acres ; South Australia, 22,603 acres ; Western Australia, not returned ; Tasmania, 152,248 acres.

<sup>3</sup> 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, 174,607 acres ; Queensland, 10,233 acres ; South Australia, 453,637 acres ; Tasmania, 24,140 acres ; Western Australia, 3,851 acres ; New Zealand, 184,198 acres.

<sup>4</sup> Including 572 acres under turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and beet, which produced 5,276 tons ; 1,056 acres under mangel wurzel, which produced 18,906 tons ; 1,235 acres under onions, which produced 6,977 tons ; 1,325 acres under tobacco, which produced 9,124 cwt. ; 283 acres under chicory, which produced 1,626 tons ; 1,758 acres under hops, which produced 15,717 cwt. ; 2,686 acres under grass seeds, which produced 41,964 bushels, &c.

<sup>5</sup> Including 316 acres under cotton, which produced 70,020 lbs. ; 47,898 under sugar-cane, of which 26,667 acres were productive and yielded 36,767 tons of sugar ; 228 acres under arrowroot, which produced 390,964 lbs. ; 399 acres under oranges, which produced 489,344 dozen ; 526 acres under bananas, which produced 593,914 dozen ; 236 acres under pine apples, which produced 121,438 dozen.

<sup>6</sup> In Western Australia the extent under Green Forage and Other Tillage was not returned.

<sup>7</sup> In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 4,734,646 acres—of which 2,274,491 acres had been, and 2,460,155 acres had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor, with the exception of 73,997 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 6,146,946 acres, or to 11·36 acres per head of the population.



TABLE XII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1883-4.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. <sup>1</sup>	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria .. ..	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	807,820	161,088	433,143
New South Wales ..	4,345,437	376,635	106,496	4,538,604	20,353	36,977	229,242
Queensland .. ..	42,842	1,112	3,190	1,619,140	..	14,236	24,627
South Australia ..	14,649,230	80,467	188,806	..	52,816	25,557	388,719
Western Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	373,984	23,715	88,768	812	5,830	930	20,295
Total .. ..	34,981,738	5,199,553	1,457,063	6,275,850	886,819	238,788	1,096,026
Tasmania .. ..	732,718	634,354	81,962	..	115,238	34,509	53,421
New Zealand .. ..	9,827,136	9,231,339	964,456	..	..	113,198	102,649
Grand total .. ..	45,541,592	15,065,246	2,503,481	6,275,850	1,002,057	386,495	1,252,096

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. <sup>1</sup>	Potatoes	Hay.
Victoria .. ..	723,560	14·10	25·07	22·84	45·64	25·48	4·01	1·43
New South Wales ..	589,604	15·00	21·15	20·96	36·71	14·28	2·47	1·28
Queensland .. ..	119,295	4·34	8·90	13·24	28·68	..	2·60	1·39
South Australia ..	358,606	7·94	14·65	14·01	..	14·71	4·22	1·06
Western Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	..	13·00	17·00	16·00	29·00	11·00	3·00	1·00
Total .. ..	1,791,065	10·67	24·41	20·47	34·35	23·81	3·56	1·24
Tasmania .. ..	..	17·74	27·39	25·57	..	18·88	3·59	1·29
New Zealand .. ..	..	26·02	35·11	29·31	..	..	5·36	1·39
Grand total .. ..	1,791,065	12·31	30·18	23·33	34·35	23·11	3·96	1·25

<sup>1</sup> Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

<sup>2</sup> The produce of crops given for Western Australia is the result of an estimate made by the Government of that colony.

TABLE XIII.—LIVE STOCK, 1883-4.

\* \* \* 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 .. ..	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	12,556,871	142·88
New South Wales ..	326,964	1,646,753	34,418,488	189,050	36,581,255	118·32
Queensland .. ..	236,154	4,246,141	11,507,475	51,009	16,040,779	24·00
South Australia ..	164,360	319,620	6,677,067	108,714	7,269,761	8·05
Western Australia ..	32,884	64,558	1,315,155	18,512	1,431,109	1·47
Total .. ..	1,047,141	7,574,618	64,657,206	600,810	73,879,775	25·09
Tasmania .. ..	26,840	130,525	1,831,069	55,774	2,044,208	77·50
New Zealand <sup>1</sup> .. ..	161,736	698,637	13,384,075	200,083	14,444,531	138·85
Grand total .. ..	1,235,717	8,403,780	79,872,350	856,667	90,368,514	29·39

<sup>1</sup> 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 1883.

\*\* 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. <sup>1</sup>	Deaths. <sup>1</sup>	Marriages <sup>1</sup>	Immigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878 .. ..	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1879 .. ..	67,697	52,962	120,659	3,654	3,532	1,356	2,098	288	2,386
1880 .. ..	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1881 .. ..	71,323	57,188	128,511	4,321	4,411	1,056	1,100	58	1,158
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

Year.	Emigrants (Poly-nesi-ans only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen-diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by taxation.	Total.				
1878 .. ..	638	71	709	£ 42,697	£ 18,324	£ 61,021	£ 65,267	£ 100,000	£ 136,608	£ 192,865
1879 .. ..	313	32	345	46,260	21,511	67,771	71,108	120,000	142,213	169,040
1880 .. ..	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1881 .. ..	860	24	884	49,606	37,837	87,443	89,960	254,025	276,040	174,146
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

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. <sup>2</sup>	Live Stock. <sup>3</sup>			
	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

NOTE.—The following information respecting State Education in Fiji has been given for 1883:— Number of schools, 2; number of teachers—males 2, females 6; number of scholars—males 130, females 139; fees paid by scholars, £205; net cost to State, £803; collected by school rates in Suva, £915, in Levuka, £1,924.

<sup>1</sup> It is believed by the Registrar-General of Fiji that the births, deaths, and marriages here given are less than those which actually occurred.

<sup>2</sup> The total area alienated at the end of 1883 was 312,400 acres. The amount realized by the State was only £25,477, 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.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, 5,902 angora goats were kept on the islands.

## APPENDIX C.

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 CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE  
 VARIOUS AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.
 

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## CONSTITUTION OF VICTORIA.

(By EDWARD CARLILE, ESQ., *Barrister-at-Law, Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly and formerly Parliamentary Draftsman of Victoria.*)

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- I.—Separation of Victoria from New South Wales and the creation of one House of Legislature for Victoria.
  - II.—The Constitution Act.
  - III.—The Governor.
  - IV.—The Executive Council.
  - V.—Responsible Ministers of the Crown, Officials in Parliament Acts, Ministries.
  - VI.—The Legislative Council.
  - VII.—The Legislative Assembly.
  - VIII.—Powers of the Two Houses of Legislature.
  - IX.—Extradition.
  - X.—Fugitive Offenders in Her Majesty's Dominions.
  - XI.—Application of Laws.
  - XII.—The Ballot.
  - XIII.—Local Government.
- 

 I.—SEPARATION OF VICTORIA FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, AND THE  
 CREATION OF ONE HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE FOR VICTORIA.

1. Previously to the first day of July, 1851, the colony of Victoria formed the district of Port Phillip of the colony of New South Wales.

2. The separation of Victoria was effected in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, dated 5th August, 1850, and intituled “An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.”

3. Clause 1 enacted—“That, after such provisions as hereinafter mentioned shall have been made by the Governor and Council of New South Wales, *and upon the issuing of the writs for the first election in pursuance thereof* \* \* \* , the territories now comprised within the said district of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and

Victoria originally part of New South Wales.

Separation effected by Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59.

District of Port Phillip to form a separate colony, to be called the Colony of Victoria.

bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia shall be separated from the colony of New South Wales, and shall cease to return members to the Legislative Council of such colony, and shall be erected into and thenceforth form a separate colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.” (These boundaries have not been altered.)

Boundaries of Victoria.

4. Clause 2 of the same Act provided that there shall be within and for the colony of Victoria a separate Legislative Council, one-third of the number of members to be appointed by Her Majesty, the other members to be elected by the inhabitants of the colony.

A Legislative Council to be established, consisting of one-third nominee and two-thirds elective members.

5. Clause 3 authorized the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales by an Act of Parliament—

Governor and Council of New South Wales to establish first electoral districts, and make electoral laws therefor.

(a) To determine the number of members of which the Legislative Council of Victoria shall consist ; and

(b) To make all necessary provisions for dividing the territories to be comprised in the colony of Victoria into convenient electoral districts, and for appointing the number of members for each district, and generally for carrying out the necessary elections.

6. Clause 4 required that electors should be possessed of freehold estate of the clear value of £100, or be occupiers or three years' leaseholders of estates of the clear annual value of £10 a year.

Original qualification of electors.

7. Clause 5 provided that, upon the issuing of writs for the first election of members of the Legislative Council of Victoria, such colony shall be deemed to be established, and the legislative authority of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, and the powers of such Governor over the territories comprised in Victoria, and the revenues thereof, shall cease.

When separation to be effected.

8. Following out the provisions of the Imperial Act, the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851, which provided that the Legislative Council of Victoria should consist of thirty members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.—(Clause 1.) The Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, and contained all the requisite electoral provisions.

First Electoral Act in Victoria, 14 Vict. No. 47.

9. On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions (Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy) issued the writs for the election of members, and proclaimed and declared the district of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been erected into a

Declaration of separation.

Vict. Govt. Gazette, No. 1, p. 77.

separate colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Victoria. The constitution thus established continued until the 23rd November, 1855.

10. As early as 15th December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John S. Pakington), by a despatch addressed to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, in effect invited the Legislative Council to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber, and he added that Her Majesty's advisers, on the receipt of such a constitutional enactment by the Colonial Legislature, would undertake to propose to the Imperial Parliament such measures as would be necessary to carry the same into effect.

11. The suggestion of the Secretary of State was acted on without much delay, and on the 24th March, 1854, a Bill "to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria" was passed a third time in the Legislative Council, and submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, who at once forwarded the Bill to the Secretary of State.

12. On 16th July, 1855, the Royal assent was given to an Act of the Imperial Parliament intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as amended of the Legislature of Victoria to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria." The Bill itself formed the first schedule of the Imperial Act, and was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st July, 1855.

13. In forwarding the new Act to His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord John Russell), in a despatch dated 20th July, 1855, said that, although, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government and that of Parliament, "the Legislature of Victoria had exceeded the powers conferred on it in passing their Bills, and although, therefore, Parliamentary enactment was necessary, it was more expedient to preserve in form as well as substance the measure which had been fully considered and fully enacted by that Legislature than to supersede its provisions by direct Parliamentary legislation. In rigorous adherence to the same principle, no alteration has been made in any of those provisions which are simply of a local character. It has been the conviction of Parliament that the Legislature must itself be trusted for all the details of local representation and 'internal administration.'" In a later part of the despatch Lord John Russell says—"I will now conclude with the expression of my earnest hope that this grant of self-government, in more ample measure than has as yet been established in any colony of Great Britain, may

Secretary of State's invitation to legislate for a new constitution, and the creation of two Houses of Legislature.  
2 V. & P., 1853-4, pp. 385-9.

Constitution Bill passed by the Legislative Council.  
1 V. & P., 1853-4, p. 426.  
3 ib. p. 21.

Assented to by Her Majesty.  
18 & 19 Vict. c. 55.  
By virtue of an Imperial Act.  
2 V. & P., 1855-6, p. 562.

Lord John Russell's despatch *re* New Constitution.  
2 V. & P., 1855-6, p. 529.

fulfil in its results the anticipations of all friends of liberty and good government both within and without the colony of Victoria.”

14. The new Act, which, by the Victorian Act No. 22, is denominated “The Constitution Act,” was not to become law until proclaimed in Victoria, and accordingly it was proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor in the *Victoria Government Gazette* of the 23rd November, 1855, and the first meeting of the new Parliament was held on the 21st November, 1856. This Constitution Act is still in force, although its provisions have from time to time been considerably altered by the Parliament of Victoria, as will be shown hereafter.

Proclamation of The Constitution Act.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 55, ss. 3, 5.

## II.—THE CONSTITUTION ACT.

(18 and 19 Vict. cap. 55, Sched. I.)

15. This Act provided for the abolishing of the elective and nominee Council, and for establishing in Victoria one elective Legislative Council and one elective Legislative Assembly, and enacted that “Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly, to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever” (section 1).

Elective Council and Assembly provided for.

16. Section 60 confers power on the Victorian Legislature to repeal, alter, or vary the provisions of the Constitution Act, subject to certain limitations.

Constitution Act may be altered.

17. Substantial alterations have from time to time been made; for, out of the original 63 clauses and 6 schedules forming the Constitution Act, 17 clauses and 4 schedules have since been wholly repealed, and others have been amended.

Past alterations.

18. The repealed clauses relate chiefly to the constitution of the Legislative Council, the constitution of the Legislative Assembly, and the payment of pensions or retiring allowances to holders of certain responsible offices.

Nature thereof.

19. Thus, under the Constitution Act, the Legislative Council consisted of 30 members, elected for ten years, representing six districts. Now the Council consists of 42 members, elected for six years, representing fourteen districts. The property qualification of members of the Council has since been reduced to about one-fifth, and that of electors to about one-tenth, of the qualification under the Constitution Act.

As to Council.

20. Under the Constitution Act the Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts. Now the Assembly consists of 86 members, representing 55 districts. Since the Constitution Act the property qualification of members and electors of the Assembly has been abolished, and the limit of the duration of the Assembly has been reduced from five to three years.

As to Assembly.



Political  
pensions  
abolished.  
Act No. 235.

21. The provision in the Constitution Act for the payment of pensions or retiring allowances to persons who, on political grounds, retire, or are released from certain responsible offices, was abolished in 1865.

22. Of the unrepealed portions of the Constitution Act, the principal provisions will be noticed under the separate headings relating to the subjects dealt with, such as "The Legislative Council," "The Legislative Assembly," &c.

### III.—THE GOVERNOR.

Office of  
Governor  
constituted  
by Letters  
Patent.

23. It was formerly the practice here, as in other colonies, for each Governor, on his appointment, to receive a separate Royal Commission and Instructions, addressed to him by name; but, under the new system applied to Victoria, on the appointment of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom were issued, on the 21st February, 1879, "permanently constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies."

Vict. Govt.  
Gazette, 29  
April, 1879.

Instructions.

24. At the same time there were issued, under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, permanent Instructions to the Governor, or, in his absence, to the "Lieutenant-Governor or the officer for the time being administering the government."

Appoint-  
ment of  
Governor.

25. On the following day, the 22nd February, 1879, a commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet was issued, appointing the Marquis of Normanby to be Governor, with the powers and authorities granted by the Letters Patent of the 21st February, 1879, and in future appointments a like procedure will doubtless be observed; that is to say, the appointment will be made by a short commission incorporating by reference the Letters Patent and Instructions of 1879.

Appoint-  
ment of Sir  
H. B. Loch.

26. Such was the procedure in reference to the appointment of His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B., who assumed office on the 15th July, 1884, having been appointed by a commission of four clauses under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, dated 10 April, 1884.

Letters  
Patent.

27. The Letters Patent are the Governor's authority, *inter alia*, for—

Having an Executive Council (clause vi.),

Appointing judges, justices, &c. (clause viii.),

Granting pardons and remissions of sentences (clause ix.),

Summoning and proroguing Parliament and dissolving the  
Assembly (clause xi.),

according to such Royal Instructions as he may receive, and according to the laws in force in the colony.



28. The Instructions relate, *inter alia*, to—

Governor's  
Instruc-  
tions.

The sittings of the Executive Council (clauses II. to VII.).

The mode of exercising the power of pardon in capital cases (clause XI.).

The assenting to, dissenting from, or reserving of Bills passed by the Legislature.

29. As the powers of the Governor in relation to Bills are very important, the clauses relating to that subject are here set out in full:—

“(VIII.) In the execution of such powers as are vested in the Governor by law for assenting to or dissenting from, or of reserving for the signification of Our pleasure, Bills which have been passed by the Legislature of the colony, he shall take care, as far as may be practicable, that in the passing of all laws each different matter be provided for by a different law, without intermixing in one and the same law such things as have no proper relation to each other; and that no clause be inserted in or annexed to any law which shall be foreign to what the title of such law imports, and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law.

Rules to be  
observed in  
assenting  
to, dissent-  
ing from, or  
reserving  
Bills.

“(IX.) The Governor shall not assent in Our name to any Bill of any of the classes hereafter specified (that is to say):—

Description  
of Bills  
not to be  
assented to.

(1.) Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony:

(2.) Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to himself:

(3.) Any Bill affecting the currency of the colony:

(4.) Any Bill imposing differential duties (other than as allowed by the Australian Colonies Duties Act 1873):

(5.) Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon us by treaty:

(6.) Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our forces in the colony, by land or sea:

(7.) Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced:

(8.) Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by us—

unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification in the colony of Our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent

Powers in ur-  
gent cases.

necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent in Our name to such Bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Us by treaty. But he is to transmit to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto."

Effect of  
Instruc-  
tions.

30. These clauses are substantially the same as those included in the Instructions previously issued, and, so far as the Governor is concerned, section 40 of the Act 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 76 enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Governor to act in obedience to such Instructions." (See also 18 and 19 Vict. cap. 55, s. 3).

Bills  
reserved.

31. Since the foundation of the colony, of thirty Bills which have been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereon, all have been assented to except the seven undermentioned Bills :—

Short Title of Bill.	When Reserved.
<del>Amendment</del> ✓ Convicts Prevention Act Prevention Bill ...	11th October, 1853.
✓ Crown Explanation Bill ... ..	4th June, 1858.
✓ Pensions Abolition Bill ... ..	18th September, 1860.
✓ Divorce Bill ... ..	22nd August, 1860.
✓ Preferable Lien on Crops Bill ... ..	18th June, 1862.
✓ Governor's Salary Reduction Bill... ..	14th May, 1862.
✓ Customs and Excise Laws Consolidation Bill ...	20th April, 1864.

Power of Her  
Majesty in  
Council to  
disallow Co-  
lonial Acts.

32. By the Act 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 76, section 32, it is provided that an authentic copy of every Bill assented to by the Governor in Her Majesty's name shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and that, at any time within two years after the receipt of such Bill, Her Majesty by Order in Council may declare her disallowance of such Bill.

When exer-  
cised.

33. This power of disallowance has only once been exercised in respect of Acts sent from Victoria, viz., on the 19th July, 1862, when Her Majesty in Council declared her disallowance of Act No. 95, intituled "An Act to provide for the better regulation and discipline of armed vessels in the service of Her Majesty's Local Government in Victoria," which had been assented to by the Governor on the 8th June, 1860.

Vict. Govt.  
Gazette,  
1863, p. 2607.

Her  
Majesty's  
pleasure  
not signi-  
fied.

Despatch  
dated 23  
Sept., 1862.

34. In reference to another Act (No. 151, Weights and Measures), assented to by the Governor, the Secretary of State pointed out certain objections, and stated—"In order to make it plain that the first clause of this law is not to be quoted as a precedent, Her Majesty will be advised to refrain from signifying her pleasure respecting the Act, which, however, will remain in force, and two years hence will become incapable of disallowance."

35. Of Bills from time to time presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent, the Governor has withheld such assent on the under-mentioned occasions only, viz.:—

Assent to Bills withheld by the Governor.

(1.) On the 24th November, 1857, when the Governor withheld his assent from a Bill "to assimilate and simplify the Oaths of Qualification for Office, and to recognise and establish, in Victoria, the right of absolute civil equality of all Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of religious belief."

[The Governor had, in accordance with a power conferred by section 36 of the Constitution Act, recommended the Parliament to make certain alterations in this Bill, but his recommendation was not dealt with.]

(2.) On the 4th June, 1858, the Governor withheld his assent from a Bill "to shorten the duration of the Legislative Assembly."

36. There is one remarkable instance of a Bill, relating to inventors' rights, having, between the 18th and 24th September, 1861, passed through every stage in both Houses, and yet there is no published record showing whether it was ever presented to the Governor, or reserved, or what became of it.

Bill apparently not presented for assent.

37. At the time of the granting of the Letters Patent, in 1879, constituting the office of Governor of Victoria, there was also issued a permanent dormant commission, appointing the Chief Justice, or, in the absence of the Chief Justice, the senior judge for the time being residing in Victoria, to administer the government in case of the death, incapacity, removal, or departure from the colony of the Governor.

Administration of government in the absence of the Governor.

38. In accordance with the dormant commission, on the departure from Victoria of the Marquis of Normanby, on the 18th April last, the Honorable Sir William Foster Stawell, the Chief Justice, became, for the third time, Administrator of the Government, and acted until the arrival of His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.

Vict. Govt. Gazette, 18 April, 1884.

39. The salary of the Governor is determined by Schedule D of the Constitution Act as amended by the Act No. 189.

Salary.

40. Section 28 of the Constitution Act empowers the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly by proclamation or otherwise whenever he shall deem it expedient; but he has no power to dissolve the Council.

Power to dissolve Assembly.

41. The Governor is *ex officio* the President of the Executive Council, and, in the execution of the powers and authorities granted to him by his Letters Patent, he is bound to consult with the Executive

*Ex officio* of President Executive Council.

Council, except in unimportant or urgent cases.—(Clauses iv. and vi. of Instructions.)

Power to  
act in  
opposition.

42. The Governor may, however, act in opposition to the advice of the Council if he deem it right to do so ; but in such case he must fully report the matter to Her Majesty.—(Clause vii. ib.)

#### IV.—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Executive  
Council.

43. The Executive Council is not dependent for its existence on any Imperial or Colonial Statute, but is a necessary accompaniment of responsible government established under the Crown of England.

First ap-  
pointments.  
*Vict. Govt.  
Gazette,*  
1851, p. 79.

44. In the proclamation of the appointment and swearing in of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, on the 15th July, 1851, the first appointment of members of the Executive Council of Victoria was notified in these words by His Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe :—  
“ And I do hereby further proclaim and declare that Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers to be members of the Executive Council of the said Colony of Victoria,” &c.

Subsequent  
appoint-  
ments.

45. Subsequent appointments of members of the Executive Council have been made from time to time by the Governor, under the authority of his commission or Letters Patent.

Executive  
Council,  
constitu-  
tion of.

46. The Letters Patent of 21st February, 1879, constituting the office of Governor, contain the following provision :—

“ VI. There shall be an Executive Council for the colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as are now or may at any time be members thereof in accordance with any law enacted by the Legislature of the colony, and of such other persons as the Governor shall, from time to time, in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject to any law as aforesaid, appoint under the public seal of the colony to be members of Our said Executive Council.”

Tenure.

47. The instrument appointing an Executive Councillor limits the tenure of the office to the pleasure of the Crown and also to the residence of the appointee in the colony.

Sir H.  
Barkly's  
Message to  
Assembly,  
dated 11  
Jan., 1859.

48. In furnishing the Legislative Assembly with a list of the names of Executive Councillors, Governor Sir Henry Barkly pointed out that “ some of the gentlemen so appointed are dead, others have been absent from the colony for longer or shorter periods ; but in no case has the occupation of any seat been expressly determined by the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.” He also referred to the Colonial Service Regulation (which still exists) that it is “ understood that councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their

Regulation  
No. 57.

resignations to the Governor," and added that "no resignation on this ground has yet been tendered in this colony."

49. Since 1859 very few Executive Councillors have resigned their places as members of the Council on any grounds whatever, and therefore there exists a numerous Council, whose names are published annually in the Blue Book of the colony. Annual list.

50. The return of members' names thus published shows that the Executive Council of Victoria consists of two classes of members, viz.:— Councillors in and out of office.

(1.) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether they hold any office of profit as responsible Ministers, or whether they have a portfolio without office.

(2.) Members not forming the Ministry of the day, and not holding any such office or portfolio.

This latter class comprises all ex-Ministers, who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats.

51. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in Class 1 of such members. Governor in Council.

52. The Governor shall attend and preside at the meetings of the Executive Council, unless prevented by some necessary or reasonable cause, and in his absence such member as may be appointed by him in that behalf, or in the absence of such member the senior member of the Executive Council holding a Ministerial Office and actually present, shall preside; the seniority of the members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments as members thereof.—(Clause iv. Instructions.) Governor to preside.  
Governor to appoint a President.  
Senior member to preside in the absence of the Governor and President.  
Seniority of members.

53. In the Rules and Regulations for the Colonial Service, Rule No. 56 provides that "the Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice." Although the several responsible Ministers are by legislation invested with great power, the Executive Council does not seem apart from the Governor to possess any executive authority, whilst apart from the Executive Council the executive power of the Governor is limited by the statute law. Powers of Executive Council.

54. Thus the Constitution Act vests the appointment to public offices (other than political offices), not in the Governor alone, but in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. In some Acts "Governor" is interpreted to mean "the person administering the government by and with the advice of the Executive Council"; whilst in the others almost invariably the Governor in Council is named, and not the Governor alone. Legislation.

V.—RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS OF THE CROWN, OFFICIALS IN PARLIAMENT ACTS, MINISTRIES.

Officials in  
Parliament  
Act.  
No. 91.

55. The provisions of the Constitution Act, sections 17, 18, and 25, relating to the number of responsible Ministers of the Crown eligible to sit in Parliament, were repealed in 1859 by the Act known as the Officials in Parliament Act.

Officials  
ineligible.

56. Section 1 of such Act provides generally that no person holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument, shall sit or vote in Parliament.

Except  
responsible  
Ministers.

57. Section 2, providing for nine members of the Executive Council sitting in Parliament, was repealed in 1883 by the Act No. 780, and the following section was substituted for it:—"Notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint any number of officers, so that the entire number shall not at any one time exceed ten, who shall be capable of being elected members of either of the said Houses of Parliament and of sitting and voting therein. Provided always that such officers shall be responsible Ministers of the Crown and members of the Executive Council, and four at least of such officers shall be members of the said Council or Assembly. Provided further that not more than eight of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Assembly."

Ten Min-  
isters, four  
to be in  
Parliament

Salaries of  
responsible  
Ministers.

58. The Act No. 780 provides that the additional officer so appointed shall receive £1,500 a year. For the other nine Ministers, the sum of £14,000 per annum in all is appropriated by the Constitution Act.

Power to  
alter offices  
and salaries.

59. Although the titles and rates of salaries of the Ministers who may sit and vote in Parliament are set out in Schedule D of the Constitution Act, there is ample power to alter such titles and rates of salaries, provided the number of Ministers and the total amount appropriated for salaries is not exceeded.—(Constitution Act s. 48, Acts No. 65, 91, and 780.) This power has, of course, been largely exercised.

Disqualifi-  
cations.

60. The Officials in Parliament Acts also disqualify, for election to or sitting or voting in either House, persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into by or on behalf of Her Majesty (No. 91 ss. 4, 6), and persons who are or become bankrupt or insolvent or who compound with their creditors (No. 91 s. 5, No. 128 s. 1).

Tenure of  
Ministries.

61. The changes of Ministry in Victoria have been very frequent. The Ministry in office on the 31st December, 1883, is the twenty-second Ministry that has held office under the present constitution since November, 1855. The shortest-lived Ministry lasted only fifty days, another lasted only sixty-seven days; whilst the longest-lived Ministry lasted scarcely five years.



VI.—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

62. The Legislative Council of Victoria depends for its existence upon the first section of the Constitution Act, which provides that “there shall be established in Victoria \* \* \* \* one Legislative Council and one Legislative Assembly,” &c. Constitution

63. By the Legislative Council Act 1881, Act No. 702, sometimes called the Reform Act 1881, the Council consists of 42 elected members. Forty-two members.

64. The colony is divided into fourteen electoral provinces, each of which returns three members to the Legislative Council (Act No. 702 ss. 4, 6.) Fourteen provinces.

65. Members are entitled to hold their seats for six years, one member in each province retiring by effluxion of time every alternate year. Thus one-third of the members retire every two years, but are eligible for re-election if otherwise qualified.—(Act. No. 702 s. 6.) Tenure of seats.

66. At the biennial elections in November, 1882, the seats were contested in seven out of fourteen provinces, and in these, 55 per centum of the electors recorded their votes. At the biennial elections in September, 1884, the seats were contested in four out of eight provinces, and in these 57 per centum of the electors voted. Percentage of voters.

67. Any male person shall be capable of being elected a member if he be of the full age of thirty years and a natural-born subject of Her Majesty the Queen ; or, if not a natural-born subject of the Queen, shall have been naturalized for ten years previous to such election and have resided in Victoria during that period, and if he shall for one year previous to such election have been legally or equitably seized of or entitled to an estate of freehold in possession for his own use and benefit in lands or tenements in Victoria of the annual value of £100 above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same other than any public or parliamentary tax or municipal or other rate or assessment. Provided however that— Qualification of members of Council.

(1.) No judge of any court in Victoria :

(2.) Nor any minister of religion, whatever may be his rank or title or designation :

(3.) Nor any person who has been attainted of any treason or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty’s dominions or who is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent—

shall be capable of being elected or continuing to be a member of the Council.—(Ib. s. 11.)

68. Members of the Legislative Assembly are disqualified from being elected or sitting or voting as members of the Council.—(Constitution Disqualification.)



Act s. 16.) As to disqualification by acceptance of office, or being concerned in contracts with the Crown, see the heading "Responsible Ministers, &c.," *ante*.

Qualification  
of electors  
for Council  
Freehold.

69. Every male person of the full age of twenty-one years, and not subject to any legal incapacity, being seized at law or in equity for his own life or for the life of another or for any larger estate of lands or tenements in any one and the same province for his own use and benefit, or being either the mortgagor or the mortgagee of any such lands or tenements, if in the actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof, or the *cestui que trust* in actual possession, or in receipt of the rents and profits of any such lands or tenements, shall be qualified to vote in the election of members for the province in which the lands or tenements of such owner, mortgagor, mortgagee, or *cestui que trust* respectively are situated if such lands or tenements be situate in some municipal district or municipal districts in one and the same province, and be rated to such municipal district, or in the aggregate to such municipal districts, upon a yearly value of not less than £10.—(Ib. s. 18.)

70. Lessees and assignees for terms originally created for five years, and also occupying tenants rated for municipal purposes upon a yearly value of not less than £25, are also qualified to vote.—(Ib. ss. 19, 20.)

Qualified  
ratepaying  
electors in-  
serted on  
rolls as of  
course.

71. The names of all such persons are, without action of their own, extracted from the municipal rolls, and placed on electoral rolls, entitling them to vote for the Legislative Council; but certain other persons of full age, if not included in such rolls, are also entitled to vote if they obtain an elector's right, for which one shilling is payable.

Persons en-  
titled to  
electors'  
rights.

72. Such electors' rights to vote in any division of any province for the Council may be obtained by any persons resident in such division who are—

- Graduates of any university in the British dominions;
- Barristers, solicitors, medical practitioners, or duly appointed ministers of religion;
- Schoolmasters certified duly qualified by certain public authorities;
- Officers or retired officers of Her Majesty's sea or land forces; or
- Matriculated students of the Melbourne University.—(Ib. s. 24.)

Qualification  
of foreign-  
ers.

73. No person whatever who is not a natural-born subject of Her Majesty shall be deemed to be qualified to vote in any election of members of the Council, or to be enrolled in any roll of ratepaying electors for the said Council, unless he is a naturalized or denizen subject of Her Majesty, and shall have resided in Victoria for twelve months previous to the first day of January or July in any year, and shall have

been naturalized or made denizen at least three years next preceding that day.—(Ib. s. 25.)

74. Females are not qualified to vote at elections for the Council.

Females not qualified.

75. No person shall be entitled to more than one vote for any one and the same province, notwithstanding he may have a plurality of qualifications within such province, and no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member for the Council who shall not be possessed of the qualification required by the Act.—(Ib. s. 26.)

No person entitled to two votes in same province.

76. Any candidate, or any agent of his, who shall hire or afterwards pay for any conveyance hired for the purpose of bringing or carrying of any elector, other than himself, in order that such elector may vote at any election for the Council, or for the purpose of taking away any elector other than himself, after he shall have so voted, shall be deemed guilty of bribery.—(Ib. s. 42.)

Hiring of vehicles at Council elections prohibited.

77. Every polling at any election for the Council shall commence on the day appointed for the same at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and shall, unless lawfully adjourned, finally close at five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.—(Ib. s. 46.)

Time for keeping open the poll.

78. Members of the Legislative Council receive no reimbursement of their expenses in relation to their attendance at Parliament.

Members of Council unpaid.

### VII.—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

79. Like the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly owes its existence to the first section of the Constitution Act.

Constitution.

80. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876, No. 548, the Legislative Assembly consists of 86 elected members.

Eighty-six members.

81. The colony is divided into 55 electoral districts; of which five districts return three members each, 21 districts return two members each, and 29 districts return one member each to the Legislative Assembly.—(Act No. 548 s. 3.)

Fifty-five districts.

82. Members are entitled to hold their seats until the expiration of the Assembly for which they are elected.

Tenure of seats.

83. Every Legislative Assembly exists for three years only from the day of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor.—(Act No. 89 s. 2.)

Triennial Parliaments.

84. The session which ended in November, 1883, was the second session of the twelfth Parliament, the first Parliament having commenced on the 21st November, 1856.

Number of Parliaments.

85. Of the eleven expired Parliaments, six lasted nearly three years each, one over two and a half years, two nearly two years each, one nearly one year, and one for 50 days only.

Duration.

Qualification  
of members  
of the Le-  
gislative  
Assembly.

86. Any natural-born subject of the Queen, or any alien naturalized by law for the space of five years, and resident in the colony of Victoria for the space of two years, who shall be of the full age of twenty-one years, shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly (Act No. 12 s. 2), provided that he be not a member of the Legislative Council (Constitution Act s. 16), a judge of any court of Victoria, a minister of religion, and that he shall not have been attainted of any treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous crime in any part of Her Majesty's dominions (Constitution Act s. 11).

Disqualifica-  
tion.

87. Uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents are also disqualified from being elected or sitting or voting in the Assembly.—(Act No. 128.)

Office.

88. As to disqualification by acceptance of office, or being concerned in contracts with the Crown, see the heading "Responsible Ministers," &c., *ante*.

Qualification  
of electors.

89. Persons are qualified to vote at elections for the Legislative Assembly by virtue of being included in lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holders of electors' rights.

Ratepaying  
qualifica-  
tion.

90. Every male person not subject to any legal incapacity, and being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, who is enrolled upon the citizen or burgess roll of any city, town, or ward thereof, or the burgess roll of any borough or ward thereof, or the voters' roll of any shire, or any riding or subdivision thereof, in respect of rateable property situated in any division of any electoral district, is qualified to vote in the election of members of the Legislative Assembly for such electoral district in such division thereof.—(Electoral Act 1865, No. 279, s. 14, and Act No. 548 s. 9.)

Persons so qualified are placed on the rolls of ratepaying electors for the Legislative Assembly without any action on their part.—(No. 279 ss. 63-69.)

Qualification  
by electors'  
rights.

91. (a) *Residential Qualification*.—Every male person of the full age of 21 years, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who is a naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and has resided in Victoria for twelve months previous to the first day of January or July in any year, is qualified to vote in the election of members of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district in which he resides (and for no other district).—(Electoral Act 1865 ss. 8, 19.)

(b.) *Non-residential Qualification*.—Every such male person as aforesaid, who shall be seized at law or in equity of lands or tenements for his own life or for the life of any other person, or for any larger estate of the clear value of £50, or of the clear yearly value of £5,

is qualified to vote in the election of members of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district in which such lands or tenements are situate.—(Electoral Act 1865 s. 9.) See also sections 12 and 13 as to joint occupiers, trustees, and mortgagees.

92. An elector's right cannot be issued to any person who has a right already for the same district, or who is on the roll of ratepaying electors for any division of the district, or who is receiving relief as an inmate of any charitable institution.—(Electoral Act 1865 ss. 19, 20.) Miscellaneous.

93. Persons who attempt to vote a second time in the same district at any election are liable to a penalty.—(Ib. s. 116.)

94. Females are not qualified to vote at elections for the Assembly.

95. The time for keeping open the poll at elections for the Assembly is the same as at Council elections.—(Act 548 s. 8.)

96. At every general election for the Legislative Assembly all elections take place on the same day.—(Ib. s. 7.)

97. At the general election held in July, 1880, 66 per centum of the electors on the rolls in contested districts recorded their votes, and at the last general election in February, 1883, 65 per centum of the electors voted. Percentage of electors, Hayter, 115.

98. Every member of the Legislative Assembly, who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, at the rate of £300 per annum, out of the consolidated revenue.—(Act No. 754.) Reimbursement of members.

#### VIII.—POWERS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE.

99. The first Act passed in Victoria, 20 Vict. No. 1 s. 3, under the new constitution provided that "The Legislature of Victoria" shall be designated "The Parliament of Victoria." Style of Legislature.

100. The same Act provides that the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and the committees and members thereof respectively, shall have "the like privileges, immunities, and powers" as at the time of the passing of the Act "were held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland." Privileges.

101. The first section of the Constitution Act provides that "Her Majesty shall have power by and with the advice of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." Power to make laws.

102. Neither the Constitution Act nor any other Act lessens such power, although alterations of the constitution of the Council and Still intact.

Assembly, or of the Schedule D, can be made only in accordance with the limitations in section 60 of the Constitution Act.

Limitation  
of power of  
Assembly.

103. The only limitation of the powers of the Assembly in reference to originating Bills is contained in section 57 of the Constitution Act, which enacts that—"It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the said consolidated revenue fund or of any other duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost for any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly during the session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed."

Appropriations.

104. Every appropriation of revenue and of any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost, is therefore founded on a recommendation from the Governor conveyed by a message to the Assembly.

Limitation  
of power of  
Council.

105. As to Money Bills, section 56 of the Constitution Act provides that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost *shall originate in the Assembly*, and may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council."

Alteration of  
an Appropriation  
Bill by  
Council.

106. As to annual Appropriation Bills, one instance only can be found of any alteration being made by the Council, viz. :—

On the 23rd February, 1859, the Legislative Council made a verbal amendment in the fourth clause of the annual Appropriation Bill, and also amended the form in which the vote for Education was sent up by the Assembly. On the Bill being returned to the Assembly, the Speaker called special attention to the amendments, and the House would not entertain them, but sent a message to the Legislative Council acquainting them that "The Constitution Act having prohibited the Legislative Council from making any alterations in the Appropriation Bill, this House refuses to entertain the amendments, and insists upon the Bill in its integrity."

Instances of  
disagree-  
ment *re*  
Money Bills.

107. No attempt to alter an annual Appropriation Bill has since been made by the Council, but the Council has laid aside or rejected many Bills received from the Assembly coming within the operation of the fifty-sixth section. The following are some of the most notable instances :—

(1.) On the 25th July, 1865, on the motion for the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Customs and for altering certain other Duties and for applying a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue of Victoria to the service of the year 1865 and for appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parlia-

ment and for other purposes," the Council resolved not to consider the subject-matters of the Bill "until they are dealt with in separate measures," and the Bill was then laid aside.

(2.) On 16th November, 1865, in the same session, the Council rejected a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain duties of Customs and for altering certain other duties, and ultimately the session was closed, and the House dissolved, without either the Customs Duties Bill or an Appropriation Bill having been passed.

(3.) A new Assembly again sent the Customs Duties Bill to the Council, and it was, for reasons stated, again rejected on the 13th March, 1866, and the session was prorogued.

A new session having commenced, a conference was held between representatives of the two Houses, and, an agreement having been arrived at, a Customs Duties Bill and Supply Bill were at last passed, on the 17th April, 1866, the previous Supply Bill, for a comparatively small amount, having been passed on the 30th June, 1865.

(4.) On the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1867 in the Council, on 20th August, 1867, an amendment was carried that it was contrary to the usages of the Imperial Parliament "that the grant of £20,000 for the separate use of Lady Darling should, under existing circumstances, be mixed with the general supply for the services of the year," and the Bill was rejected.

(5.) On the 16th October, 1867 (a new session having been summoned meanwhile), the Appropriation Bill containing the grant was again rejected by the Council.

(6.) A few days afterwards a Consolidated Revenue Bill was also rejected; and thus the second session in 1867 was also terminated without passing the annual Appropriation Act.

(7.) On the 4th September, 1867, the Council negatived the second reading of the Payment of Members Bill.

(8.) On the 11th December, 1877, the Council negatived the second reading of the Payment of Members Bill.

(9.) On the 20th December, 1877, on the motion for the second reading of the annual Appropriation Bill, an amendment was carried that the Bill be laid aside, among other reasons, because "it included an item of £18,025 for reimbursing members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament."

108. The various communications between the Governor and his advisers, and between the two Houses of Parliament, and also other



subsequent proceedings on the foregoing cases, are now matters of history, and may be referred to in the Votes and Proceedings of the Council and Assembly respectively.

**Rating Bills.** 109. As to Bills sent to the Council imposing rates, there has been much diversity of opinion at various times concerning the Council's powers. The question will be found dealt with at much length in the Parliamentary Votes and Proceedings and Papers relating to the Waterworks Bill in 1865.

**Legislation extensive.** 110. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have from time to time necessarily arisen in interpreting and settling the Constitution, especially in its earlier days, a very large amount of legislation has resulted, as the following paragraphs will show.

**Bills sent by Council to Assembly.** 111. The first meeting of Parliament under the present Constitution was held on the 21st November, 1856. From that day until the end of the last session of Parliament, on the 3rd November, 1883, the Legislative Council passed and sent to the Legislative Assembly 131 Bills. Of these there were—

Negatived	...	...	...	...	1
Laid aside	...	...	...	...	1
Lost on motion for postponement	...	...	...	...	1
Lost in consequence of non-agreement of the two Houses as to amendments	...	...	...	...	3
Lapsed or discharged from notice paper	...	...	...	...	61
Passed by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	64
				—	131 Bills.

**Bills sent by Assembly to Council.** 112. During the same period the Assembly passed and sent to the Council 876 Bills. Of these there were—

Laid aside, rejected, or negatived	...	...	...	29
Lost on motion for postponement	...	...	...	39
Lost in consequence of non-agreement of the two Houses as to amendments	...	...	...	37
Lapsed or discharged from notice paper	...	...	...	39
Passed by the Council	...	...	...	732
				— 876 Bills.

**Result.** 113. Thus, in 27 years, the Bills that have passed through both Houses are—

Those originating in the Council	...	...	...	64
Those originating in the Assembly	...	...	...	732
				—
Number of Bills passed by both Houses	...	...	...	796



114. Of these Bills—

Her Majesty's assent was withheld from	...	6
The Governor withheld his assent from	...	2
No record of	... ..	1
Whilst there have become law	...	787

— 796

115. As all Victorian Acts are numbered consecutively from and after the establishment of the new Constitution, it will be seen that every Act is accounted for in the foregoing tables, as, of the Acts passed up to the end of the 1883 session, the last number is No. 787, "The Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Statute Amendment Act 1883." Acts numbered consecutively.

IX.—EXTRADITION.

116. The extradition of criminals between Victoria and Foreign countries is regulated by the Imperial Extradition Acts 1870 and 1873 (which extend to Victoria) and the several treaties for the time being in force between the Imperial Government and the Governments of Foreign States. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions thereof, police magistrates in Victoria are, by the "Extradition Act of Victoria 1877," authorized to exercise all powers vested in police magistrates or justices of the peace in the United Kingdom by the Imperial Extradition Acts. How regulated by Imperial Acts and treaties.  
33 & 34 Vict. c. 52.  
36 & 37 Vict. c. 60.  
No. 588.

117. A list of Extradition Treaties in force is usually published annually in the Colonial Office List, and new treaties are transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Governor, and published *in extenso* in the *Victoria Government Gazette*. Annual list.

X.—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS IN HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

118. This subject is now dealt with by the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act 1881. Imperial Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 69.

119. Part 1 provides that any person accused of having committed an offence (punishable by not less than twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour) in one part of Her Majesty's dominions, if found in another part of Her Majesty's dominions, may, on the authority of an endorsed or provisional warrant, be apprehended. Arrest of fugitives.

120. He shall then be brought before a magistrate, who shall have power to commit him to prison for fifteen days to await his return, or obtain a *habeas corpus*. Procedure.

Return. 121. At the expiration of fifteen days, or after the final decision of any superior court, the fugitive, if in Victoria, may be returned by order of the Governor to the part of the dominions from which he is fugitive.

Special part. 122. Part II. has been applied recently to all the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji (*Victoria Government Gazette*, 2nd November, 1883).

Procedure in Australian group. 123. It provides that, where in one colony a warrant has been duly issued for the apprehension of a person *accused of an offence punishable by law* in that colony, and such person is suspected of being in or on the way to any other of the colonies of the group, such person may be arrested and brought before any magistrate endorsing the warrant, or other magistrate in the colony where the person is found.

Return of prisoner. 124. The magistrate may thereupon order the prisoner to be returned to the place where the warrant was issued.

125. The provisions of the Act are simple, particularly under Part II., and will doubtless prove very useful as they become more widely known.

#### XI.—APPLICATION OF LAWS.

Imperial law \* 25th July, 1828. 126. Section 24 of the Imperial Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 83 enacted "that all laws and statutes in force within the realm of England at the time of the passing of this Act\* (not being inconsistent herewith, or with any charter or letters patent or order in council which may be issued in pursuance hereof) shall be applied in the administration of justice in the courts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively so far as the same can be applied within the said colonies."

Colonial law. 1 July, 1851. 127. By the Imperial Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, and section 40 of the Constitution Act, all laws and ordinances in force in the territories comprised in the colony of Victoria at the time of separation from New South Wales, so far as consistent, were continued in force in Victoria; and, to prevent doubts, the New South Wales Parliament also passed an Act (14 Vict. No. 49) continuing in force within Victoria after separation all existing laws and public regulations passed or made for New South Wales or Port Phillip.

Statute law applied. 128. Thus the statute law, which became law in Victoria on its establishment as an independent colony, consisted of—

(1.) So much of the Imperial law, enacted prior to the 25th July, 1828, as was in force in New South Wales on the 1st July, 1851.

(2.) The Acts of New South Wales in force on the 1st July, 1851.

There are also in force in Victoria—

- (3.) All Imperial Acts adopted by Acts of the Victorian Legislature.
- (4.) All Imperial Acts expressly relating to Victoria.
- (5.) All Imperial Acts which apply to every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

129. These five classes of laws now bear a very small proportion to the laws enacted by the Victorian Parliament; the first two classes, so far as they were capable of practical application in Victoria, having been largely reduced by express repeal, and their subject-matter dealt with by local legislation. Proportion to local Acts.

130. The latest edition of the Victorian Statutes consists of four volumes:—Volumes I. and II., published in 1875; volume III. in 1876; volume IV. in 1884; whilst a fifth volume, containing Rules, Regulations, and Indexes, is in course of preparation. These volumes include all Acts (other than Imperial) in force, omitting, however, such Acts as annual Appropriation and Supply Acts, Railway Construction Acts, &c. Victorian Statutes.

## XII.—THE BALLOT.

131. Within a month after the proclamation in Victoria of the present Constitution Act, Mr. Nicholson, in the old Legislative Council, moved—“That in the opinion of this House any new Electoral Act should provide for electors recording their votes by secret ballot.” Mr. Nicholson's motion.

132. The Government of the day voted against the proposal; but, nevertheless, it was carried, on the 19th December, 1855, by 33 votes against 25. Carried against the Government.

133. Among the last batch of the Acts of the old Council assented to by the Governor was included the Electoral Act of 1856; and in this Act provision was made for conducting all elections for the new Council and Assembly on the principle of the ballot. First Ballot Act. 19 Vict. No. 12.

134. In all subsequent Parliamentary Electoral Acts the system has been adhered to, and it is also followed in reference to all elections for members of Municipal Councils, Mining Boards, Boards of Advice under the Education Acts, and Harbour Trust Commissioners. Subsequent adoption.

## XIII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

135. Among the various enactments which became law in Victoria on its separation from New South Wales was a provision in the Imperial Act 5 and 6 Victoria cap. 76 (1842) authorizing the Governor, by Letters Patent, “to incorporate the inhabitants of every county,” “to Early local government.

form districts" for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective district councils. Such councils were authorized to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. (ss. 41 to 50).

Discontinu-  
ance.

136. Owing, however, to what a select committee of the Legislative Council, in 1852, reported as "the arbitrary and unconstitutional nature of some of the provisions contained in the Act, and to the expensive details which were rendered unavoidable in giving it practical effect," these district councils had discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act.

Road  
Districts  
Act of 1853.

16 Vict.  
No. 40.

137. The select committee recommended improved legislation, and accordingly, in 1853, an Act was passed establishing a Central Road Board for the whole colony, with an Inspector-General and staff of engineers and surveyors and other officers, and also providing for the creation of local road districts under the management of road boards, such boards having power to levy tolls, rates, &c.

When  
repealed.  
No. 176.

138. The Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when its provisions were repealed and re-enacted with amendments in the Roads Districts and Shires Act.

Municipal  
Institutions  
Act 1859.

18 Vict.  
No. 15.

139. Meanwhile, suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed "for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria."

Municipal  
districts.

140. Under this Act "municipal districts," managed by elective municipal councils, were formed wherever required in areas of not exceeding nine square miles, containing a population of not less than 300 householders.

Municipal  
Corpora-  
tions Act  
1863.

No. 184.

141. This Act also continued in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and its provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act 1863.

Shires and  
Boroughs  
Statutes.

Nos. 358 and  
359.

142. In 1869, further improvements and extensions of the Roads Districts and Shires Act and of the Municipal Corporations Act became necessary, and the Shires Statute and the Boroughs Statute were enacted.

Local Go-  
vernment  
Act 1874.

143. These last two statutes were, in 1874, repealed, and merged into the Local Government Act 1874, which is, with some modifications in detail, still in force.

Melbourne  
and Geelong  
exempted.  
No. 506.

144. The Local Government Act 1874 applies generally to all municipal districts in Victoria, except the city of Melbourne and the town of Geelong, which are incorporated under and subject to a special series of Acts which do not apply to other parts of the colony,

but which may be referred to in Vol. IV. of the 1866 edition of the Victorian Statutes.

145. The Local Government Act 1874 provides for the constitution Act No. 506. of—

Cities,  
Towns,  
Boroughs, and  
Shires.

146. Any part of Victoria containing rateable property capable of Shire. yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500 may be constituted a shire by the Governor in Council.—(No. 506 s. 19.)

147. Any part of Victoria not exceeding in area nine square miles, and Borough. having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, and containing a population of inhabitant householders not less than three hundred, may be so constituted a borough.—(Ib.)

148. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000 Town. a year may be so constituted a town.—(Ib.)

149. Any borough having a gross revenue of £20,000 a year may City. be so constituted a city.—(Ib.)

150. Every municipality (whether a city, town, borough, or shire) Councillors. is governed by a council of not less than six nor more than twenty-four councillors. If the municipality is divided into wards or ridings, each ward or riding returns three members.

151. One-third of the whole number of councillors representing any Retirement. municipality or subdivision thereof must retire every year.

152. Councillors must be male persons rated in the district at not Qualificatio less than £20 a year, whilst ratepayers (whether male or female) of full of coun- age are entitled as under:— cillors. Electors.

If rated in respect of property in a city, town, or				
	borough, when a value of less than £50 to			1 vote
	Over £50, but less than £100 to ...	...		2 votes
	£100 to ...	...	...	3 votes
If so rated in a shire upon a value of less than				
	£25 to ...	...	...	1 vote
	Over £25, but less than £75 to ...	...	...	2 votes
	£75 to ...	...	...	3 votes

But no person is entitled to a vote in respect of property of a less annual rateable value than £10, unless such person be the occupier thereof.—(Ib. s. 73.)

General  
powers.

153. It would not be possible, within the limits of this article, even to mention all the various powers conferred by the Local Government Act and its amendments on the councils of municipalities and their officers. They include—

1. The care, management, and control of the roads, streets, and bridges.
2. The power to make and levy rates.
3. The power to borrow money, for permanent works and undertakings, by the sale of debentures.
4. The power to establish markets, pounds, baths, to make tramways and purchase gasworks ; and
5. The power to make by-laws (with penalties not exceeding £20 for breach thereof, s. 239), regulations, and joint regulations.

Tolls.

154. The Local Government Act continued the power (existing when the Act passed) to collect tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries. This power, however, ceased at the end of 1877.

Endowment.

155. The Local Government Act also provided for the endowment, out of the consolidated revenue, of every municipality (including Melbourne and Geelong) to the extent in all of £310,000 per annum for five years, *i.e.*, until 31st December, 1879. Since that time, a subsidy of like amount has been provided annually by the Appropriation Acts.

156. In addition to the annual subsidy for municipal districts, Parliament also grants various sums to assist particular municipal councils in constructing or maintaining specified roads, works, or bridges. The sums thus voted differ considerably from year to year ; the average during the last six years being about £60,000 per annum.

Extent of  
local go-  
vernment.

157. At the present time there are in Victoria—

- 8 Cities (including Melbourne),
- 4 Towns (including Geelong),
- 48 Boroughs, and
- 120 Shires.

These 180 municipal districts include all except about one-nineteenth of the area of the colony, and all except about one per centum of the inhabitants. The total value of the rateable property they contain is estimated at £95,610,959, and the number of dwellings at 192,556. These few figures are quite sufficient to show the success of our system of local government. Other parts of this *Year-Book* furnish full particulars.

Melbourne, November, 1884.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN QUEENSLAND.

(By W. T. BLAKENEY, ESQ., Registrar-General of that Colony.)

The colony of Queensland was formerly part of New South Wales, but was separated from that colony by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated at Westminster of the 6th June, 1859. The Letters Patent, amongst other things, provided that a form of government should be established in Queensland in a manner as nearly as possible resembling that which then existed in the colony of New South Wales, and ordered the constitution of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for Queensland, which bodies should have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony in all cases whatever. The Letters Patent were to come into force so soon as the same had been received and published in the colonies.

On the 10th December, 1859, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., the first Governor, landed, assumed the government, and also proclaimed the Letters Patent and Orders in Council by virtue of which the colony was established.

## APPOINTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

By the Orders in Council it was provided that the Legislative Council should be summoned and appointed by the Governor, to consist of such persons as the said Governor shall think fit, not being fewer than five.

The first members of the Legislative Council so summoned to hold their seats for five years, but all subsequent appointments to that body to be for life. The qualification for appointment to the Council being that the person so nominated should be of the full age of twenty-one (21) years, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

They also provided that four-fifths of the members nominated should be of persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension. One-third of the members of the Legislative Council, exclusive of the President, are required to form a quorum for the despatch of business.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Orders in Council also authorized the Governor to summon and call together a Legislative Assembly for the said colony, to fix the number of members of which the Assembly should be composed, and to divide the colony into electoral districts. They also declared that



every Legislative Assembly so elected should continue for five years, but subject to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor. They also fixed the qualification of persons who could be elected to such Assembly, and of persons who could vote for the election of such members as similar, or as nearly as might be, to the qualification then in force in the colony of New South Wales.

The Parliament to be thus constituted had power, as before stated, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony in all cases whatever; also to make laws altering or repealing any of the provisions of the Orders in Council except that portion which related to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, the reservation of Bills for Her Majesty's pleasure, the instructions to Governors for their guidance in such matters, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty. The Orders in Council also provided that, in the event of any Bill being passed making the Legislative Council elective, in part or in whole, it should be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, and a copy of the Bill should be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for at least thirty days before Her Majesty's pleasure should be signified.

These Orders in Council further provided that no alteration in the constitution of the colony could be made unless the second and third readings of the Bill which provided for such alterations shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and that such Bill be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; also that all Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, subject to certain limitations, should originate in the Legislative Assembly; the limitation referred to being that it should not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to pass any such Bill that had not first been recommended to them by a message from the Governor sent during the session in which such Bill should be passed. While referring to this subject, it may be well to state that the power of the Legislative Council to alter Money Bills is doubtful; the Legislative Council of Queensland has, however, done so, but objection to such a course has always been taken by the Legislative Assembly.

The foregoing will give an idea of the constitution under which this colony came into existence.

In the year 1867 steps were taken to legislate on the subject, and an Act was passed by the Queensland Parliament, in that year, which consolidated the law relating to the constitution, and embodied

the Orders in Council, with the exception of two sections, namely, that relating to the giving or withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills and the one referring to the power of altering the constitution.

The Act then passed is now the Constitution Act of this colony; it has only once been slightly amended so far as related to the majorities necessary and other steps to be taken to alter the appointment of representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

It will be seen that the Governor has power to veto Bills in certain specified cases, and in some instances Governors have exercised the power by withholding assent to Bills, on behalf of Her Majesty, and reserving them for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. One instance within recollection was a Bill, when first passed, to levy a special tax per head on Chinese immigrants to this colony.

The Legislative Council of Queensland at present consists of thirty-four members, nominated by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. They all now hold their seats for life, provided they conform to certain rules of the Chamber, such as attendance at each session, &c. The qualification has been already stated.

The number of members to be elected to the Legislative Assembly has been altered, from time to time, by several Acts passed for that purpose. There are now fifty-five members in the House, representing forty-two constituencies; thirteen of the electoral districts return two members and twenty-nine one member each. A person to be elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly must hold the following qualification:—

He must be absolutely free and qualified and registered as a voter in and for any electoral district. The qualification of a voter being, every man who is 21 years of age and a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty and—

- (a) Being a resident in any electoral district for six months next preceding the time of making out the electoral roll for such district.
- (b) Having a freehold estate in any electoral district of the clear value of one hundred (£100) pounds to which he has become entitled at least six months prior to the collection of the electoral roll for such district.
- (c) Having in occupation in any electoral district for six months previous to compilation of the electoral roll for such district any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, shop, or other building of the clear annual value of ten pounds.

- (d) Having in possession in any electoral district a leasehold of the value of ten pounds per annum which is held upon a lease having not less than eighteen months to run at the time of making out the electoral roll for the district in which the premises leased are situated; or having a leasehold estate of the same value for eighteen months previous to the roll being made out; or
- (e) Having a licence from the Government to depasture land within any electoral district, and having held such licence for six months previous to the electoral roll of such district being compiled.

The disqualifications preventing election to the Legislative Assembly are—if the person be a minister of any form or profession of religious faith or worship; or being at the time a member of the Legislative Council; or holding any office of profit under the Crown, except members of the Ministry (to be hereafter specified); or such additional officers, not being more than two, as the Governor in Council may from time to time declare capable of being elected (by notice in the *Government Gazette*); or having a pension from the Crown during pleasure or for a term of years (pensions of officers of Her Majesty's army and navy excepted).

The foregoing is an epitome of the constitution of both our Houses of the Legislature; and, before describing other matters in connexion with our government, it may be well to say that hitherto the relations between both Houses have been almost continuously harmonious.

#### THE LAWS OF ENGLAND WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO THIS COLONY.

All laws and statutes in force in England at the time of passing the Act 9 Geo. IV. chap. 83 were, by section 24 of that Act, applied to New South Wales, of which Queensland was then a part, so far as the same could be applied. In addition, all laws passed by the Imperial Parliament since 9th Geo. IV. made specially applicable to these colonies are in force in Queensland.

#### EXTRADITION LAWS.

The Imperial Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873 are in force in this colony. In addition to which the Queensland Parliament passed an Extradition Act in 1877, conferring all powers vested in police magistrates or justices of the peace in England in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals on police magistrates in this colony, but

suspending the operation of the Act until Her Majesty should, by Order in Council, direct the Act to have effect in Queensland. The Imperial Parliament also passed an Act called the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1882, Part II. of which is applicable to this colony.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council at present consists of—

The Governor, as President,  
The Colonial Secretary (and Premier), as Vice-President,  
The Attorney-General,  
The Colonial Treasurer,  
The Postmaster-General,  
The Secretary for Public Lands,  
The Secretary for Public Works and Mines, and  
Mr. R. B. Sheridan (without portfolio).

Of whom, all, except the Postmaster-General, are members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Postmaster-General is a member of the Legislative Council, and represents the Government in that House.

A general election has lately taken place here, and the representation of the several electoral districts has, in most cases, been contested. The percentage of electors who voted in the contested electorates to the number of names on the rolls of such districts was 61.48 per cent.

Having so far explained the arrangements for the general government of the colony, the next matter of importance is the institutions for local self-government.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For this purpose the colony has been divided into municipalities, boroughs, shires, and divisions. Of these, there are 17 municipalities, 5 boroughs, 2 shires, and 85 divisions. The area embraced by municipalities is  $230\frac{7}{10}$  square miles, by boroughs  $47\frac{3}{10}$  square miles, by shires  $11\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, and by divisions  $667,760\frac{1}{4}$  square miles; these, with a portion of the colony (islands off the coast, &c.), containing 174 square miles, not included in any of the above, gives the total estimated area of Queensland, according to the latest computation, at 668,224 square miles. Owing to the continued increase of population from year to year, and the constant changes that take place in centres of population, it is impossible to estimate the number of inhabitants located in the various subdivisions of the colony.

This information is only obtainable at the time each census is taken.

By the census of 1881 the population enumerated in the subdivisions mentioned was as under :—

In municipalities	...	...	...	...	67,591
In boroughs	...	...	...	...	6,880
In shires	...	...	...	...	2,254
In divisions	...	...	...	...	135,327

This, with the inhabitants of that part of Queensland not included in any of these subdivisions, viz., 1,473, constituted the population then enumerated, viz., 213,525. Although, numerically, the population must have varied considerably in each subdivision since 1881, yet it is thought that the proportion of inhabitants in the urban, suburban, and what may be called the country districts is about the same, and therefore the figures given may be useful as showing the proportion of the population settled or resident in each description of subdivision.

Up to the year 1878 municipal government formed the only form of local government in existence in the colony, but in that year a measure was passed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to municipalities (of which there were then eighteen in existence), and to provide more effectually for local government. That Act, after providing that all existing municipalities were legally constituted and that they should remain municipalities under that Act, further provided that any country district, or any city or town with or without its suburbs or country immediately adjacent, might be constituted a municipality; but that a country district so constituted should be called a shire, and a town so constituted should be called a borough. Up to the end of 1883 only five boroughs and two shires were constituted under this Act.

In 1879, an Act called the Divisional Boards Act was passed to make provision for local government outside the boundaries of municipalities. This was a very comprehensive measure, and had the effect of greatly relieving the general revenue from the large expenditure necessary to maintain the public roads of the colony, abolished a large and costly department in the Civil Service, and created a direct tax upon property for the maintenance of all the public roads and highways. It made provision for separating that part of the colony not then included in municipalities, boroughs, or shires into divisions, to be managed by a board of not more than nine members nor less than three members, giving authority to the Government to fix the exact number of members who should represent each division when constituted. Members of the board to be elected by the taxpayers in each division; one-third of the board to retire annually. Any vacancy on a board not filled by election in the ordinary manner to be filled by appointment by

the Governor in Council. The Act gave the boards power to levy rates annually, but limited the amount of rates to be levied in any one year to one shilling in the pound of the annual value of property within each division. It also provided that a sum should be paid from the revenue of the colony for five years from the establishment of the division as an endowment to each board equal to twice the amount raised in each division, and, after the lapse of five years, in every subsequent year, a sum equal to the amount raised by taxation in each division.

By a late amendment of the Act, the Governor in Council may exempt certain roads as main roads from the jurisdiction of a board, and relieve it from the obligation to construct or maintain any part of such road; but the Governor in Council may entrust a board with the appropriation of any money voted by Parliament for the construction or maintenance of such main road. The same Act gives power to the Governor in Council to appoint inspectors to supervise and report on any public works constructed, or to be constructed, by any board from loans obtained from the Government.

The qualification necessary to be elected as an alderman, councillor, or member of a board is the same, viz.:—Every male (except as hereinafter mentioned) who is 21 years of age, and who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and who is qualified and registered as a voter for any municipal district or division.

The disqualifications for electors are, with respect to municipal districts, being a judge of any court of justice (except a justice of the peace), or holding any office or place of profit under the Crown or the municipal council, or being a full-pay officer in Her Majesty's army or navy (except local volunteers), or having his affairs under liquidation by arrangement with creditors, or being an uncertificated insolvent, or being of unsound mind, or attainted of treason. With respect to divisional boards, the disqualifications are similar, with the addition of persons having contracts with the board or holding licences as publicans.

The qualification of electors is as follows:—In municipal districts—Every person, whether male or female, of the full age of 21 years, who, on the 1st November in each year, is rated for any property within the municipal district, and who shall have paid all rates to which he is liable under any rate struck three months or more before the date above-mentioned. Such electors are entitled to a plurality of votes, on the following scale:—

Rated for property value less than £50	...	One vote.
"                    "                    "                    £100	...	Two votes.
"                    "                    exceeding £100	...	Three votes.



No person is enrolled as an elector who is rated for property of less than £10 annual value. More than one owner being rated for same property (not exceeding three) are entitled to votes, in accordance with the total rateable value divided by three. If the value of the property does not entitle them to three votes, then the person entitled to vote is the person whose name stands first on the rate-book in respect to such property. In divisional board districts the qualification is the same. Rates must have been paid before noon on the day of the nomination of the candidate for election to entitle the ratepayer to vote. Electors are allowed a plurality of votes, on same scale as above-mentioned, in municipal districts; but no ratepayer can vote in respect of property of less annual value than two pounds ten shillings.

#### MODE OF VOTING.

In municipal districts the voting is by ballot in the ordinary manner. In divisional districts the ballot-papers are sent by the returning officer to the elector, each paper being initialled by the returning officer before being despatched. On receipt, the elector votes in the ordinary way, by erasing the name of the candidate or candidates he does not wish to vote for, and then sends the paper back through the post to the returning officer, the ballot-paper before posting having been signed by the ratepayer voting in the presence of a magistrate, or another voter of the same division, not being a candidate.

The ballot-paper must be returned by the elector in a closed envelope endorsed "Ballot-paper." The postmaster at the place of nomination holds the ballot-box until four o'clock p.m. on the day of election, and he puts into it all letters addressed to the returning officer marked "ballot-paper" as he receives them, and, at the hour named, he hands the ballot-box over to the returning officer, who applies to him for it. The returning officer opens the box in the presence of his poll clerk (if any) and of the scrutineers of candidates, and then scrutinizes the ballot-papers contained in the box in the ordinary manner.

By a late amendment of the Divisional Boards Act, voting by post may be discontinued by the Governor in Council on a petition being presented under the corporate seal of any division, or signed by a majority of the ratepayers in any division.

The result of the working of the divisional boards has hitherto been very successful. They are accomplishing the difficult task of keeping the roads in fair order over our extensive territory and in some of the more populous divisions. In addition to this, efforts are being made to effect sanitary improvements, drainage, &c.



From the last completed returns, to the end of 1883, it appears that the income of all the divisional boards in the colony for the year mentioned amounted to £153,952 15s. 4d., made up as follows:—

From rates	...	...	...	...	£51,056	4	2
„ other sources...	...	...	...	...	8,748	11	7
„ Government endowments	...	...	...	...	94,147	19	7
In municipalities the income raised during 1883 was—							
From rates	...	...	...	...	£57,135	17	7
„ other sources...	...	...	...	...	41,141	8	2
„ Government endowments	...	...	...	...	38,002	2	2
In shires—							
From rates	...	...	...	...	814	18	9
„ other sources	...	...	...	...	1	14	6
„ Government endowments	...	...	...	...	1,613	19	2
In boroughs—							
From rates	...	...	...	...	4,521	3	3
„ other sources	...	...	...	...	1,258	4	11
„ Government endowments	...	...	...	...	5,906	18	2

From the foregoing it will be seen that Queensland has made ample and extensive provision for local government of different kinds, the working of which will no doubt tend to the comfort of the public. In course of time, when larger revenues can be raised, to enable the various local government bodies to undertake works of a sanitary kind, their efforts should largely promote the health of our population.

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CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(By E. G. BLACKMORE, ESQ., *Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly of that Colony.*)

The constitution of the province of South Australia is based upon the Imperial Statute 13 and 14 Vict. c. 59.

Section 32 of that Act gave power to the Governor and to the Legislative Council established thereby to alter from time to time the provisions and laws for the time being in force under the said Act, and to constitute separate Legislative Houses in lieu of the said Legislative Council.

On January 2nd, 1856, the Constitution Bill was read a third time in the Legislative Council, and on January 22nd the Governor, intimated by message that he had reserved the same for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

By proclamation dated October 24, 1856, Her Majesty's assent to the Constitution Act, No. 2 of 1855-6, was made known to the colony.

Under that Statute it was provided that there should be a Parliament of South Australia, to consist of two Houses, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly.

The Legislative Council was to consist of eighteen members, and the qualification of a member was that he must be of the full age of thirty years, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or legally made a denizen of the province, and a resident therein for the full period of three years.

Each member was elected for twelve years, but it was provided that at the end of each period of four years the first six members on the roll, their place having in the first instance been determined by lot, should vacate their seats, and an election take place to supply the vacancies.

For the Legislative Council the whole colony voted as one grand constituency, the qualification of an elector being the same as that of a member in regard to citizenship. The age, however, of an elector was fixed at 21 years, with a property qualification of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value with three years to run, or occupation of a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.

By Act No. 236 of 1881 the number of members was increased to 24, and the province divided into four electoral districts, each district to be represented by six members.

The principle of periodical retirement is maintained by this Act, one-third of the members retiring at the expiration of three years.

The House of Assembly under the Constitution Act consisted of 36 members elected for three years. The qualification of a member was the same as that of a voter. Every man of the age of 21, being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and having been registered on the roll of his electoral district for six months prior to the election, was entitled to vote. The Act contained a provision to disqualify felons and traitors.

By Act 27 of 1872 the number of electoral divisions was raised from 18 to 22, with a corresponding increase of members to 46 (forty-six).

By Act No. 278, 1882, the province was divided into 26 electoral districts, with two members to each, thus raising the number to 52.

By the Constitution Act, power was given to the Governor to dissolve the House of Assembly, but no provision was made to render the Council amenable to public opinion.

But the Act of 1881 provides for a penal dissolution of the Council, or increasing the members thereof, in the event of the Council rejecting a Bill which has twice passed the Assembly.

The Constitution Act provided for the election of a President of the Council and a Speaker of the House of Assembly, and for supplying their place temporarily when absent; for a quorum; for resignation of seats; for the casting vote of the Presiding Officer; for elections to fill vacancies; and for making Standing Orders to govern procedure. It empowered Parliament to alter the Act; to define the privileges of members; and disqualified judges and clergymen or officiating ministers from being elected members of either House.

One of its most important enactments is that which provides that all Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue, or of imposing, altering, repealing any rate, tax, duty, or impost, shall originate in the House of Assembly. And another requires that all money votes must be recommended by the Governor. The practical effect of this is that the Legislative Council accepts or rejects a Money Bill *in toto*, or offers suggestions thereon to the Lower House.

The judges hold office during good behaviour, and are removable upon address of both Houses of Parliament.

Responsible government is carried on by six Ministers, who form the Cabinet, and who are, as a rule, members of the Legislature; but in the case of the Attorney-General his presence in the Legislature is not obligatory. If not a member, however, his tenure of office ceases with the Ministry of which he is a member.

The following are particulars as to last general election:—

Number of electors in contested districts	...	...	54,610
Number of electors who voted	...	...	26,927

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There are in the province 30 municipalities or corporate towns, containing an area of 35,000 acres, with population (census 1881) 82,525.

Area of province (exclusive of Northern Territory), 39,436,800 acres.

Population of province (exclusive of Northern Territory and shipping, census 1881), 279,865.

Mayor, aldermen (city of Adelaide only), and councillors are elected annually, on December 1st. Mayor every year, by whole body of ratepayers. Aldermen for three years, by whole body of ratepayers; but out of the six aldermen two retire annually, and are eligible for re-election. Councillors are elected by ratepayers of respective wards, viz., two councillors for each ward, one of whom retires annually, and is eligible for re-election.

Females are allowed to vote; that is, widows or spinsters who are ratepayers.

None but ratepayers who have paid their rates for the year in which the elections take place are entitled to vote.

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*(From the Colonial Office List, 1884.)*

The Government is administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Commissioner of Railways, and the Surveyor-General.

There is a Legislative Council of 24 members. Eight are nominated, of whom four are official, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works and Commissioner of Railways, and the Surveyor-General; and sixteen members are elected.

The electoral franchise is £100 freehold, or being a householder of £10 in annual value, or a lessee of Crown lands to the same amount of annual rent. The qualification for members is the possession, beyond all incumbrances, of landed property to the value of £1,000.

The colony is divided into thirteen electoral districts; the two principal towns, Perth and Fremantle, and the North District, returning two members each.

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 CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.
*(By R. M. JOHNSTON, ESQ., F.L.S., Government Statistician of that Colony.)*

## (A.) GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Royal assent to the existing system of responsible government in Tasmania was first proclaimed on the 24th October, 1855. The first responsible Ministry was appointed on the 1st November, 1856, and the first representative Parliament was opened on the 2nd December, 1856.

The principles of the existing system may briefly be stated to have for their object the establishment of such a constitution of Government as would secure to the colony the full management of its own affairs, with such safeguards as might be considered necessary to prevent the Local Legislature from encroaching upon subject-matters which should belong exclusively to Imperial jurisdiction.

The provisions embodying these principles are contained in Act 18 Vict. No. 17, known as the Constitutional Act, and in the amending Acts subsequently introduced, viz., 23 Vict. No. 23 and 34 Vict. No. 42.

The form of Government consists of a Governor, appointed by Her Imperial Majesty; an Executive Council, appointed by the Governor; and a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, elected by the people. The "Parliament of Tasmania," properly constituted, consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly taken together. Although not directly expressed by any one

clause in the Constitution, or in the Standing Rules and Orders of both Houses approved by the Governor, all enactments binding in law must have passed both Houses of Parliament and have received Her Majesty's assent through the Governor or otherwise.

#### POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The powers and authorities of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony and its dependencies are at present determined and defined by Letters Patent, dated 17th June, 1880, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and by instructions passed on the same day under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Among the more important functions and powers of the Governor may be enumerated the following, viz.:—

The lawful assent to Bills passed by both Legislative Houses; the custody of the public seal of the colony; the appointment, according to law, of the members of Executive Council, Ministers of the colony, Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary officers. Should he think fit, the Governor may, for the detection of crime or otherwise, grant pardons, or respite or remit the sentences of criminals convicted before any court or before any judge or magistrate; but he may not banish criminals from the colony except in the case of political offenders.

The Governor is also empowered to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures due to the Crown.

At such times as he thinks fit, the Governor may summon or prorogue both Houses of Parliament; provided, however, that the period of twelve calendar months from the close of last session shall not have expired before a new session shall have been summoned. He may lawfully dissolve the House of Assembly at any time; but he cannot exercise this power with respect to the Legislative Council, the members of which may hold their seats until the expiry of their full term of six years from date of election.

#### RIGHT OF VETO.

As regards "the right of veto," the Governor has no power so called, although he may *refuse assent* to any Bill passed by the Local Legislature which in any way contains provisions affecting the following matters, viz.:—The divorce of married persons; grants of land, money, donations, or gratuities to himself; the currency; the imposition of differential duties other than as allowed by the Australian Colonies Act 1873; the introduction of provisions which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty's Imperial Government by

treaty; provisions which interfere with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's forces in the colony by land or sea; provisions of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby Her Majesty's prerogative or the rights of British subjects not residing in Tasmania, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced. The Governor may further refuse assent to any Bill containing provisions in respect of which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused.

In cases of extreme urgency, however, the Governor is empowered to assent in Her Majesty's name to any such Bill, provided that its provisions shall not be repugnant to the laws of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty's Government by treaty. In every such case the Governor is required to transmit to Her Majesty by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for so doing.

#### LIMITATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR.

In the execution of the powers and authorities granted to the Governor, it is determined, by the instructions already referred to, that he shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council, excepting only in cases which are of such a nature that, in his judgment, Her Majesty's service would sustain material prejudice by consulting the said Council thereupon, or where the matters to be decided upon are too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act. In all such urgent cases, however, he is required to communicate to the said Council the measures which he may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof.

The Governor may also in extreme cases act independently or even in opposition to the advice of the Executive Council, if he shall deem it right to do so; but in any such case he is required to report the matter to Her Majesty by the first convenient opportunity, giving the grounds and reasons of his action.

In regard to the exercise of the functions of Royal clemency in respect of persons condemned to death, the Governor shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without the advice of the Executive Council, and without first calling upon the judge who presided at the trial to report upon the case. This report must be taken into consideration by the Executive Council, before whom the particular judge referred to may be summoned to attend and to produce his notes. Notwithstanding this, the Governor must finally act according to his own deliberate judgment, whether the members of the Executive Council



concur therein or otherwise. Where the decision of the Governor is in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the members of the Executive Council, he is required to enter on the minutes of the said Executive Council a minute of his reasons for so deciding, at full length.

The Governor may not quit the colony for more than one month at a time without having first obtained leave from Her Majesty.

By virtue of a commission issued under Her Majesty's Sign Manual in the year 1880, it is provided, in the event of the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor or of his departure from the colony, that the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the Senior Judge for the time being, shall assume the office of Administrator of the Government.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OR UPPER CHAMBER.

##### *The Constitution and Powers of the Legislative Council.*

The Legislative Council was originally designed as a check upon the more democratic branch of the Legislature.

The framers of its constitution, however, based it upon the elective principle, as it was considered by them that the liberties of the people would be jeopardised by vesting great power in a small and irresponsible body appointed according to the nominee system. To secure a greater measure of cautious deliberation and a more effective resistance to needless or harmful change than might be expected from the less conservative body, it was thought that it was only necessary (1) to restrict the franchise for the Upper House mainly to those who represent freehold property; (2) to broaden the area of the electoral districts; (3) to secure that the members be elected for a longer period than the Lower House. Accordingly, the existing Legislative Council now consists of sixteen elected members, representing thirteen defined electoral districts. It is presided over by one of their number elected by themselves. Every properly qualified member may hold his seat for the period of six years, and the Council, as such, cannot be dissolved at any time. Originally, the constitutional powers and privileges of the Council were much more restricted. The number of members was limited to fifteen, and it was imperative that a dissolution of one-third of the whole Council should take place at the end of every three years; the members who thus retired consisting of such as held their seats continuously for the longest period. The original intention of the framers of this Act, however, was frustrated to some extent by certain of those who should naturally retire at the regular period electing to resign at a time just sufficiently distant from the end of the period to



admit of their re-election. The provision now in force not only prevents this objectionable course, but it has the effect of adding greatly to the privileges of the Council as a body, inasmuch as it also freed one-third of its members from the responsibility connected with an appeal to the constituencies once in every three years.

The Legislative Council may, within constitutional limits, *originate* legislation in respect of any matter, with the exception of Bills for the appropriation of any part of the revenue, or Bills for imposing any tax, rate, duty, or impost. Although the Constitution Act limits the privileges of the Legislative Council as regards the *origination* of all Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue, or for imposing any tax, rate, duty, or impost, it is empowered by clause xxix. of the Constitution Act to make Standing Orders for regulating business and for determining the manner in which Bills shall be introduced, passed, numbered, and intituled, and for the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent, and generally for the conduct of all business and proceedings of the said Council. Thus, apart from the limitation in respect of the *origination* of Money Bills, the significance of which in itself is a source of confusion,\* the Constitution Act leaves to either branch of Legislature the difficult task of determining the form and extent of their own relative legislative powers and privileges.

The Legislative Council, by virtue of its adopted Standing Rules, has formed its system of procedure more in accordance with the powers and privileges of the House of Commons than with the House of Lords, and, consequently, as regards the modification of the details of all Bills introduced, it claims to be co-ordinate in legislative power with the House of Assembly.

#### THE CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The constitution of the House of Assembly, based mainly on the principle of household suffrage and limited wages qualification, consists of 32 members, each representing a distinct electoral ward or district. Every Assembly shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner dissolved by the Governor.

It is thus more widely and directly representative than the Legislative Council, whose base of suffrage is mainly upon freehold property ownership. It is especially the *responsible* Representative Chamber, inasmuch as a general appeal to the country, the result of an

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\* See Todd's Parliamentary Government in the Colonies, pp. 447, 500. See also "Constitutional Functions of a Legislative Council." Paper 112. House of Assembly, Tas., 1881.

adverse vote to the Ministry of the day, may bring each member before his constituents at any time. Naturally, therefore, as described by one of the principal framers of its constitution (Sir R. Dry), it reflects rapidly and instinctively the current life and aspirations of the whole people, and, as a consequence, the initiation of nearly all movement, progress, and innovation takes place within its walls.

In the House of Assembly originate all Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue, or for imposing any tax, rate, duty, or impost; always provided that all votes or Bills in respect of such money matters shall in the first place be recommended by the Governor (*i.e.*, the responsible Ministry of the day) during the session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed.

Although the legislative powers of the House of Assembly are in practice little more than co-ordinate with those of the Legislative Council, its responsibilities are immeasurably greater. For while each individual member of the Legislative Council need only come before his constituents singly, yet, the Council, in itself, may now be said to be permanently established, and quite independent of the Executive or of any constituency.

The House of Assembly, on the contrary, both individually and collectively, must certainly be brought before the electors once in every five years, while it is also individually and collectively liable to dissolution at any time. For these reasons, it is tacitly assented in practice to be fit and proper that all important monetary measures should originate in the more directly responsible House of Assembly, while the exercise of those necessary functions, which might be impaired by timidity or by unduly casting side-glances at consequences personal to individual members, is more fitly carried on in the more protected sphere of the Legislative Council.

#### SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES ARISING BETWEEN THE TWO REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES.

There is no constitutional provision for the final settlement of serious differences, should they arise, between the two Representative Houses. That no serious or prolonged deadlock in politics has resulted hitherto from this want is, in a large measure, due to the circumstance that a spirit of conciliation and compromise has always pervaded the leading statesmen of both Houses.

It may seem extraordinary that the two Houses, almost co-ordinate in power, but differently constituted as regards representation and

responsibility, should not have more seriously paralysed each other's operations hitherto; but a reference to the qualifications of their respective electors show that, in a large measure, the same individuals and the same interests are common to them both, and in this way a common pressure is brought to bear upon individual members of the Legislative Council when the general feeling is strong in favour of certain schemes brought under their consideration. Indirectly, therefore, the element of a common representation conduces to lessen the friction caused by the differences or independent action of the respective Houses in dealing with matters of legislation. Possibly another reason why "deadlocks" of an inconvenient nature have been avoided hitherto may be due to the very circumstance that the powers assumed by the Legislative Council in amending or eliminating any item of a Money or other Bill, *without rejecting it as a whole*, prevent the abuse of tacks to Bills of Supply, which have occasionally caused so much trouble elsewhere.

It must be clearly understood, moreover, that although the Legislative Council claims to have powers co-ordinate with the House of Assembly in altering or amending Money Bills when presented, and although the latter branch have in practice tacitly assented to the claims of the Upper House, under ordinary circumstances, it must be confessed that there is a division of opinion between the members of both Houses generally as regards the strict legality of the claims and practice of the Upper Chamber in respect of Bills dealing with money matters.

Judging from frequently expressed opinion, and from the practice and relations which have hitherto prevailed—although in this matter I desire to express myself with the greatest diffidence—it would seem that the more democratic Chamber tolerates or accepts, under protest, what is deemed by them an encroachment upon their rightful and exclusive privileges, when the modifications introduced by the Upper Chamber are small or unimportant; but on several occasions, when the matters so dealt with were of more than ordinary importance, somewhat rancorous feelings had been aroused.

Therefore, it may be urged by some, that, so long as a legitimate mode of terminating any seriously prolonged difference of opinion between both Houses is lacking, the constitution is theoretically imperfect, and serious difficulty may yet arise.

To many minds it may seem to be too hazardous to rely entirely upon the chance existence of that spirit of conciliation and compromise which have fortunately prevented serious difficulties hitherto.

## QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

No person is capable of being elected a member of either branch of the Legislature who is not a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, or who has not received letters of denization or a certificate of naturalization. In addition, no person is capable of being elected who is under the age of 30 years for the Legislative Council, and under 21 years for the House of Assembly.

The following list of disqualifications also applies to both Houses as regards the election of persons or the right of membership, viz.:—

- (1.) All members who shall accept any office of profit or any pension from the Government, Ministerial offices excepted.
- (2.) Provided the contract be not one generally entered into by any incorporated or trading company of more than six persons, all contractors\* with the Government, directly or indirectly, for or on account of the public service.
- (3.) Failing to give attendance in Parliament for one entire session, without formal permission.
- (4.) Declaring allegiance or subjection to any Foreign Prince.
- (5.) Holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court.
- (6.) Members who shall become bankrupt or shall take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become public defaulters, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony or any infamous crime, or shall become of unsound mind.

## QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

(1.) *For the Legislative Council.*

The following persons are entitled to vote at the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council, viz.:—

Every man of the age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and every man of the like age who has received letters of denization or a certificate of naturalization—

- (a) Having a freehold estate in possession,† legal or equitable, of the clear annual value of twenty pounds sterling money.
- (b) Having a leasehold estate in possession† of the annual value of eighty pounds.
- (c) Being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or an Associate of Arts in Tasmania.†

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\* Does not apply to purchase, sale, or lease of lands or hereditaments.

† Located or residing, as the case may be, in the district for which the vote is to be given.

- (d) Being a barrister or solicitor on the roll of the Supreme Court of Tasmania.\*
- (e) Being a legally qualified medical practitioner.\*
- (f) Being an officiating minister of religion.\*
- (g) Being an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces not being on actual service.\*

(2.) *For the House of Assembly.*

The following persons are entitled to vote at the election of a member to serve in the House of Assembly only:—

Every man of the age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and every man of the like age who has received letters of denization or a certificate of naturalization—

- (a) If his name is included in the Assessment Roll as the owner or occupier of any property.\*
- (b) If he is in receipt of income, salary, or wages at the rate of sixty pounds sterling a year, and has received income, salary, or wages equal to thirty pounds sterling during the period of six months next before the first day of November in any year.\* A house allowance or rations to be regarded as wages. House allowance, legal value, £10 per year; rations, £20 per year; both, £30 per year.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS, ETC.

The limits of the franchise for both Houses of Parliament, as shown in the foregoing abstracts of the "Qualification of Electors," have been greatly extended by special enactment during the present session (1884) of Parliament, and, consequently, no figures, as yet, can be given showing the proportions of electors to population. It is estimated, however, that the new franchise for the House of Assembly will practically embrace all males of mature age who are not either paupers or criminals. The following table shows the effect of the old system of franchise in operation hitherto:—

MEAN POPULATION, 1883, 124,350; ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES, 21 YEARS AND OVER, 33,435.

Particulars.	Upper House.	Lower House.
Districts ... ..	13	32
Members ... ..	16	32
Electors (1883) ... ..	3,458	16,625
Do. per Member ... ..	216	520
Do. per cent. to Total Mean Population ... ..	2·78	13·36
Do. per cent. to Males 21 Years and over ... ..	10·34	49·72
Percentage of Electors who exercised privilege at last General Election (contested seats) ... ..	69·71	65·19

\* Located or residing, as the case may be, in the district for which the vote is to be given.

(B.) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES AND POLICE DISTRICTS.

For purposes of Local Government,\* the colony of Tasmania is divided into 34 distinct districts, 21 of which are municipalities, and 13 are police districts. The latter, however, are still directly under the control of officers appointed by the Central Government.

The following table gives fuller particulars regarding the area, population, and relative extent of the several divisions:—

MUNICIPAL AND POLICE DISTRICTS.

			Municipalities.		Police Districts.	Total.
			Urban.	Rural.		
Districts, 1884	... No.		2	19	13	34
Area...	... square miles		7·36	11,799	14,409	26,215·36
Per cent. to Total	... ..		9·03	45·01	54·96	100·
Population, 1881	... No.		33,387	43,127	38,494	115,008
Per cent. to Total	... ..		29·03	37·50	33·47	100·
Valuation of Property, 1882	... ..		£211,389	£375,199	£158,832	£745,420
Ditto per cent. to Total	... ..		28·36	50·33	21·31	100·

URBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Each of the urban municipalities are governed by a council composed of nine elected aldermen, one of whom is chosen as mayor by the said aldermen on the last Friday in December in each year. Three aldermen who have been longest in office without re-election retire, but are eligible for re-election. The election of three aldermen to supply the vacancies takes place in each year on the preceding day. The mode of election is by ballot.

*Persons entitled to Vote at Elections of Aldermen of Urban Municipalities.*

Every male of the full age of 21 years named in the assessment roll for the time being in force as the occupier of any land or building, or any portion of any building, of the annual value of eight pounds or upwards, is deemed to be a citizen, and all such who have paid all municipal rates payable up to the day of election shall be entitled to vote at the election of aldermen according to the following scale, viz.:—

					Number of Votes.
£8 and under £40	...	...	...	...	1
£40 „ £80	...	...	...	...	2
£80 „ £120	...	...	...	...	3
£120 „ £160	...	...	...	...	4
£160 „ £200	...	...	...	...	5
£200 „ £240	...	...	...	...	6
£240 and upwards	...	...	...	...	7

\* Cross and bye roads, ports and lighthouses, rabbit destruction, hospitals, &c., are also more or less under control of local bodies. There is also a Bill now (1884) before Parliament granting powers to rural "Town Boards," somewhat similar to those enjoyed by existing municipalities.

*Qualifications of Mayor and Aldermen.*

Every citizen who is entitled to vote at the election of aldermen, and is seised of real estate, or possessed of some chattel interest therein, to the amount of five hundred pounds, or assessed under an existing assessment for the city in respect of property of the annual value of not less than one hundred pounds, shall be qualified to be elected an alderman.

The following persons are expressly disqualified, viz :— Judges, chairmen of courts of justice, clergymen, any person holding any office of profit under the Crown, or in the gift or disposal of the municipal council other than that of mayor, officers of the army or navy on full pay, persons interested directly or indirectly in any contract connected with the corporation, with the exception of joint stock companies, shareholders or proprietors,\* declared insolvents, aldermen who are absent from city for more than three months except in case of illness.

## RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

*Form of Government.*

The government of each rural municipality is somewhat similar to that described in respect of urban municipalities, with the exception that the members elected are termed councillors. The number elected of such is limited to seven, one of which is chosen by the council, for a yearly period only, as principal, under the title of warden. Two councillors who have been longest in office without re-election shall retire, save that in every third year the three who have been longest in office without re-election shall retire. Those who thus retire are eligible for re-election.

*Persons entitled to vote at Elections of Councillors in Rural Municipalities.*

The following persons are qualified to vote at elections of councillors :—

Every male or female of the age of 21 years and over whose name is on the assessment roll, and who has paid all municipal rates due before four o'clock of the day prior to day of election—

- (a) Holding property within the municipality.
- (b) Being an occupier of property within the municipality.

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\* All such are liable to a penalty of not less than fifty and not exceeding one hundred pounds, and shall be further liable to be disqualified for seven years after conviction of any such offence from holding any office in or under the corporation.



The following is the scale according to which the various classes of electors may vote, viz. :—

Annual Value of Property.							Number of Votes.*
Under	£30	...	...	...	...	...	1
£30	„ £80	...	...	...	...	...	2
£80	„ £160	...	...	...	...	...	3
£160	„ £240	...	...	...	...	...	4
£240	„ £360	...	...	...	...	...	5
£360	„ £460	..	...	...	...	...	6
£460 and over		...	...	...	...	...	7

*Qualification of Councillors for Rural Municipalities.*

The following persons are qualified to be elected as councillors of any rural municipality, viz. :—All properly qualified electors, provided that they are not judges, clergymen, persons holding any office or place of profit in the disposal of the municipal council other than warden, being a councillor of more than one municipality; persons directly or indirectly interested in any contract† with the municipality, shareholders or proprietors of joint stock companies as such excepted; all such are disqualified from being elected as councillors.

**POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.**

Subject to the approval of Parliament, each municipal council may make and amend by-laws for the purpose of regulating all matters properly pertaining to Local Government within the limits of its own municipality, to enable municipalities to carry on their functions effectively. They are empowered, within definite limits, by Parliament, to assess property, levy rates and fees, borrow moneys, make contracts, and otherwise provide for necessary revenue and expenditure. Rural municipal accounts are yearly audited by the Colonial Auditor. Urban municipal accounts are still audited by officers appointed by the electors of the particular district; but the system of appointing local auditors is open to many objections, and, consequently, there are frequent appeals made in the local newspapers to have all municipal accounts placed yearly under the examination of the Colonial Auditor, whose system of check upon the rural municipal accounts is most effectual, and meets with general approval.

During the year 1882, the rates in rural municipalities ranged from 7d. to 11d. in the £1; in urban, exclusive of water rates, the rate was 2s. 1d. in the £1. The taxation in municipalities altogether, during

\* Any one person can only vote in respect of one qualification within the same district.

† All such, as councillors, are further liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for any such offence, and are disqualified for seven years after conviction from holding any office in or under such municipality.

1882, represents 15·49 per cent. of total taxation, general and local, which amounts to 72·72s. per head of mean population for the year. The police force within each municipality is under the immediate control of the warden or mayor. The Central Government merely exercise supervision, and grant supplementary aid, if necessary, to keep the local force up to a given standard of strength and efficiency.

The police force in police districts, known as the "Territorial Police," is immediately under the control of the Central Government.

#### EXTRADITION LAWS, AND THE EXTENT OF THE APPLICATION OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND TO TASMANIA.

With regard to these subjects, the Attorney-General has kindly favoured me with the particulars contained in the two following sections:—

##### *Extradition Laws.*

With respect to extradition, the Act of the Tasmanian Parliament (41 Victoria No. 29), "The Extradition Act 1877," provides that all powers vested in and acts authorized or required to be done by a police magistrate, or any justice of the peace, in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals in the United Kingdom, under "The Extradition Acts 1870 and 1873" (England), should be vested in, and might be exercised and done by, the police magistrates at Hobart and Launceston respectively, in relation to the surrender of criminals under the said Acts. This Act came into force on the second day of July, 1878.

The local Acts of 2 Vict. No. 16, 15 Vict. No. 6, and 23 Vict. No. 5 (called respectively "The Intercolonial Apprehension of Offenders Act No. 1, the Intercolonial Apprehension of Offenders Act No. 2, and the Intercolonial Apprehension of Offenders Act No. 3), passed with the object of facilitating the apprehension of offenders escaping to the colony of Tasmania from the other Australian colonies, are still unrepealed. Since the first day of January, 1884, however, the provisions of Part II. of the "Fugitive Offenders Act 1881" (England) have been applicable to Tasmania in common with the rest of the Australian colonies.

##### *How far the Laws of England apply to the Colony of Tasmania.*

With reference to this subject, it would appear that the Act of the Imperial Parliament (9 George IV. chapter 83), known as "The Huskisson Act," provides that all laws and Statutes in force within the realm of England at the time of the passing of that Act be applied in the administration of justice in the courts of the colony of Tasmania,

so far as the same could be applied within the said colony; and as often as any doubt should arise as to the application of any such laws or Statutes, that it should be lawful for the Legislature to declare whether such laws or Statutes should be deemed to extend to the colonies, and to be in force within the same, or to make and establish such limitations and modifications of any such laws and Statutes within the colony as might be deemed expedient.

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#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

*(Abridged and rearranged from an account contained in the Official Handbook of New Zealand, by the HON. WILLIAM GISBORNE, Agent-General of that Colony.)*

##### EARLY FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

No colony in the world, probably, has presented a more difficult problem of Government than has been presented in New Zealand. When the colony was founded, there was in it an Aboriginal race, roughly estimated at about 80,000 souls, more than nine-tenths of whom resided in the Northern Island. The men were very warlike, and many were armed with European guns. The land was claimed by different tribes, and each tribe had, here and there, its own cultivations. The Maoris, as the race is called, had been recognised by the British Government as an independent nation, and had been presented by it with a national flag. An irregular influx of British subjects into the country at last compelled the active interference of the British Government. The assumption of British sovereignty was in itself singular. It was founded, partly on a treaty of cession, and partly on the right of discovery. The colonization of the country was also exceptional, and was conducted in a manner wholly different from that of other colonies. There were, from the beginning, various unconnected centres of settlement. Auckland, in the northern part of the North Island, was established by the first Governor, Captain Hobson, R.N., in 1840. Wellington, in the southern extremity of the same island, was founded in the same year by the New Zealand Company. New Plymouth, on the west coast of the North Island, and Nelson, in the north of the South or Middle Island, were founded by the same company, in the following year, 1841. In 1848, Otago was founded in the southern part of the South Island, by a Scotch association, working in connexion with the New Zealand Company; and, in 1850, Canterbury, in the central part of the east coast of the South Island, was founded by a Church of England association, similarly working. These settlements greatly

differed from each other in essential features. Each had its distinct foundation and plan of operation, and was invested with other important specialties. Moreover, there was infrequent and irregular communication between them. Overland intercourse was almost impracticable; and the few coasters were small sailing vessels. The trade of the ports was not with each other, but was with Australia and England. Auckland, the seat of Government, was then practically more separated from the southern settlements than each of them was from Melbourne or Sydney. Under these circumstances, it is obvious how perplexing it was to devise a scheme of government that would satisfy the requirements of such dissimilar, and almost conflicting, conditions. There was the native race, formidable for many reasons, whose rights had been recognised by treaty, and whose interests the Imperial Government was, at the time, specially bound to watch and maintain. There were no waste lands of the Crown, in the sense of the term in Australia, and they had to be bought from the natives by the Crown, in whom the exclusive right of purchase was then vested. Private purchases, both by individuals for their own purposes, and by the New Zealand Company for the purpose of colonization, had been negotiated, but were not valid till recognised by the Crown under the authority of law. The settlements which had sprung up, as has been stated, so widely apart, both territorially and socially, from each other, were justly clamouring for some kind of substantial government. Except at Auckland, government, in the early years of the colony, was the mere shadow of a name, and at Auckland the form of government was unsatisfactory. The constitution was that of Crown colonies. The Governor, except in so far as he was controlled by the Imperial Government, was almost despotic. The Executive Council was composed of the Governor and three Government officers. The Legislative Council consisted of the Executive Council and of three men who did not hold office, but who were nominated by the Governor. The Government could always, if necessary, command a majority. The other settlements were under the same authority, acting through local officers appointed by the Governor. In 1847, the Imperial Government, when Earl Grey was Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued a new charter, making a material change in the constitution of the colony. The chief features were the division of the colony into two provinces, the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors, the granting of Provincial Representation, the appointment of a Governor-in-Chief, and the creation of a Colonial Parliament with a Representative Chamber. Before, however, this charter could take effect, the greater part of it was, on the representation of the then Governor, Sir George Grey, suspended for some years, and the colony

was governed, during that suspension, by a Governor-in-Chief with a nominated Legislative Council, and the two provinces had Lieutenant-Governors with two nominated Provincial Councils.

#### NEW CONSTITUTION.

In 1853, before the suspension ended, a new constitution, framed, with some alterations, on a plan proposed by Sir George Grey, and granted in the previous year by the Imperial Parliament, came into force. That constitution was based on the popular principle, and was as free as any Colonial constitution in the British Dominions. The Governor, a Legislative Council composed of members nominated by the Crown for life, and a House of Representatives elected by the people on a liberal franchise for five years, but subject to dissolution by the Governor at any time, constituted the Colonial Legislature. Power was given generally to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the colony, provided that such laws were not repugnant to the law of England, did not levy duties on the supplies of Her Majesty's Forces, and were not at variance with Imperial treaties. All Acts were subjected to disallowance by the Queen within a certain time after their passing in the colony; and, in a very few cases, they were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. Except in regard to certain payments specially authorized by the Constitution Act, the whole revenue was made subject to the control of the Colonial Legislature; and the surplus revenue was made divisible among the provinces in like proportion as the gross proceeds of such revenue should have arisen therein respectively. The Legislature was also given, with a few exceptions, ample power to modify the constitution of the colony. The colony was also divided into six provinces, each of which was allowed to have an elective Superintendent and an elective Provincial Council. In each case the election was for four years; but the power of dissolution at any time was vested in the Governor, and, on its exercise, a fresh election, both of the Council and of the Superintendent, was requisite. The Superintendent was eligible by the electors of the whole province; the members of the Provincial Council by those of electoral districts. The franchise was made the same as in the case of the election of a member of the House of Representatives. A qualification to vote in any of these cases was made also a qualification to be elected. The Acts of Provincial Legislatures were subject to disallowance by the Governor, or, when reserved, to the signification of his pleasure thereon. There were certain subjects, such as customs, superior courts of law, coinage, postal service, lighthouses, Crown and

native land, &c., respecting which Provincial Legislatures were not authorized to make laws. On all other matters their legislation was liable to be controlled and superseded by any Act of the Colonial Legislature inconsistent therewith. Otherwise, the Provincial Legislatures could legislate for the peace, order, and good government of their respective provinces, provided that such laws were not repugnant to the law of England. Since the Constitution Act came into force, the Colonial Legislature has made, from time to time, under the authority granted to it by that Act, or by subsequent Imperial Acts, various modifications in the constitution. In 1875, a Colonial Act was passed abolishing the whole provincial system; and in the following year another Act was passed making provision for the division of the colony into counties, and for machinery for their local self-government.

#### THE GOVERNOR.

The usage of responsible government on the English model is in full force within New Zealand. The Governor, like Her Majesty, is bound to act in conformity with the principles of that system, which, for all practical purposes, vests the direction of affairs in the representatives of the people. The Governor represents the Crown. He can appoint and dismiss his Ministers, but his Ministers must possess the confidence of the majority in the House of Representatives, which holds the strings of the purse. The Governor is appointed by the Queen. His salary and allowances are provided by the colony. The salary is £5,000 a year, and the allowances are £2,500 a year. The Governor, as a branch of the Legislature, can assent to Bills, or withhold assent therefrom, or can reserve them for the pleasure of Her Majesty thereon. He must send all Bills assented to, or reserved, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. He can summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Colonial Parliament. He can send drafts of Bills to either House for consideration; but in case of appropriations of public money he must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriation can become law. He can return Bills to either House for specific amendment, after they have been passed by both Houses, and before they are assented to or reserved by him. In his action as a branch of the Legislature, the Governor is bound by the usage of responsible government. The Executive administration is vested in the Governor, and is conducted according to the practice of responsible government. The commission from the Queen delegates to the Governor certain powers of the Royal Prerogative, and provides for the constitution of an Executive Council to advise him in important matters.



Imperial and Colonial Acts also, from time to time, vest in him a variety of powers for the purposes of administration.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council consists of the responsible Ministers for the time being, who practically conduct public business, advising the Governor, and receiving his sanction when his action is required. In some matters the law requires the more formal authority of the Governor in Council, and in these cases the Executive Council meets. The responsible Ministers must hold seats in the Legislature, and must possess the confidence of a majority in the House of Representatives. The maximum number of responsible Ministers is by law limited to ten, including in that number one Minister, without office, in the Legislative Council, and two Maori, or half-caste, Ministers. The chief departments in the colony are distributed among the Ministers holding portfolios. The salary of the Premier is £1,750 per annum, and that of other Ministers is £1,250 per annum each, except one Minister without office, who receives no salary, and except the Maori, or half-caste, Ministers, who, if appointed, are each allowed £400 per annum. No attempt is made by the Imperial Government to interfere with the Colonial Executive in matters of colonial concern, though, no doubt, in cases of direct Imperial interest, the Governor would receive, and be bound to act under, the orders of the Imperial Government. The risk of such a contingency is, however, practically infinitesimal.

#### THE PARLIAMENT.

The Colonial Parliament, or, as it is called in the Act, the General Assembly, is composed of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Representatives. The functions of that Legislature have been enlarged. The Imperial Parliament has, from time to time, enabled it to deal with parts of the Constitution Act which originally it was unable to touch. The whole tendency of the Imperial authorities has been, for the last thirty years, to give the colony absolute self-government in its domestic matters. Out of more than 2,000 Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature, there have not been more than half-a-dozen instances of disallowance or refusal of assent; and those few instances have arisen from technical reasons, and not from grounds of policy.

#### *The Legislative Council.*

The Legislative Council (Upper House) is composed of men appointed for life by the Governor. A Legislative Councillor can at any time resign his seat by writing, under his hand, addressed to the



Governor, and, on such resignation and acceptance thereof by the Governor, the seat becomes vacant. Every Legislative Councillor, before he sits or votes, is required to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, or, in cases where affirmation or declaration is authorized by law, to make such affirmation or declaration. If a Legislative Councillor is absent without leave of Her Majesty or of the Governor for two successive sessions, or makes any acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign power, or becomes a citizen of any foreign state, or becomes in law bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant. The Speaker of the Legislative Council is appointed by the Governor. The number of Councillors in the Legislative Council is not limited by law. The present number is 47. There are two native, or Maori, members in the Council. The Legislative Council can, and often does, initiate legislation, with the exception of Money Bills. It cannot amend or alter Money Bills sent up by the House of Representatives.

#### *The House of Representatives.*

The House of Representatives (Lower House) consists of 95 members, 4 of whom are Maoris, elected by Maoris for four native districts respectively, specially made for the purpose. The other 91 members represent severally 91 electoral districts into which the colony is divided. The House of Representatives is now only elected for three years from the time of each general election, but at any time the dissolution of Parliament by the Governor necessitates such general election. Thus, Parliaments in New Zealand are now triennial, subject to dissolution at any time by the Governor. The qualification of electors is, substantially, manhood suffrage. Every adult man of sane mind, and not in gaol, can, provided he has been one year in the colony and six months in one electoral district, be registered as an elector. Freehold property, also, of £25 value, held for six months preceding the day of registration, entitles a man to be placed on the electoral roll of the district within which such property is situated, if he be not already registered for the same district under the residential qualification. The Maori qualification for other than native districts is a £25 freehold, individually held under Crown title, or enrolment on any ratepayers' roll. The number of European electors registered under the freehold and residential qualifications respectively on the rolls for 1881-2 was 45,166 under "Freehold," and 75,097 under "Residential." The Maori electors registered as freeholders were 682, and as ratepayers 236. The total number of electors then registered for European districts was 121,181. Every elector is qualified to become a member of the House

of Representatives. For the election of Maori members for native districts, the right of voting is given to every adult male of the Maori race residing within the district. Registration is not required in native districts. In European districts, only persons whose names are on the electoral roll are entitled to vote; and the law provides the machinery for the registration of electors. A registrar, appointed by the Governor, in each district receives at any time claims to vote; and it is his duty to make the roll as complete and as accurate as possible. Any disputed claim is determined by a resident magistrate. Provision is made for purging rolls from time to time, for their periodical publication, and for their sale in print at moderate prices. "The Regulation of Elections Act 1881" makes provision for the regulation and conduct of elections of members of the House of Representatives. Polling-places are appointed by the Governor, but cannot be altered during the interval between the issue of a writ for an election and the election itself. Polling is taken by ballot, and commences at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day of election, and closes at six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Provision is made for the secrecy of the ballot. The polling at a general election must be held on the same day throughout the colony. The result of the poll for each district is declared by the returning officer. Nomination days are appointed, and, if there be no more candidates proposed and seconded than the number of members to be returned, the returning officer declares such candidates to be duly elected. In the event of there being more candidates than that number, a show of hands is taken, and the returning officer declares in whose favour the show of hands appears to be. A poll can then be demanded by a candidate or any two electors. If no poll is demanded, the returning officer declares the person in whose favour the show of hands was declared to be duly elected. "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act 1881," modified by an Amendment Act of 1882, provides for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections of members of the House of Representatives. Bribery, treating, undue influence, and personation are made corrupt practices, and are punishable as misdemeanors. Upon conviction, the persons committing them are liable to a fine not exceeding £400, and are made incapable of voting at any public election, of holding any public or judicial office, and of sitting in the House of Representatives, for a term not exceeding three years from the date of conviction, and, if already elected, their seats are made void. Payments for canvassing, for conveying electors to and from the poll, and for other specified services are made, together with other things named in the Act of 1881, illegal practices. Illegal practices are also made misdemeanors, but the fine to be imposed on conviction must not exceed £100. Candidates

reported by the Election Court, on trial of election petitions, to have been guilty, by their agents, of corrupt practices, are made incapable of sitting in the House for the electoral district concerned for three years after their election, and their seats are made void. In cases of similar report for illegal practices, the same incapacity attaches during the Parliament for which the election was held, and the election is made void. "The Election Petitions Act 1880" constitutes a court of two judges of the Supreme Court for the trial of election petitions complaining of the undue election of any member of the House of Representatives. The judges who try the petition finally determine the questions raised, and certify their determination to the Speaker. In case of charges of corrupt practice, the judges are to report to the Speaker whether any such charge has been proved, and against whom and to what extent. The judges may also specially report as to any matter arising in the course of trial. The House of Representatives, on receiving the report, is to take such action as the circumstances may require. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected, subject to confirmation by the Governor, by the House, at the commencement of each Parliament, for the term of its continuance. In case of vacancy occurring, the election must be repeated and confirmed. A member of the House can resign by writing, under his hand, addressed to the Speaker; and, on such resignation, the seat becomes vacant, and a new writ is issued. If any member is absent for one whole session without the permission of the House, his seat becomes vacant. The provisions relating to the vacation of a seat in the Legislative Council by foreign allegiance, by foreign citizenship, by bankruptcy, and by the commission of certain crimes, apply also to seats in the House of Representatives. The oath of allegiance, or affirmation, as in the case of the Legislative Councillors, must be taken by members of the House of Representatives.

#### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Members of both Chambers are paid £210 each for every session, in consideration of the expenses of their attendance; those usually residing where Parliament meets receiving a less amount.

#### JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

Judicial business is administered by judges of the Supreme Court, by district judges, by resident magistrates, by wardens on gold-fields, and by justices of the peace. There are five judges of the Supreme Court—the Chief Justice and four puisne judges. The Chief Justice and one other judge reside at Wellington, one judge resides at Auckland, one at Christchurch, and one at Dunedin. The salary of the Chief Justice is £1,700 a year, and the salary of each of the other judges

is £1,500 a year. The judges, as in England, hold office during good behaviour, and the salary of no judge can be reduced during his tenure of office. The salaries of other subordinate judicial officers are voted yearly by the House of Representatives, except in the case of justices of the peace without office, who are unpaid. Subordinate judicial officers hold office during pleasure.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Before the abolition, in 1876, of the provincial system of local government, there had sprung up in different parts of the colony more localized forms of self-government. The larger towns had been made municipalities, with elective mayors and city councils. In many parts of the country, road districts, with elective road boards and what were called town boards, had been constituted. There were also, at some of the principal ports, harbour boards, and at other places river boards. Generally, it may be said that city councils had charge of the streets, lighting, and drainage of cities; that road boards undertook the formation and maintenance of by-roads; that town boards were hybrid bodies between city councils and road boards; that harbour boards conducted the internal arrangement of their harbours; and that river boards looked after the conservation of the banks of certain rivers. The incomes of these several bodies chiefly arose from rates and dues which they were empowered to raise. In 1876, "The Abolition of Provinces Act 1875" came into complete force, and in the same year, 1876, the Counties Act was passed. The latter Act was amended by subsequent legislation. It will be convenient, with the view of showing more clearly the present position of local government, to begin with the county, and then proceed with others *seriatim*.

The colony is divided into 65 counties, six of which, being either purely native or uninhabited districts, are at present only counties nominally. Each county is subdivided into ridings. The governing body of the county is an elective council and an elective chairman. The ratepayers in the road districts within each county are the electors, and have, in each riding, for rateable property valued at less than £50, one vote; for more than £50 and less than £100, two votes; for more than £100 and less than £150, three votes; for more than £150 and less than £350, four votes; and for more than £350, five votes. Holders of miners' rights are also entitled to vote. The council is triennial, and the chairman, who must be a member of the council, is elected by the council annually. Provision is made for constituting new counties, for union of counties, for altering boundaries, and for merging road districts into counties. These changes cannot, however, be made without the declared consent of a specified proportional majority of all ratepayers concerned. Upon

petition of three-fifths of the electors of any county, the Governor may declare the County Act not to be in force within such county ; and, in that case, provision is made for substituting road boards and town boards. The county council may levy general rates on all rateable property within its county; but the total amount of such rates for any one year must not exceed three farthings in the pound on the rateable value in counties in which there are road districts or town districts, or six farthings in the pound if there are no road districts or town districts in the county. The council may in place of, or in addition to, any general rate, levy separate rates upon all rateable property within every or any riding of its county ; such separate rates to be equally levied within any riding, but may vary as between one riding and another. No separate rates in any one year together with the general rates may exceed in any riding which is also a road district or town district three farthings in the pound, or in any riding which is not such a district six farthings in the pound. The council may also levy special works rates over the whole county or, in certain cases, over a part ; such rates for any one year not to exceed three farthings in the pound, and only to be levied upon petition from three-fifths of county electors concerned. The council may also make special rate for payment of interest and sinking fund on any loan raised by it under authority of law. Rates and other income to be expended on county works and services. Overdrafts, to the amount of one year's income, exclusive of Government aids and separate rates, may be incurred. Special loans, for special works, may, with express previous consent of majority of ratepayers, be raised at yearly interest not greater than 7 per cent. Such special loans must not exceed in any county four times the amount which may be levied as general rates in one year. Provision must first be made for securing payment of interest and principal of such loans. The functions of the council are to execute and maintain county works ; to aid, if it thinks fit, road boards ; to establish and support charitable institutions and public libraries ; to manage reserves vested in its control ; to provide for county markets, slaughter-houses, and pounds ; and to make by-laws for these purposes, and also for the regulation of water supply from county works, of pedlars and hawkers, of public traffic, and generally for the good government of the county in its local matters. "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act 1882" makes provision for colonial financial aid to county councils, among other local bodies, in the exercise of their functions. For the financial year 1882-3, the sum of £100,000 was transferred out of the Public Works Fund to a separate account called the "Main Roads Account." The Act also provided that in each financial year the land fund should,

after certain deductions, contribute to that account a sum not exceeding £100,000, or as much less as should be received from Crown lands' sales after such deductions. Grants might be made out of this account to county councils for the constructions of main roads upon certain conditions, the chief of which was, that the council to which an advance was made makes provision, with the consent of the ratepayers, for a special rate to repay one-fourth of the amount granted within ten years by ten equal yearly payments without interest. If the council satisfies the Government that it will itself supply the one-fourth in question, the full and special rates are not necessary. In the poll, when taken, the council of a county in which there are Crown lands rateable may exercise one vote for every £5,000 of rateable value of such Crown lands. Crown lands and native lands within certain districts are rateable under the provisions of the "Rating Act 1882" and the "Crown and Native Lands Rating Act 1882," on the conditions specified therein in aid of county councils and other local bodies. The present financial position of county councils is substantially shown in the return of their receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1882. Their collective revenue was £220,356. This was made up as follows:—Government subsidy, £127,763; rates, £45,898; and other sources, such as rents, tolls, licences, &c., £46,695. Their other receipts, not revenue, were £26,949, making thus their total receipts £247,305. Their total expenditure during the same year was £318,989. The sum of £222,275 was spent on public works, on management £39,954, and on what is classed as other expenditure, £59,760. No outstanding loans have been incurred. The cash in hand at time of balancing was £60,579, and the overdraft at the bank at the same date was £32,787. These, of course, are collective results. Road board districts were originally established in provinces under provincial laws. These laws, and other laws of the Colonial Legislature affecting road districts, are now repealed, and "The Road Boards Act 1882" reconstitutes the existing districts, provides for their future con-situation, and defines the powers and duties of the boards. There are about 320 road districts in New Zealand, and they may be said to cover its whole settled territory. The power of constituting new districts and of altering boundaries is vested in the council of the county comprising the land affected; but the power can only be exercised upon the petition of two-thirds of the ratepayers of each district concerned in the change. The members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district. The board is elected every three years. One of its members is every year elected chairman. The board can levy general rates on all rateable property, but the total amount of



such rates for any one year must not exceed three farthings in the pound on the rateable value. Separate rates may be levied within every or any subdivision of the district; such levy must be equal within a subdivision, but may vary as between one subdivision and another. Separate rates and general rates together must not exceed in any subdivision three farthings in the pound. Special rates may, upon petitions of two-thirds of the ratepayers, be levied for special works. The board has the care and management of all district roads, and has full power to make and maintain all such district roads and all bridges and ferries thereon. The board can make by-laws for the purpose of carrying on its duties. The board may borrow, by way of overdraft at the bank, to an amount not exceeding the income of the board for the preceding year, exclusive of Government aids and of moneys borrowed or moneys received for separate or special rates. "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act 1882" makes provision for aiding road boards. £100,000 from the Public Works Fund is transferred for the financial year 1882-3 to a "District Roads and River Works Account." The Governor in Council may also borrow out of certain trust moneys a sum not exceeding £100,000, at 5 per cent. yearly interest, such sum also to be placed to credit of that account. Out of these sums, aids may be given to the road boards and to boards for river works, as advances to be repaid by special rates in fifteen equal yearly instalments, each of which shall be equal to £9 for every hundred on the whole amount received by the local body. The special rates must, before the advance is obtained, be agreed to by a majority of the ratepayers at a poll. "The Rating Act 1882," and "The Crown and Native Lands Rating Act 1882," also provide aid on certain conditions to road boards and other local bodies. A return for the financial year ended 31st March, 1882, gives the following information as to the financial state of the road boards. Their local receipts amounted to £181,253. Government subsidies contributed to that sum £65,828; rates, £77,412; other sources, such as rents, tolls, &c., £28,396; receipts, not revenue, £9,617. Their total expenditure for the same time was £244,381, consisting of expenditure on public works, £207,397; on management, £27,504; and on other expenditure, £9,480. The return estimates their collective assets at £246,530, and their liabilities at £57,615. Another return for the same year gives the estimated net annual value of rateable properties throughout all the road districts as £2,517,189. Town districts are in some parts of New Zealand formed where towns are not large enough to be constituted boroughs. They include towns and a small part of the surrounding country. The boards are elective, and have many of the municipal functions relating to cities, and also



relating to cattle trespass, fencing, public pounds, roads, and other matters of social economy. The boards can levy general rates on rateable property, but the total amount of such rates for any one year shall not exceed one shilling in the pound on the rateable value. They can also levy separate rates, upon petition from a majority of ratepayers; but the amount in any one year must not exceed one shilling in the pound. The "Town Districts Act 1881" is now the law under which such local boards are established. There are also river boards established in places where the banks of rivers require conservation. These boards have powers of rating in their respective districts for this special object. There were in 1881 twelve in existence. Their total receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1881, were £13,738 5s. 5d., and their total expenditure during the same time was £11,015 9s. 10d. Their assets were estimated at £6,837, and their liabilities at £55,848. The total estimated net annual value of rateable property in their collective districts is estimated at £520,925. Harbour boards are constituted under special Acts in subordination to the general provisions of the "Harbour Boards Act 1878." The boards are either local bodies already constituted, or are elective or partly elective and partly nominated. They can impose wharfage dues and other charges. Their functions are to provide for all harbour service. There were at the end of 1881, 24 harbour boards. Their aggregate income for that year was £341,320, and their aggregate expenditure was for the same year £427,102. Their estimated assets were £2,105,394, and their estimated liabilities were £1,462,418. They had outstanding loans to the amount of £1,336,900, for which the yearly interest was chiefly at 6 per cent. Municipalities were formed in New Zealand almost from the commencement of the colony for the local self-government of boroughs in certain matters. The principal Act under which they are now formed is "The Municipal Corporations Act 1876," but that Act has in some parts been modified by subsequent legislation. The mayor and council are elected by the burgesses. In the election of members of the council the burgesses have votes according to a scale of their rateable properties, but in the election of mayor each burgess has only one vote. Councillors retire by rotation every year; the election of mayor is annual. The council has the usual powers in relation to streets, drainage, nuisances, prevention of fires, lighting, tramways, markets, waterworks, and other municipal matters. The council has power to levy general rates, separate rates for municipal purposes, and also special rates for providing interest and sinking fund on loans. The general and separate rates must not respectively exceed in any one year one shilling in the pound. Loans can be raised for special works, but first special consent in each case of

burgesses must be ascertained by poll, and the interest for each year must not exceed 7 per cent. At the end of March, 1882, there were in the colony 69 boroughs. Their total receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1882, were £627,972. This sum was made up of—Government aid, £21,700; from rates, £166,212; from other sources, such as rents, tolls, licences, &c., £208,392; from receipts, not revenue, £231,668. Their total expenditure for the same time was £635,849; consisting of expenditure on public works, £497,221; on management, £47,258; and other expenditure, £91,370. The assets, exclusive of value of public buildings, furniture, waterworks, &c., are given as £1,284,661; and the liabilities, including outstanding loans, as £2,097,059. The outstanding loans were £1,940,684, chiefly bearing a yearly rate of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. The total estimated net annual value of rateable property within all the boroughs in March, 1882, was £1,949,422. There are also central and local boards of health, established with a view to the prevention of epidemic diseases and to provide against infection. The central board is at the seat of Government, and is appointed by the Governor. The local boards are the local elective bodies already existing in different boroughs and other districts. Where they do not exist, the central board appoints them. The Governor may delegate to the local boards his powers in regard to quarantine. It will be convenient to state here, in connexion with the subject of local government, that “The Rating Act 1882” provides for the making and levying of rates. It is made applicable to local bodies. The term “rateable property” is defined to mean all lands, tenements, or hereditaments in the colony with certain exceptions. “Rateable value” is defined to mean the sum at which the fee-simple of any rateable property, if held in possession free from incumbrances, is hereafter assessed under “The Property Assessment Act 1879,” and under any Act amending the same, as appearing on the assessment roll. Whenever a limit is placed by any law on the rating power of a local body, and in certain other cases, one shilling in the pound on the annual value is equal to three farthings in the pound as rateable value under the Rating Act of 1882. There is a qualification in case of fixed rates in security of any loan. References in former Acts to rateable value of property shall mean, unless such references expressly refer to the value under the Rating Act of 1882, that every £5 of rateable value shall equal £100 of rateable value under that Act. In water rates or other rates fixed by law, when an annual value must be fixed on rateable property, then such annual value shall equal 6 per cent. on the rateable value. The Act also provides for the recovery of rates. Boroughs, in certain cases, are excepted from the operation of the Act.

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**AUSTRALIA**

Population, 1881  
2,261,309.

**MAP OF VICTORIA**

Scale of Miles.

Litho at the Department of Lands and Survey Melbourne  
by Sank-B Bonney

AGRICULTURAL LAND — PINK. PASTORAL — GREEN. AURIFEROUS — YELLOW. RAILWAYS —